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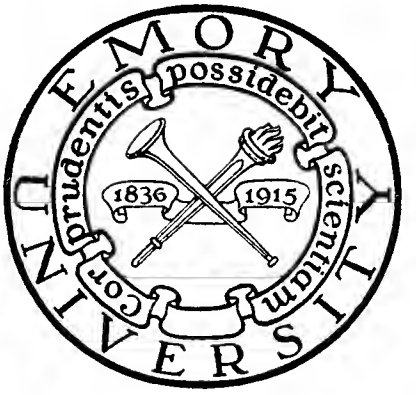

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Back "In War Times."

COLONEL JAMES LEWIS.

BACK "IN WAR TIMES."

HISTORY OF

The 144th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry,

——WITH——

ITINERARY, SHOWING CONTEMPORANEOUS
DATE OF THE IMPORTANT BATTLES
OF THE CIVIL WAR,

——BY——

James Harvey McKee.

ILLUSTRATED WITH HALF-TONES AND MAPS.

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TO THE

MEMORY OF COMRADES:

THOSE WHO DIED IN SERVICE, THOSE WHO HAVE SINCE BEEN "MUSTERED-OUT," AND THE GOODLY COMPANY THAT STILL LIVE TO ENJOY THE FRUITS OF VICTORY, SECURED BY THE "GRAND ARMY" OF THE CIVIL WAR, THIS RECORD OF THE 144TH, NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, IS GLADLY DEDICATED BY ITS HISTORIAN,

JAMES HARVEY MCKEE.

PREFACE.

The Historian of the 144th N. Y Vol., as he submits the results of his labor, is alive to the fact, "that he who writes or makes a feast as certainly invites his critics as his friends;" but he is comforted in the thought that those to whom this volume may come will not criticise harshly since they will know that the scenes enacted so long ago have not all held their rightful sequence in memory. They will recall that in the effort which many have made to secure "proof" in adjusting pension claims how elusive the evidence of facts that seemed so easy to secure at the first outlook.

Facts that the Historian thought could be secured by a single letter have required a dozen and then failed, sometimes in part and often entirely. Government records that at the outset he supposed he could have ready access to or could secure copies from were entirely closed to the public—so worn out by those interested as pension agents, that they had to be closed to all.

Often, avenues of information that seemed open, when effort was made to explore them were found filled with the debris of time, hard and often impossible to remove, and so, very many interesting and valuable things concerning the history of the Regiment will be missed, but not so many, the Historian hopes, as will invalidate what has been gathered. Thinking of this the Historian ventures to suggest to the comrades into whose hands this volume may come that they make memoranda, interleaving their volume with incidents of personal history or of facts overlooked, or of surrounding history connected with that of our Regiment, data which may be of value in any

revision of the history or in a supplemental history—valuable as personal history to those who later will take up the work of "fathers," and read their war records.

In preparing this history the author has been greatly encouraged by the assistance he has received from so many sources and would make grateful acknowledgements—for books and portraits loaned, for files of war letters, and for war diaries placed in his hands for examination; for files of the Delaware Republican and Stamford Mirror, covering the years of the Civil War, which he was permitted to examine and copy from; for the cheering and helpful letters received from so many comrades, accompanied by the loan on the part of officers of the Regiment of orders and other documents. He would make special mention of the continuous, ready help given in the preparation of the history by the officers of the "Veteran Association of the 144th N. Y. V.," and of the Committee on History appointed by the Association.

The President, Dr. O. T. Bundy, has given without stint, of time and effort, making repeated journeys to further efforts to prepare and bring out the history. The large file of letters received from the Secretary, Jas. K. Penfield, attest his interest and the fact that Comrade Gibbons when President of the Association copied entire the "Muster-Out Rolls" of the Regiment for the use of the Historian is proof of the large place the Regiment and its history has had in his heart.

For all these and many other helps received, the Historian tenders sincere thanks.

To the surviving comrades this volume goes out with hope that it may find a welcome and bring with it pleasant memories of the goodly comradeship which it was ours to enjoy during the years of service together, and that it may prove to those who may come after us a stimulus to worthy deeds and a loyal service under the flag which meant so much to us "In War Times."

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History of the 144th Regiment.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

"To die in a just cause and in our country's service has been the best office of the best men," and to commemorate the names and deeds of those who thus offered their lives is not only just to their memory but becomes a means of education in patriotic duty and heroic service to the commonwealth.

A few years ago a man went up and down through the country visiting the old battlefields, deciphering moss-covered inscriptions in the old graveyards, interviewing men and women especially those who had participated in or who knew about those who had participated in the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. Here he sketched a battlefield, there he drew the portrait of an old man wrinkled with age and underneath the sketch a name would be signed in a trembling hand. Again he outlined an old fort, drew an old weather-beaten building, a room with a history or some pieces of furniture. These were only mosaics which inlaid a story of wondrous interest—"The Field Book of the War of the Revolution," and "The Field Book of the War of 1812,"—the patient, patriotic service of Benson J. Lossing, works that will live as long as the country has a history. All through these books, as we read we feel with the author constant regret that so much was lost, so little known of individual history and of the several organizations in which these heroes served. It is in the interest of history, as well as a tribute to the memory of those who served their country in a time of need, that this effort is made to gather up the scattered records of the 144th N. Y Vol. in the war of 1861 and put them in permanent form.

History always has its roots under the surface of events which precede the actual record of facts. The enlistment, the real heart enlistment of those who served in the 144th N. Y Vol., and indeed of the great body of volunteers in the war of 1861, occurred while intelligently following the current of events in which was recorded the development of movements in the great struggle. In the volunteer soldier, therefore, there was more than mere physical strength. There was the entire man, physical, intellectual, moral. American soldiers were not mercenaries, not hirelings who fought for plunder and pay; but men who founght for principle and for that principle were willing to and did lay down their lives, shed their blood, endured hardship and brave disease. From the moment in which that impetuous South Carolinan, standing in Battery Wagner on April 12th, 1861, pulled the lanyard and sent a shell hurtling into Fort Sumter, not curious eyes alone, but intelligent, deepening conviction and hastening resolves, followed all the fell current of events that hurried into history the scenes of '61 and '62. Aching hearts all over the North followed the evacuating soldiers under the gallant Anderson as they filed out of Sumter on that fateful 15th of April. They were with the 6th Massachusetts at Baltimore and next month with the martyred Ellsworth as he snatched the Rebel flag from the Marshall House at Alexandria, only to be stricken down by the assassin Jackson.

How rapidly history grew in those months! In June, the battle of Big Bethel; in July, RichMountain and Bull Run; the one a Union victory and the other a most disastrous defeat. No, not disastrous since it awakened deeper thought and gave a larger meaning to all this movement, throughout the North, with corresponding activity to meet issues involved in this gauge of battle. Thus far the scene of conflict had been largely in Virginia; but in August the attention is directed westward, where the impetuous General Lyon confronts in Missouri the gathering hosts of the Confederacy and at Wilson's Creek gives his life. During this month General Burnside captures Fort Hatteras, N C., and battle is joined all along the line from the seaboard to the far West with constant skirmish and alternating success. In October at Ball's Bluff, Va., the "silver-tongued" orator, General Edward Baker, leads a forlorn hope and is killed in that fearful struggle, resulting in disaster and loss to the Union cause. In

November at Belmont, Mo., the coming hero of the war, General Grant, asserts the latent power of a victorious leader and lets the light of victory in to cheer the spirit of the great Lincoln, who watches with burdened heart the rising tide of war. When the year 1861 closed, over one hundred battles and skirmishes had been fought, attesting to the intensity of feeling and determined purpose which stirred the hearts of the contestants.

This year of conflict had drawn the lines. Upon the side of the so-called Confederate States of America were arrayed South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, covering about one-half of the inhabited portion of the United States and including about one-third of its inhabitants. With these were the semi-Confederate states of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, contributing largely of men and means during the entire war, and making the strength of the Confederacy about one-half that of the states which remained loyal. At the same time these states were determining their attitude in the great struggle, men were determining theirs individually. The years of persistent teaching and legislating on the question of "State Rights" showed, in these months of decision, marked fruitage in the almost united action of officers from the South in the United States army resigning their positions and taking service with the Confederacy. There were some marked and honorable exceptions, as in the case of Captain, afterward Major-General Thomas of the Army, and Captain, afterward Admiral Farragut of the Navy, whom neither entreaty nor threats could swerve from their allegiance to their flag. And with these a goodly number of others, both in the army and navy, were loyal to their country and faithful to the oaths they had taken when they accepted their commissions.

The seven states first seceding organized a form of government modeled after that of the United States, established their capital at Montgomery, Alabama, selected Jefferson C. Davis as President, Alexander H. Stevens as Vice-President and at once proceeded to gather and consolidate their army. The Confederate Congress, two days after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, authorized the enlistment of one hundred thousand men. Sidney A. Johnson, accounted one of the ablest men in the old

army, was selected Lieutenant-General commanding their forces in the field.

The year 1862 opened with the entire nation pulsing with the fever heat of fratricidal war. Both the North and South were ready at the opening of the year to commence aggressive work each intent on securing and holding the border states. Kentucky and Tennessee witnessed the first in this series of death grapples at Mill Spring in January. In February General Grant earned his soubriquet of "Unconditional Surrender" at Fort Donaldson. The month of March recorded the battles of Pea Ridge in Arkansas, Newbern, N. C., and Winchester, Va. April witnessed the fearful struggle and fearful loss of life at Shiloh, disastrous to the Confederacy, since it lost to them their Commander-in-Chief and of benefit to the North since it opened the way to the command of the Union armies for General Grant. Following Shiloh came Island Number 10 with its three thousand prisoners of war, and the capture of New Orleans through the bravery and genius of Admiral Farragut. These victories brightened all the outlook, only to be darkened by the sickening losses and defeats in the Peninsular Campaign, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Gaine's Mills, Savage Station and Malvern Hill, all stubbornly contested fields accompanied with fearful loss of life for both North and South and all before mid-year.

Following all this struggle and loss of life, with burdened heart but busy brain, the great President realized that the North must make more earnest effort, still larger sacrifice, and so issues a call for three hundred thousand more soldiers. The sturdy yeomanry all over the North had followed every movement with a patriotic interest, had measured the need and as soon as the loyal governors had issued their stirring calls to their several states there was an immediate and ready response. These various proclamations voiced the spirit of the times and characterized the noble quality of leadership directing the affairs of the states. The following proclamation of Governor E. D. Morgan of New York, well illustrates the spirit prompting to action throughout all the loyal states.

"PROCLAMATION.

"*By Edwin D Morgan, Governor of the State of New York.*

"The President of the United States has duly called upon the

country for an additional force of three hundred thousand volunteers to serve three years, or for the war. The wisdom of this is obvious to all. Our army in the field has been reduced by the ordinary casualties of the service and must be recruited and the positions captured by our arms must be held by military authority. The people appreciate these facts. They fully estimate the magnitude of the great struggle, and the sacred obligations imposed upon them, and the necessity of exerting a power that will speedily quell the rebellion, restore the rightful authority of the government and give peace to the country.

"This appeal is to the state of New York; it is to each citizen. Let it come to every fireside. Let the glorious example of the revolutionary period be our emulation. Let each feel that the commonwealth now counts upon his individual strength and influence to meet the demands of the government. The period has come when all must aid. New York has not thus far stood far back. Ready and more than willing, she has met every summons to duty. Let not her history be falsified, nor her position be lowered. We cannot doubt that the insurrection is in its death throes; that a mighty blow will end its monstrous existence. A languishing war entails vast losses of life, of property, the ruin of business pursuits, and invites the interference of foreign powers. Present happiness and future greatness will be secured by responding to the present call. Let the answer go back to the President and to our brave soldiers in the field that in New York the patriotic list of the country's defenders is being augmented. It will strengthen the hands of the one, and give hope and encouragement to the other

"An order fixing the quota of this state, with others will be immediately issued from the War Department. The details of organization will be in accordance with orders from the Adjutant-General of New York. The state will be districted, local committees will be appointed, and regimental camps be established.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

"By the Governor,

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

"LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary."

In furtherance of this proclamation and supplementing it the Governor divided the state into regimental districts and named committees to further enlistment work. The counties of Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady formed one of those districts. General G. E. Danforth, Dr. Nelson Fanning, Hon. J H. Ramsey of Schoharie county; Prof. S. W Jackson, Hon. Platt Porter and General Jay Cady of Schenectady county, and Hon. R. Parker, Dr. H. N. Buckley and Colonel S. F Miller of Delaware county were named as committee, with General G. E. Danforth chairman. The following is the call issued by the committee for Delaware county:

"GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION!

"Delhi, Aug. 6, 1862.

"*To the Citizens of the County of Delaware*:

"In apportioning the troops to be raised under the recent call for volunteers, made by the President of the United States, the state of New York is called upon to furnish a number of regiments corresponding to the number of its senatorial districts, which is thirty-two. This county with Schoharie and Schenectady are expected to raise its regiment, and to do this Delaware should furnish about four hundred and thirty men.

"This call for volunteers is made by the President because of the peril of the government. The necessity for it was imperative. The danger is imminent. To discuss the various causes which led to the present position of the country is at this time useless. A rebellion, widespread and determined, which threatens the existence of the best government upon which the sun ever shone, exists and has been the necessity for the call. Action and not discussion is now required. This call must be observed and men furnished in pursuance of it. Thus far Delaware has nobly responded to the demand which has been made upon her, and the gallantry and bravery of those already sent is acknowledged by all. Will she now falter? We cannot, we do not believe it.

"The citizens of the country are invited to meet at the Court House in Delhi, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, at one o'clock in the afternoon to devise means to meet the emergency The undersigned were appointed by the Governor of the state a committee for

this county, to aid in the organization of the regiment; were also authorized to add such other names of citizens in the county to that committee as might be deemed expedient. In pursuance of that authority we have added to the committee the following persons, to wit: Major G. S. Mead, Dr. J S. MacNaught, Col. James Oliver, Charles Maples, S. R. Thatcher, Geo. G. Decker and Ira E. Sherman. We are advised also that the Governor has issued circulars to the several Supervisors of the state, asking their co-operation in the work. It is especially requested that the committee as well as the Supervisors of this county shall be present and add their influence and energy to the cause.

"Dated, Delhi, July 23, 1862.

"ROBERT PARKER,
"H. N. BUCKLEY,
"S. F MILLER."

The response to this call of the committee was most enthusiastic. From all parts of the county earnest, loyal men, ready to meet the need of the hour, came in hundreds. The constantly gathering crowds soon made it evident that the meeting intended to be held in the Court House would have to be held in the park in front of the Court House. Here, from an improvised platform, stirring speeches were made by Judges Hathaway and Gleason, District Attorney John Grant, Hon. S. F Miller, James Lewis, afterwards Colonel of the 144th N. Y Vol., Hon. Samuel Gordon and Henry Dowie. One of the things remembered of the speeches was an allusion to the then "burning question," the status of the negro, and the method of disposing of him when within the lines of our army. Hon. Samuel Gordon in the course of his fervid address said: "Use the negro, by all means use him, in any and all ways that will further our success; if necessary cram him into the guns and shoot him at the accursed Rebels." Henry Dowie of Andes, following Mr. Gordon and referring to the same question, said that he agreed with the previous speaker that it was right and proper to avail ourselves of the services of the colored men coming within our lines. but would differ as to methods suggested. He would place them not at the muzzle, but at the breech of the gun,—"Put them at the breech, sir, put them at the breech!"

Among the practical things resulting from this meeting was the selection of town enlistment committees, whose business it was to awaken interest in and secure enlistments as rapidly as possible. The following are the names of those on these several committees:

Andes—Henry Dowie, C. B. Shafer, L. B. McCabe.
Bovina—J Calhoun, J. Telford, Alexander Stone.
Colchester—B. R. Johnson, Levi Lindsey, Townsend Shafer.
Davenport—Andrew Oliver, J. Coulter, S. D. Fiero.
Delhi—R. S. Hughston, J. B. Graham, James Lewis.
Franklin—A. J Stilson, C. H. Treadwell, William Mills.
Hamden—William Lewis, Jr., Henry Holmes, Marshall Shaw.
Harpersfield—R. E. Davis, R. T Hume, A. Wilcox.
Hancock—J. R. Landfield, F M. Wheeler, George H. Hawk.
Kortright—J G. McCall, J L. Clark, J H. McKee.
Masonville—J. G. Davis, A. C. Bailey, E. H. Covey.
Meredith—T Couvert, J. Mitchell, P H. Peaster.
Middletown—D. Waterbury, M. Griffin, Isaac Birdsall.
Roxbury—P W Smith, A. J.Craft, J. F. Grant.
Stamford—D. C. Thomas, W E. Bates, G. W Martin.
Sidney—Witter H. Johnston, D Edson, Charles S. Bradford.
Tompkins—P L. Burrows, L. P Allen, S. Durfee.
Walton—Frank B. Hart, J. F Ames, Fred Eells.

Only six days remained within which to raise the county's quota of troops which had been fixed at four hundred and thirty and thus far there had been but very few enlistments under the call. In order to still further stimulate the work, enlistment commissions, issued by the Governor of the state, were given to those recommended to the central committee by the town committee as having enlisted and were competent to hold commissions in the service.

Immediately following this rally at Delhi there was a blaze of enthusiasm all over the county War meetings were held in the several towns and enlistments went on so rapidly that in a few days it became apparent that more than the quota assigned to the county could be raised and steps were taken at once by the central committee to secure from the Governor permission to raise an entire regiment within the county. The application was granted and Hon. Robert S. Hughston named as Colonel. Twenty days from August 17th, was the time named within which to complete the organization. When this

news went out through the county there was enkindled a new enthusiasm. Added to love and loyalty to country was love and loyalty for Delaware county and to enlist in a Delaware county regiment officered by Delaware county men gave an added zest to the already glowing patriotism and zeal.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

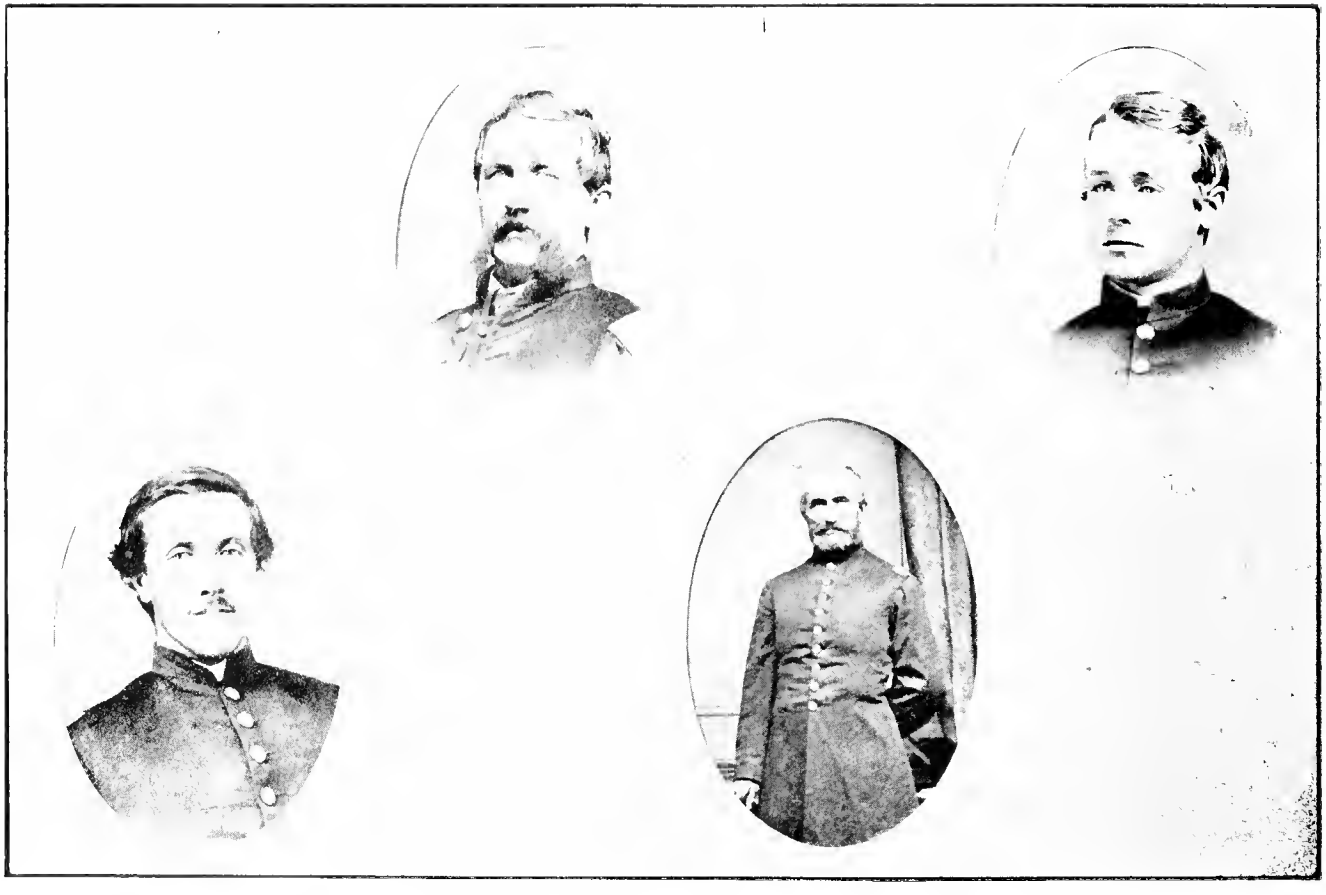
In the organization of the Regiment each Company had its own special experiences, but there were some general experiences common to all as may be noticed in reviewing the stirring scenes.

COMPANY A.

The town of Tompkins was early astir and under the stimulus of its young men, aided by its efficient War Committee, led by Charles Maples and Palmer L. Burrows, it soon had enough men recruited to form a company. The following extracts from a letter written by G. S. Ward, Principal Musician of the Regiment and a member of Company A., bring vividly to mind the incentives and excitement of those days:

"The morning the news came over the wires that 'Uncle Abe.' had made a call for 'Three Hundred Thousand More,' I was sent to post-office for the mail of Ford & Perry, Deposit, N. Y., for whom I was clerking at that time. On my way I heard the news and a few of us stopped on the street corner to talk it over. It was not long before some twenty or more had congregated, taken in the situation and in the excitement of the moment, all had promised to enlist if the others would. All were boys and mostly clerks in the different stores.

"On reaching the store of Ford & Perry, I informed my employers of the news and what had transpired and that we were all off for the war. Mr Ford asked me who we had chosen for Captain. I replied that we had not reached that point or even talked of forming a company; but the idea struck me as a good one—that we could raise a company in Deposit there could be no doubt—and said we would immediately go at it. Mr. Ford suggested that we try to get Palmer L. Burrows to go as our Captain. Thought his experience in State



Capt. R. H. Evans.

Lieut. Henry F. Miles

Lieut. Charles M. Hathaway.

Capt. Palmer L. Burrows.

Militia and with his fatherly disposition he would take care of us boys in great shape. Acting on his suggestion I drove over to Mr. Burrow's farm about two or three miles in the country and found him at work in his hay field, made known my errand and had his consent and approval and in less than half an hour later he was on his way to Deposit. Before two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day his request and necessary papers in application to raise a company were on their way to Albany."

This spirit of patriotic action was infectious. At a meeting held in the Presbyterian church in Cannonsville, August 11, after patriotic songs had been sung and fiery speeches made, an opportunity was given to any who desired to enlist, to enroll their names. Immediately there was a rush for the table and the names of some twenty young men were enrolled. C. M. Hathaway's name, afterwards Lieut. Hathaway, heading the list. Another war meeting was held in Deposit, August 15th, when some twenty-five more names were secured on the enrollment and by August 21st enough had been secured to perfect an organization and on that date at Cannonsville, Palmer L. Burrows was elected Captain; R. H. Evans, 1st Lieut., and A. E. Heath, 2nd Lieut. The company reported at once at Delhi, some six or eight days in advance of any other company.

COMPANY B.

Company B., had a similar but slower growth. Public meetings held at Walton and in the near-by villages and communities brought together young men whose blood already stirred by their country's need, was quickened by fervid speech and stirring songs. Gen. B. J. Bassett, Maj. G. S. Mead, C. Marvin, Esq., and many others by personal effort and public address helped to quicken the spirit of patriotism. Thus moved they were not long in determining what was duty for them. And not only young men but those of more mature years left the plow and the shop to enroll themselves as soldiers. Matthew Marvin, afterwards Captain Marvin, held a recruiting commission and before the plans for the organization of a Delaware County Regiment had been perfected had arranged to go out in the 20th N. Y Vol., Col. George Pratt's Regiment of Greene county; but immediately on learning of the new effort in Delaware county, he gave active assistance in recruiting a company in Walton.

The town of Masonville was represented by twenty-five men, enrolled by Horace E. Bailey, who held a recruiting commission from the Governor. The Walton band, two years later the 144th band, aided not a little in the recruiting work, with its stirring patriotic music, moving the martial spirit of Walton's sons.

The company organized by the election of Wm. Deverill, Captain; Matthew W Marvin, 1st Lieut., and George A. Colton, 2d Lieut. On September 2d, the Company reported at Camp Delaware and at once began their lessons as soldiers by putting up tents.

COMPANY C.

The towns of Delhi, Hamden, Stamford, Meredith, Harpersfield and Kortright all contributed of their sons to make up Company C. In all these towns war meetings were held and earnest speeches made by Col. Robert Parker, Samuel Gordon, James Lewis, afterward Captain of the Company, and others from Delhi. John Haxton, an old veteran of the Mexican war, gave material assistance in stimulating the soldier spirit. The first enlistments were made Aug. 11th, and by Sept. 2d, the organization had been perfected by electing James Lewis, Captain; Thomas Lewis, 1st Lieut., and James K. Penfield, 2d Lieut.

COMPANY D.

The fourth company in line, Company D., was organized in Franklin. One of the most active workers in the county, a member of the County War Committee, Col. Samuel F Miller, of Franklin, had from the outset given time and talent in the effort to arouse the county, speaking in the mass meetings at Delhi and in the smaller gatherings in the towns around. In his own town he was active in stimulating enlistments, assisted by George W Reynolds, editor of Franklin Visitor; Elijah Roe, afterward Captain Roe and A. Rose, afterward Lieut. Rose. In Croton, O. B. Boyd, a returned soldier, was active in securing enlistments. On Sept. 2d, the Company, accompanied by the Franklin band, went to Delhi when the organization was perfected by the election of Elijah Roe, Captain; Alexander Rose, 1st Lieut., and O. B. Boyd, 2d Lieut. After completing the organization, the Company marched down to Camp Delaware and went into camp.

COMPANY E.

Company E., the fifth company organized, was recruited from among the sturdy Scotch yeomanry of Andes and Bovina. The first enlistment, however, was not that of a Scot, but one from the "Vaterland," Frank Heimer, afterward Lieut. Heimer. He enlisted on Aug. 13th, and with him William Roberts. Two days later seven more enrolled with them. At this time they expected to join the Schoharie Regiment, but when the word came that a Delaware county regiment was to be organized these nine became the nucleus of a company organization. War meetings held at Andes, Bovina and Shavertown, addressed by Hon. Henry Dowie, Hon. O. M. Alleban, Hon. Samuel Gordon, Maj. Von Beck of Rondout, and others, soon brought to the standard the required number. About Sept. 4th, the organization of Company E. was completed by the election of William B. Dowie, Captain, John McArthur, 1st Lieut., and John D. Penet, 2d Lieut.

COMPANY F.

On Sept. 4th, the sixth company, Co. F., marched into Camp Delaware. This was the Hancock company. The first enlistment in the company was Aug. 12th, Bishop A. Cook having enrolled himself on that day. Company F. was a body of stalwarts, a large number of its members having had their muscles hardened in the lumber woods of Hancock and borders of Pennsylvania. A goodly number of its men came from the Quaker State. At the organization of the company William Plaskett was elected Captain; Chester H. Cole, 1st Lieut., and John P Cole, 2d Lieut. After reaching Camp Delaware, by an arrangement of great advantage to the company, Chas. C. Siver of Unadilla, N. Y., took the place of 1st Lieut.

COMPANY G.

The town of Middletown during these days of martial fervor, had not been idle. On public notice given in the several villages of Margaretville, Halcottsville, Arkville, Kelly's Corners, New Kingston and Lumberville, now Arena, the loyal sons of Middletown gathered, and after, and some before, earnest speeches had been made, gave their names as soldiers of the Union. In the work of enlistments

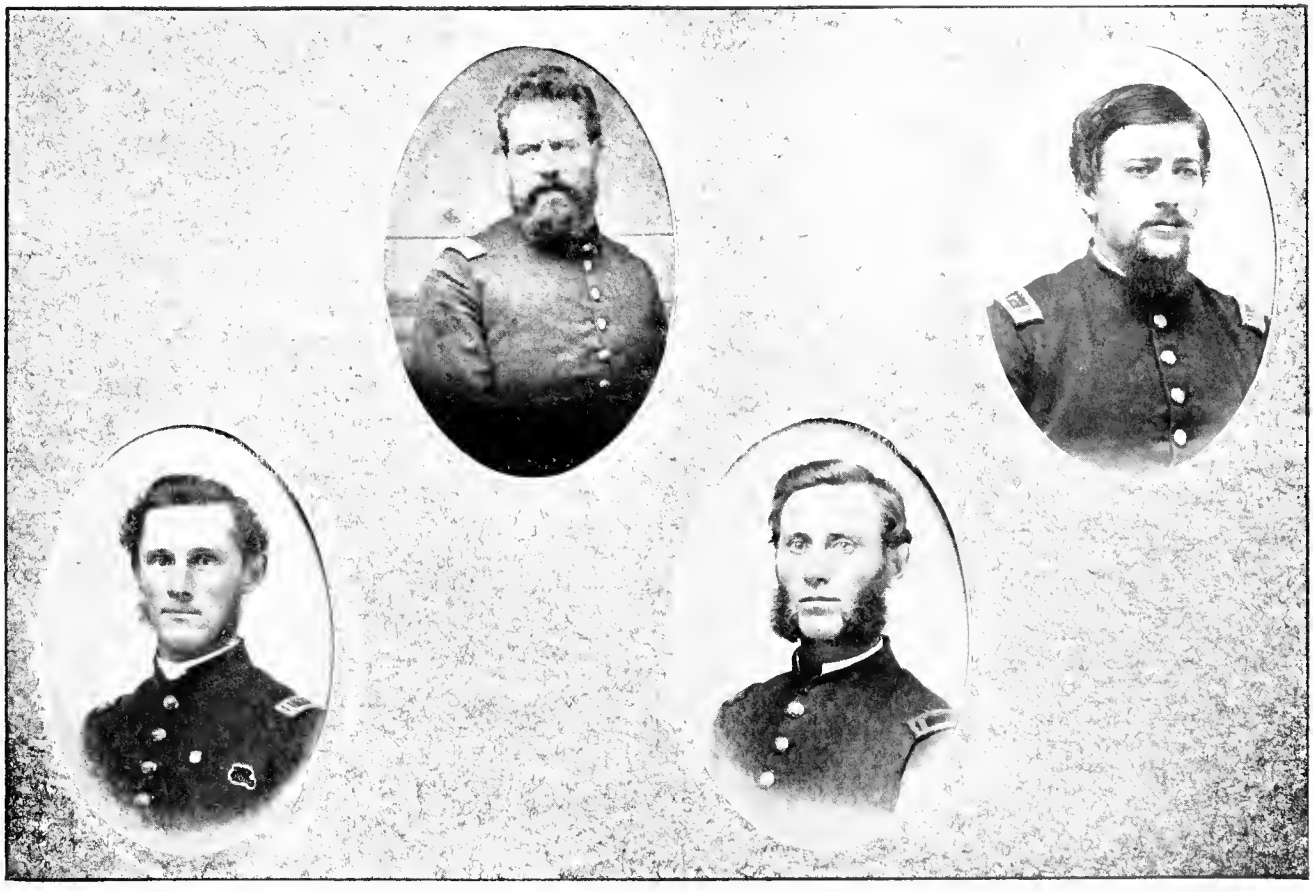
Hon. O. M. Alleban, Hon. Daniel Waterbury, Hon. Matthew Griffen and others gave earnest service. These together with the active organizing work of William H. Stone, afterwards Captain Stone and Irving C. Smith, afterward Lieut. Smith, soon secured the required company quota. The earliest enlistments, according to the muster-out rolls, were on Aug. 21st. On perfecting the organization, Sept. 6th, William H. Stone was elected Captain; Irving C. Smith, 1st Lieut., and Robert Crawford, 2d Lieut. On reporting at Camp Delaware the Company was assigned quarters in horse sheds attached to the Presbyterian church on "The Flats."

COMPANY H.

This Company was organized chiefly from the towns of Roxbury, Stamford and Harpersfield. Peter W Smith, afterward Captain Smith, held a recruiting commission from the state and was early at work in the town of Roxbury enlisting men. In this he was assisted by Hamilton S. Preston, afterward Lieutenant in the 144th, and after the war Sheriff of Delaware county. John Clark of Hobart, Sergeant of Co. I., 71st N. Y Vol., was at the time the 144th was being organized, home on furlough, and he gave active work in securing enlistments in the town of Stamford and surroundings, as did also Dewitt C. Thomas, afterward Lieut. Thomas. In Harpersfield, Fred Davis, the first Orderly Sergeant of Co. H., assisted by his father, Richard Davis, and others, found a ready responsive body of men in their call for volunteers. By consolidating the men enlisted from the three towns a company of ninety-four was raised and Company H. perfected its organization by electing Peter W Smith, Captain; John Clark, 1st Lieut., and Dewitt C. Thomas, 2d Lieut. About Sept. 6th, the company reported at Camp Delaware and were supplied with tents—the eighth company in line.

COMPANY I.

By combining enrollments made in the towns of Kortright, Davenport, Sidney and a few from Meredith, enough men were secured to constitute the company designated Company I. John Crawford, afterward Captain and G. W St. John, made Lieutenant on organization, secured about fifty enlistments in Davenport. In this they were assisted by other workers in the town, Col. Z. Goodrich



Capt. John Crawford.

Capt. Geo. W. St. John.

Lieut. Charles S. Bradford.

Lieut. N. H. Hebbard.

among the most active. War meetings, addressed by Major-General Burnside of the State Militia, Hon. L. L. Bundy of Oneonta, and others helped to kindle enthusiasm in volunteering. At a war meeting held at East Davenport it is recalled as one of the marked features that "John Brown's Body Goes Marching On," was sung for the first time in that locality. This popular army song appeared in the New York Tribune that reached the place on that day. In the town of Kortright, Joseph G. McCall, chairman of town committee, gave time and effort in arranging meetings, securing speakers and stimulating zeal in the cause. The earliest enlistment in the company and also in the Regiment was that of James L. Clark, enlisting Aug. 8th. He held a recruiting commission and as one of the town committee assisted in arousing the town. The Historian also assisted in the same direction. Sidney, through the efforts of Witter H. Johnston, afterward Lieutenant, and Charles Bradford, the first Orderly Sergeant, with other workers, secured the enlistment of twenty-five men. Porter T Gibbs secured several enlistments in Meredith. The consolidation of these several enlistments was not perfected until after the men had reported in Delhi. After arranging for such combination the company was organized by electing John Crawford, Captain; George W St. John, 1st Lieut., and Witter H. Johnston, 2d Lieut. The company was assigned quarters in the sheds.

COMPANY K.

Colchester had in May, 1861, assisted in organizing Company I., of the 71st N Y Vol. Elbridge G. Radiker had been active in raising this company and served in it as Sergeant. Later he interested himself in the organization of the 144th and with the assistance of other loyal patriotic workers secured the enlistment of thirty-four men, the nucleus of Company K., with which he reported at Camp Delaware. In order to complete the organization of the Regiment, details were made from other companies which were assigned to the tenth company in order to bring it up to the minimum required for a company and entitle it to its full complement of officers. By appointment of the Governor of the state, George W Reynolds, who had enlisted in Company D., was made Captain of this company Elbridge G. Radiker received a commission as 1st Lieutenant and later William E. Holmes as 2d Lieutenant. The church sheds furnished

barracks for this company. With the formation of Company K., the organization of the Regiment was complete and on reporting the fact to the authorities at Albany the following order was issued:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

"ALBANY, Oct. 7th, 1862.

"*Special Orders, No.* 680.

"The several companies of volunteers enlisted in the county of Delaware in this state, in conformity with the provisions of General Order No. 52, from this department, having been duly organized, said companies are hereby formed into a Regiment to be known and designated as the 144th Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

"The following persons are hereby appointed Field, Staff and Company officers and will be commissioned whenever complete muster rolls of the Regiment thus organized shall have been filed in this office:

ROBERT S. HUGHSTON, Colonel.

DAVID E. GREGORY, Lieutenant Colonel.

————Major.

John R. Leal, Surgeon.

William M. Bryce, 1st Assistant Surgeon.

Oliver T. Bundy, Jr., 2d Assistant Surgeon.

Alexander H. Fullerton, Chaplain.

Marshall Shaw, Adjutant.

James H. Wright, Quartermaster.

COMPANY A.

Palmer L. Burrows, Captain; Robert H. Evans, 1st Lieutenant; Alfred E. Heath, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY B.

William Deverill, Captain; Matthew W. Marvin, 1st Lieutenant; George A. Colton, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY C.

James Lewis, Captain; Thomas Lewis, 1st Lieutenant; James K. Penfield, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY D.

Elijah Roe, Captain; Alexander Rose, 1st Lieutenant; Orsemus B. Boyd, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY E.

William B. Dowie, Captain; John McArthur, 1st Lieutenant; John D. Penett, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY F.

William Plaskett, Captain; Charles C. Siver, 1st Lieutenant; John P. Cole, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY G.

William H. Stone, Captain; Irving C. Smith, 1st Lieutenant; Robert Crawford, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY H.

P Whittlesey Smith, Captain; John Clark, 1st Lieutenant, Dewitt C. Thomas, Jr., 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY I.

John Crawford, Captain; George W St. John, 1st Lieutenant; Witter H. Johnston, 2d Lieutenant.

COMPANY K.

George W Reynolds, Captain; Elbridge G. Radiker, 1st Lieutenant; ————, 2d Lieutenant.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

"THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General."

The office of Major left vacant in this order was subsequently filled by the appointment of Capt. Robert T Johnson of Company I., 72d N. Y Vol. Infantry, the first company organized in the county. He led the Company in their first battle at Williamsburg, Va., May 4th, 1862, where he was wounded. The vacancy of 2d Lieutenant in Company K., was filled later by the appointment of William E. Holmes. Six of the officers named in the order had seen active service in other organizations, Lieut.-Col. David E. Gregory, Capt. William Deverill, Lieuts. Charles C. Siver, John Clark, Elbridge G. Radiker and Orsemus B. Boyd.

In preparing this account of the organization of the Regiment many things of special interest have doubtless been omitted and which have not been recorded because they were not known to the Historian.

One of the large factors contributing to the success of the effort was the earnest, continuing interest and work given by the leading men in town and county. Among these were the ministers who almost without exception contributed of their talent and influence. They were present at the war meetings often opening them with prayer and dismissing them with a benediction and when called upon gave no uncertain sound in fervid speech and less formal addresses. Churches were often thrown open for the meetings and very rare, indeed, was it to find any of the pastors who were lukewarm or indifferent in this crisis of our country's history. Some of their utterances were most forceful if not convincing. One, Rev Samuel Wilson, the then venerable pastor of the Associate Reformed Church of Kortright, in an address before a mass meeting in '62, noting the fact that there were some men in this 19th century here at the North, who were pagan enough to assert that the colored man had no soul, said:

"Now, if it was possible, I say, if it was possible, to get down to the soul of one making such an assertion, you would find it blacker, yes, a good deal blacker than the blackest nigger that ever lived."

It was at a later date and just before a fall election that Rev. Dennison, a Methodist minister, was in the course of a Sabbath service praying earnestly for the welfare of the country and that the Christian citizen might be guided aright in the exercise of his franchise, when he was interrupted by one of the congregation saying: "We don't want any politics in the pulpit." Mr. Dennison explained that it was not politics, only Christian duty to ask for guidance and then went on with his prayer. Immediately four or five of the congregation got up and went out. The next day some one was telling the venerable Rev. Harper Boise of the incident, when he remarked: "Well, I always knew that Mr. Dennison was a good man; but I didn't know he had power to cast out devils." These incidents illustrate something of the warmth and trend of feeling on the great questions that were thought over and talked over "in war times." A chapter might be written, and one full of interest, describing the work and the incidents connected with it which business and professional men gave to the recruiting of the Regiment. Nor was it a word service alone, good as that was, but a service in which warm-hearted and patriotic men put their hands down deep into their pockets and made personal provision for a bounty to each man who would enlist at a

Maj. Robert T. Johnson.

Maj. William Plaskett.

given meeting and sometimes to all who enlisted from the town. It is the regret of the Historian that these names are not all known to him that a record might be made of them.

Then too, there was the warm-hearted, loyal, glowing interest which the women of Delaware county manifested in giving up and sending out fathers, husbands, sons and "neighbors' sons" to do their country's service. Their presence in the meetings, their voices in song, their words of encouragement to individuals, the practical provision made for soldier needs, and then the beautiful stand of colors which they took upon themselves to provide and present to the Regiment at Camp Delaware, and when by reason of use these were no longer serviceable in the field, to provide and present a second stand. These all were aids in their country's service which cannot be measured. And this interest in the soldiers and their welfare did not abate; but continued to grow and develop as the needs of the great army in the field developed. The well packed boxes, full of comforts, that reached the "boys" from time to time; the grand, far-reaching work of the Sanitary Commission attested then and remain still a monument to the loyalty and patriotism of the women of the North.

There are a number of interesting facts in regard to the make-up of the Regiment that are of interest and will be given here. These figures refer to the entire enrollment of the Regiment, including all who during the three years joined it, and whose names appear in the final muster-out roll.

Whole number of men enrolled, 1,409. Average age, 25.54 years. Average height, 5 ft. 7.2 in. The tallest man in the Regiment was Peter Helsinger, Company G., 6 ft. 3.5 in., and the shortest was James Russell, Company D., 5 ft. 5.5 in. The oldest enlisted man was Alexander Lewis, Company C., age 50 years, and the youngest man was Alexander Ayres, Company C., age 15 years. This is not as it appears on rolls, but as it was in fact Number of foreigners, 83; native born, 1,326; farmers, 972; laborers, 79, mechanics, 45; lumbermen, 64; carpenters, 33; blacksmiths, 29; students, 21; shoemakers, 15; clerks, 13; wagonmakers, 12, coopers, 10; printers, 10; masons 8; moulders, 5; painters, 6; millers, 5, teamsters, 4; merchants, 4; tinners, 4; tailors, 4; jewelers, 4; harnessmakers, 4; landlords, 3; butchers, 3; lawyers, 2; teachers, 2; sawyers, 2; railway men

2; saddlers, 2; paperhangers, 2; one each of ministers, clothiers, gentlemen, engineer, baker, axlemaker, boatman, currier, photographer, weaver, soldier, beekeeper, bartender and flowermaker.

CHAPTER III.

CAMP DELAWARE.

The camp selected as the gathering place of the Regiment at its organization, designated "Camp Delaware," was located on "The Flats," about a mile below the village of Delhi and just opposite the Scotch Presbyterian church. This camp was first occupied September 3d. Before that time Company A. and members of other companies, as they arrived at the county seat, were billeted in the hotels of the village.

Tents were supplied to all but three companies. These used the church sheds as barracks. These sheds also served as guard house and one was fitted up as "Headquarters." A large tent was set up by the contractor having contract to provision the Regiment, which served as dining room during the time this camp was occupied. It was evident from the very outset that young life made up the body of the Regiment. It was the exuberance of young life which in those first days of camping made the nights resound with rooster crowing, dog barking, cat spitting, sheep bleating and all other sounds familiar on field and farm. Jokes of all kinds abounded--fun was the safety-valve for active young life. The days at Camp Delaware seemed very much like a picnic on a large scale. It was a rare day when the camp was not visited by delegations from some town or towns bringing large table supplies for their soldier boys. With ready, deft hands and warm hearts these mothers, wives and sisters spread the tables with toothsome viands and made them bright with flowers. On these days the difference between love's supplies and contract supplies was most marked. The comfort for those who looked away from the bare board tables over to the cloth covered, bounty-laden, flower-decked ones was—tomorrow.

It is true the more serious business of soldier life was begun—

drilling, guard duty and the routine of camp work, but few were quite ready to enter upon it seriously. Companies that were fortunate enough to have officers who had seen service, or who had had the advantage of drill themselves, began regular work and continued it. The others tried to go through the forms, but with very indifferent success. Valuable time was lost for the want of knowledge as to the business in hand.

The state furnished enough of guns to arm the camp guards; but these were soon in a sorry condition because of the frequent charges of sand with which the guards loaded them by way of amusement and to help while away the weary two hours of guard duty. Not infrequently in those first days of camp life when the officers of the guard visited the guard line all he would find on some posts would be the musket standing upright with the bayonet driven deep into the ground. It required not only admonition, but punishment to open the minds of quite a number of men to the fact that now they were under military rules and must conform to them.

On the 11th of September the Regiment held its first dress parade. More than in any experience which had preceded this in soldier life, there was awakened the military spirit, and in it, too, made to realize the power of numbers represented in a regiment of men. While looking from the outside, and sometimes from within soldier life, men have been disposed to question and criticise these formal occasions of military usage, reasoning that they made uncalled for demands upon the health and strength of the soldier,—irksome requirements which could be dispensed with. But the fact remains that in and through them were awakened soldierly instincts and aspirations. This was the influence of all parades of ceremony, reviews, inspections, guard mounting, dress parade and honors paid to officers of rank and to government officials, as laid down in Army Regulations. Gen. Grant records in his Memoirs that it was at a review of the cadets at West Point, by Gen. Winfield Scott that there came to him, "A presentiment for a moment that some day I should occupy his place on review, although I had no intention then of remaining in the army."

Although so many years have intervened since these soldier experiences, the mind recalls and the soldier sense quickens as it recalls the ceremony of dress parade. It hears the first signal and with this

Camp Delaware, near Delhi, N. Y., where the 144th Regiment, N. Y. V.,
was Organized in September, 1862

signal comes the memory of the bustle in company quarters when the well polished arms and equipments are hastily put on and the soldiers fall quickly into line in the company street for roll-call and the brief inspection of company officers. Only ten minutes allowed for this then follows the Adjutant's call, when under the command of their officers each company marches to the music of the band to the parade grounds and takes its place in order of battle according to the seniority of Captains' Commissions—the one having the oldest commission on the right. The line is formed and now the Captain of the first company steps one pace to the front and gives command: "Order Arms!" "Parade Rest!" And so each Captain in succession down the line brings his company to parade rest.

The Colonel of the Regiment, or in his absence the senior officer present, has by this time taken his place in front of the line facing the center. Now is the opportunity of the band to show its skill in music, as at the command of the Adjutant to "Beat off!" it plays down the front of the line and back again to its place on the right. The music ceases and the Adjutant, stepping two paces to the front and facing to the left, commands, "Attention, Battallion! To the rear, open order—March!" It was just here in that first dress parade, and in a number of others as well, that trouble came. It took the combined energy of Adjutant, officers and orderlies to get that rear rank aligned. The four paces to the rear meant much more with some Sergeants than with others and it required time to get these uncertain measurements adjusted and then to get the men adjusted to them, for despite directions, repeated over and over again, the head would be thrust out in place of bringing the entire body with it, and the elbows would fly up to get the "touch of elbow" while every man thought he was doing just right but his neighbor was all wrong. After a time, and on some of those first occasions quite a time, though not quite satisfied, the Adjutant's command would be given, "Front!" and then marching in front of the Regiment to the center, turning and passing up the line of company officers ten paces, faces about and gives the command, "Present Arms!" We were without arms that first parade and so the ordinary military salute was to be given in response to order present arms, except that hands were to remain at visor of cap until next order. The salute as given was very much like the first motion exercise of children in school, all variety of motions with the furtive glance at

neighbors to see just what and how they were doing. Well or ill done the forms go on and the Adjutant faces about and saluting the commanding officer says: "The parade is formed," and then takes his place in rear and one pace to his left. The commanding officer returns the salute and then gives command, "Battallion, shoulder arms!" Later, and after the Regiment had been supplied with arms, there followed an exercise in the manual of arms or other military exercise, ending with line formation or "Order Arms!" This ended, the Adjutant was directed to receive the reports and he, marching down midway between commanding officer and line, commands, "First Sergeants to the front and center, march!" Obeying this command they march to the center and halt, when at the command, "Front Face, Report!" they face toward the Adjutant and beginning on the right each Sergeant successively salutes and reports result of roll-call made in company street. The usual report was "All present or accounted for," but occasionally some unlucky individual with intent or otherwise has been belated and so is reported absent—"pricked," as the soldier phrased it. After reports are made the Adjutant commands, "First Sergeants, Outward Face! To your posts; march!" when they return to their places. The Adjutant then faces about, salutes, and makes report of officers absent and results of the First Sergeants' reports. If any orders are to be read the commanding officer directs the Adjutant to read them which he does after first giving command, "Attention to Orders!" Turning and saluting again, upon intimation of commanding officer, he faces the line and commands, "Parade is dismissed." All the officers after returning swords to scabbards, when they had them—there were none at the first parade—face inward and close on the Adjutant, who has marched down to the line of officers and faced about. When the center has been reached he commands, "Front Face! Forward, March!" when all move forward, the band playing. When within six paces of commanding officer the Adjutant commands "Halt!" when all salute. If the commanding officer has any orders or directions to give they are given then, if not he intimates that the ceremony is over. As the officers turn away the orderlies of companies march the companies to their quarters.

Our first parade lacked something in its aesthetic appearance since the men had not yet received their uniforms in full, only caps

and pants. Overcoats were issued on the 13th and dress parade on that day had more of dress about it. Visitors learned to time their visits to camp so as to include dress parade and all were most welcome. There was one occasion when the welcome was rather more marked and enthusiastic than the visitor had counted upon. In one of the nearby towns, during the time when recruiting was active and special effort being made to secure a town bounty for the soldiers, one man was found who not only spoke and voted against such bounty being granted, as was his right, but also spoke against the cause for which the men were enlisting. One day these soldiers found the man visiting the camp and immediately arranged an impromptu reception. A strong hop pole was secured. With two stalwart soldiers at either end of the pole, the aforesaid visitor was "interviewed" by other members of the company and "persuaded" to get astride the pole, which was then lifted to the shoulders of the stalwarts. With two watchful sentinels on either side to preserve the equilibrium of the rider, who meanwhile had grasped the pole with nervous energy, the parade commenced and to the tune of "John Brown" moved through the camp. The procession was met by Col. Hughston, who immediately "dismissed the parade."

One of the "red letter" days of Camp Delaware was September 26th. On that day a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the Regiment by the ladies of the county, delegations from the several towns being present. A platform for the occasion had been erected and on this was seated the lady delegates with the colors in charge. On the platform with them were the speakers for the occasion with the officers of the Regiment. With the Regiment massed in front and visitors from all parts of the county filling all the available space within hearing distance, the impressive service was not wanting in scenic surroundings. The Regimental flag was presented by Mrs. H. D. Gould, Jr., and Hon. Samuel Gordon on behalf of the donors made the following address:

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE DELAWARE REGIMENT:

"I have the honor to represent the ladies of the county in the presentation of the Regimental flag. What more fitting token of their unbounded confidence in you as brave and invincible defenders of the Constitution and Union? What more beautiful emblem of their de-

votion to their country, assailed by the most formidable and wicked rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of the world! It is of superb material and exquisite workmanship—you are worthy of it and of the confidence of those who gave it.

"This unholy war waged against the life of the nation has developed in our midst a courage and energy that knows no alternative but to conquer the rebellion or die in the attempt. You are the men who represent this courage and energy. Heroes already in our eyes! Honest and true, as your native air is pure and bracing, hardy as the land is rugged, God has raised you up among these northern hills to chastise Southern demagogues and disappointed aspirants for daring to lay hands on the holy altar of liberty Let the punishment of the guilty be terrible as their crime is enormous and fiendish!

"Not a vestige of rebellion must be left within the broad jurisdiction of this Union—North, South, East or West— as a nucleus for future conspirators against the best government ever was or will be. Men of Delaware, you are going to fight; to fight for your country and your homes; for all that renders life desirable! It is sweet to die for one's country! One hour of virtuous liberty is worth an eternity of bondage. This was the land of Washington and your fathers, it is yours! Shall these worse than Goths and Vandals desecrate and desolate it with impunity? Never, with your will or God's consent, if our cause be just, and who doubts its justice? No one, not even the Rebels themselves. All that we are or have been or hope to be as a people and power among the nations of the earth, we owe to the government which you are called to defend. 'Break the Union and whatever link you strike, tenth or ten-thousandth, breaks the chain alike,' in the language of the great and good man who sleeps at the Hermitage, uttered when rebellion first raised its horrid front under the guise of 'Nullification.' 'The Federal Union must and shall be preserved.' Soldiers you are the men to preserve it!

"Hundreds and thousands of your fellow citizens will join you in this gigantic enterprise. The louder the storm of war and the more deadly the conflict, the more determined you will be in your country's defense. The vast assemblies of people that have thronged here to the field of your encampment and the bountiful entertainment which you have received from their hands evince the deep interest of your neighbors and friends in your welfare and success. The alac-

rity with which you responded to the call to arms is unparalleled.

"If there be more fighting and there will be, I pray you may have the front rank in the decisive battle and deal those blows which will send the rebellion reeling to its grave. On that field with this flag floating over you, remember the fair donors and the motto, 'Bring back the flag."

At the conclusion of Mr. Gordon's address, Miss Fannie Gordon, a daughter of the eloquent speaker stepped forward and presented to the Regiment the National Flag, when Robert Parker, Esq., representing the patriotic donors, spoke as follows:

"COLONEL HUGHSTON:

"In behalf of the ladies of the county of Delaware, I present to you and through you to the 144th Regiment of New York State Volunteers, this National Flag with the guidons or camp colors which accompany it. In performing this act I am filled with emotions of pleasure and sadness. Sad, sad in the extreme is it that in this great and beautiful country of ours, the hope of all lovers of free institutions and of the oppressed of every nation, the dagger of Civil War should be raised, and that it should in consequence be convulsed from center to circumference. Yet I cannot but feel emotions of pleasure when I see before me the brave and true men who have so promptly and gallantly come forth to defend the government in its hour of need. They as well as you, can never gaze upon this beautiful gift but with pride and joy. It is as well the offering of loving hearts as a testimonial of their appreciation of your loyalty and patriotism. Many a fond mother, many a kind sister, many a devoted wife, many a bright eyed maiden, who hardly dares confess the love she feels, have added their contribution for the purchase, because in your ranks was a son, a brother, a husband, a lover, and felt that they would never gaze upon its folds without thinking of those they left at home.

"That flag is the emblem of our nationality, not of a broken and dissevered nation; but of a union of all the states. When this union shall be dissolved, let the flag be laid aside and looked upon only as a relic of our former greatness, let it not be raised aloft for it would be a reproach, a rebuke to us that we had become unable to protect and defend it. But shall the Union be dissolved? Never! Never can it be, never must it be, until we become unworthy to be a free people, unable to govern ourselves. Without union our liberty and in-

dependence would never have been achieved—without it they never can be maintained. The loss of liberty, of all good government of property, home and honor, all that is desirable in life must inevitably follow a dissolution of this Union. In supporting it we support all that is dear to us. In defending it, your own as well as your country's honor calls upon you for a most vigorous and manly exertion. Rely on the goodness of our cause and the aid of the Supreme Being in whose hand victory is, to animate and encourage you.

"The hands that are raised against the flag are fratricidal hands. They are raised by those who have been protected by the government as you have been protected, who have prospered as you have prospered, who have received the same benefits that you have received. They have drawn the sword and stabbed at the life of their kind benefactor without just cause, and that they have done so should call for more determined efforts than if a foreign hand had struck the blow. A degree of resentment and indignation should also be called forth. Around that flag cluster glorious and hallowed memories, under it we attained to all our greatness. It has floated over every sea, it has waved in every land, it has never been lowered in final defeat.

"Let the recollections of this cheer and encourage you and when the shout and smoke of battle shall roll around you, when the whirlwind of flames and storm of iron and lead shall envelope you, let these memories animate you. Keep the glorious stars and stripes ever afloat, let not one stripe be torn from it, let not one star be dimmed, let it not be trailed in the dust so long as one of you remain to bear them. Take them! Truer men you need never desire to command than these I see before me. Into no stouter hands than theirs can they be committed. Take them and the God of armies be with you and protect you."

Miss Emma Perry and Miss Lizzie Wright then brought forward the guidons and placed them in the hands of Col. Hughston. The stand of colors having been received by Col. Hughston in behalf of the Regiment, he made response to the donors as follows:

"LADIES:

"This presentation of a stand of colors by the ladies to the 144th Regiment is unmistakable evidence to the Regiment and to the observing world of their loyalty, patriotism and fidelity. It is an incontrovert-

ible truth that the standard of national greatness and importance is measured, fixed, established and controlled by their wisdom and virtue and that standard is either high or low corresponding with female intelligence, virtue and influence. The high stand which America has taken among the nations in literature and refinement is in a very large degree attributable to the intelligence of American ladies.

"A little more than fifteen months ago this happy land—this American republic, was in the full enjoyment of all the blessings consequent and growing out of republican institutions under the magna charta of the United States of America. A powerful and happy family whose record dates back eighty-six years to the bloody days of the Revolution.

"Since that time the downtrodden and the oppressed of all nations have turned their eyes to this once happy land with joy and hope, and have been rushing to us and seeking protection under the Stars and Stripes—once a secure protection against insult and oppression in all parts and places of the habitable globe. We have been a powerful, free and happy nation, with free institutions, where every man was a sovereign, a king and a ruler. The avenues to wealth and happiness were open to all. The proud appellation, 'I am an American citizen under the American flag' was a guaranty against insult or wrong, wherever it was unfurled. But alas! the serpent which had been nursed and warmed and fed and protected by us until it had grown to be a monster, raised its fratricidal hand to pull down this glorious republic. A band of paricides, incited by corrupt ambitions and speculative motives and designs congregated and fired upon a national fort, compelling a surrender, and then, exultingly proclaimed they had made the flag of our nation trail in the dust at their feet—no longer claiming or desiring its protection.

"Here commenced the contest that has been raging ever since. Thousands of patriotic men have been sacrificed in the conflict, and still, desolating war rages in our land, and the summons to defend our country and its laws is to be answered, and in obedience to which we go forth to battle and by the help of God to victory. The defense of your homes and your firesides, your fathers and friends shall be our care, and if we can strike one blow for liberty and right in defense of this republic, we will nerve our arm for the conflict, and if at the cost

of blood or life it is enough to feel and know it was for freedom and for law. It is to stay the sun of liberty on the visible horizon that the prospect may not be everlastingly closed to the generations of the world yet to come, that we peril our lives and our all.

"Ladies: We will defend and 'bring back the flag!' Although it may be riven to shreds by mob violence, incited by treacherous designs and treasonable intentions, yet by the aid of Him who is the God of Battles we will bring back the flag, unsullied and unstained by cowardice or treachery."

The stand of colors thus presented by the ladies of Delaware county to the 144th Regiment consisted of the National flag, Regimental flag and two guidons of regulation pattern. The United States flag was made of the finest and heaviest silk, made and finished in the handsomest manner and according to regulation pattern, six feet six inches fly and six feet deep on the staff, with a yellow fringe of silk and provided with cords and tassels of blue and white silk intermixed. The Regimental flag was made of heavy blue silk, with the arms of the United States embroidered with silk in the center with the name of Regiment in the scroll underneath the eagle, and the words, "Bring Back the Flag." On one side of the flag appeared the inscription, "From the ladies of Delaware County." This flag was also made and finished in the regulation form as described above for National flag.

Another marked day at Camp Delaware and in the history of the Regiment was September 27th. On this day Capt. Drake DeKay of the U. S. army mustered the Regiment into the service of the United States, administering to the several companies the following oath:

"You and each of you, do solemnly swear that you will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that you will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over you, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

How well this oath was kept the record made in the following pages will show in part.

Another interesting fact in connection with muster-in day was the first appearance of the U. S. Paymaster. His visits proved al-

Col. David E. Gregory.

Col. James Lewis.

Col. Robert S. Hughston.

ways most welcome although sometimes long deferred. At this time the men received one month's pay, thriteen dollars, and twenty-five dollars of their government bounty besides two dollars "hand money" given to recruits. On the 29th the New York State Paymaster appeared and paid the bounty due from the state, $50 to each man.

CHAPTER IV

FROM CAMP DELAWARE TO WASHINGTON.

For some days before the order came to break camp, there had been an atmosphere of expectation, with something of eagerness to be about the business in a more active way, which had called the Regiment into being. The following order received from the Quartermaster-General of the State, Chester A. Arthur, afterward President of the United States, had doubtless something to do with creating this atmosphere:

"STATE OF NEW YORK,
"QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
"NEW YORK, Sept. 24th, 1862.

"COLONEL ROBT. S. HUGHSTON,
"Commanding 144th Regiment, N. Y V., Delhi, N. Y

"COLONEL:—I send herewith requisitions for the transportation of your Regiment by the Erie railway from Hancock to Elmira and thence to Washington by the E. & Williamsport R. R. When the time of your departure is fixed you will immediately notify the local agent of the roads in order that means of transportation may be promptly provided. I leave this to be done by yourself as you will know the exact time when you will move. The requisition should be filled with the number of officers and men transported in *words not figures* and certified by the officer highest in rank with the command.

"You will procure from the contractor for subsistence at your camp a sufficient number of days' rations (cooked) for the route to Washington and you will instruct the company officers that they will be held responsible that the rations are not wasted.

"Unless you can get a fresh supply of rations at Elmira you will need five days' rations as you have to march from Delhi to Hancock. All camp equipage and other stores in which you are deficient will be supplied at Hancock.

"You will promptly notify me by telegraph when the Regiment moves, and also Col. E. F. Shepard, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen. at Elmira.

"I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"C. A. ARTHUR,

"Q. M. General."

Orders having been received directing him to report with his Regiment at Washington, Col. Hughston issued orders directing the men to be ready to break camp on October 8th.

By daylight of Wednesday, October 8th, the tents had been struck and the Regiment in line ready for its first march toward Dixie. Amid the tears and cheers of the friends of the soldiers and the citizens, who had gathered to bid us "God-speed and farewell," at half-past seven, a. m., the 144th marched out of Camp Delaware and took up its line of march southward.

Arrangements had been made for the transportation of knapsacks to Hancock so that the first day's march was made with comparative ease. A camping ground for the night had been selected about a mile north of Walton bridge on the lands of a Mr. Thompson. There was a large gathering of Walton's citizens awaiting the Regiment to give greeting and assist in pitching our camp. Company B., Walton's "own," was met by the Walton band and escorted to the village where a special welcome awaited them.

By half-past seven the next morning the line of march was resumed. Preceded by the Walton band and accompanied by a goodly number of citizens the Regiment was escorted through and some distance beyond Walton village.

Rock Rift was reached at noon when a camp was established called Camp Chase. Through some oversight or misunderstanding of orders the commissary department did not have any food supplies at hand. Later on in soldier experience it would not have been accounted a very serious matter but within the bounds of the county

home it seemed at the time something of a hardship. During the afternoon supplies reached us and good nature was restored. About noon of the next day Hancock was reached. Here a great company of people had gathered to welcome the Regiment and to bid it God-speed. Hon. Nelson K. Wheeler of Deposit, who had been very warmly interested not only in the organizing of Company A., but of the entire Regiment, gave the parting word for the county in the following earnest and eloquent speech:

"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS:

"I allow myself the pleasure, which I trust you will permit, of presenting to you a sword, sash, belt, etc., and a cornet which can be used as a bugle for the use of your company I understand from a Captain, who has seen active service, that a bugle is much used and very convenient and appropriate in sounding the various calls. This one can without the keys be used for all ordinary purposes, while with the keys perhaps some of you will occasionally while away a dull half-hour with music gratifying to your comrades. It can be made to discourse most excellent music.

"The sword, is according to the army regulations, for an officer of a company When I bought it I supposed you would probably give it to Captain Burrows, who in wearing it would do honor to it, to you and to me. But I have just heard that others of his friends have already presented him with a sword as a mark of their esteem. Inasmuch, therefore, as all the officers of your company are fully belted with good war weapons by their sides, I propose that you retain this to be given by you to the member of your company, whether officer or private, who shall be the first to deserve it by some act of gallant heroism or by general good conduct and character becoming an officer or soldier. If it falls to a private, he will of course soon be entitled to wear it by occupying the place of some of the commissioned officers of your company, made vacant by promotion. However, I do not mean to dictate in any manner, what you are to do with it. I give it to you, to Company A., and if you will do me the favor to accept it, together with the bugle, it will be exclusively yours to say what disposition shall be made of them or who shall wear them. May I hope that they will be accepted by you in the same spirit of kindness and

good feeling with which they are offered—not on the score of their intrinsic value, but as a mark of friendship from the giver, a tribute of esteem and respect from a fellow townsman.

"The alacrity with which you responded to your country's call for volunteers in her hour of peril has made the blood of all the loyal denizens of your town tingle through every vein, with gratitude to you and pride for you. You were the first company under the late call, enrolled in the county and first upon the camp ground. May you be among the first upon the battlefield and the first in point of real merit.

"Your company I supposed would be entitled to the charge of the Regimental colors and I had designed to do myself the honor of giving the flag; but the patriotic ladies—God bless them—got the start of me. And on personal inquiry at Albany, I was informed that company flags were not allowed, so that the only appropriate presents of which I could think were the sword and bugle. My earnest hope is that this bugle may often sound the call to charge but never to retreat. And that this sword blade shall never be permanently sheathed till every Rebel yields or dies.

"And now my friends allow me to say a few words to you in the nature of practical advice, in the same way and with the same freedom as if in bidding you adieu, I were talking familiarly with any one of you separately. Do not think of me as attempting flattery when I say that in my judgment, the Delaware Regiment possesses the material for being equal if not superior to any other now in the War. There is no portion of the Northern States where the people as a body are more intelligent or more patriotic, than in the county of Delaware. As a general thing they read, think, talk and have their own opinions on all subjects. Your volunteers are from among, and are part and parcel of such a people. Our healthy hills and valleys make vigorous frames and enduring constitutions. You lack nothing, therefore, but discipline to make you the best soldiers in the world. But remember that without discipline, continued, untiring, self-sacrificing discipline, you never can excel as a company or regiment. No military corps ever was or ever will be efficient without it. By thorough discipline and a rigid observance of military rules, your regiment will become a

unit with the combined strength of a thousand men. Without discipline, regulation, order, system, your strength and power become scattered and inefficient. And in submitting to military discipline, the first duty of the soldier is implicit obedience to his superiors in command; indeed all may be regarded as embraced in the one word —Obedience. I have no apprehension about your courage; you have enough of that. But brought up as you and I have been, in habits of perfect independence of thought and action, it is difficult to adapt ourselves to a ready, willing and blind obedience to a superior; and yet this is indispensably necessary. We often hear that a prudent and experienced General will never trust a battle with new recruits. Now this does not arise from cowardice in the new recruits, nor is it entirely, or mainly owing to their inability to perform the evolutions or movements required of them. This is proved by the skill with which this Regiment formed from line the solid column now before me. But it arises more from a want of habit of obedience, and consequently a want of confidence in their officers and in each other. Let each, therefore, for himself learn early to acquire the habit of implicit obedience to the army regulations, and especially to the commands of his immediate superiors. The entire military system at first view seems to a civilian, to be despotic, and in one sense it is so. But when carefully analyzed and considered, this system and order is indispensable for the purpose of efficiency. And yet, any officer and private soldier, in point of fact when each clearly understands his duty and privileges, has his own individual rights, which are as sacredly guarded as are the rights of a private citizen. Order is the law of nature and of nature's God, and there can be no combined success anywhere without it. Order and government, as against anarchy and rebellion, are what you are fighting for. Study your duty and discharge it. Obey your officers; obey them willingly and implicitly, and the moment you have drilled your minds into this main duty of a true soldier, you will be ready for the field, ready for the enemy.

"The next thing of importance is to take care of your health. Few persons brought up under the regularities of a country home, are fitted to take care of their health in camp or on a march, and consequently a very large proportion of deaths among our troops

arises from disease rather than the shots of the enemy. A veteran soldier, who has learned from experience the necessity of carefully guarding against disease, is seldom sick, while the new recruits from sheer carelessness, rather than necessary physical debility, are very liable to sicken and often to die. Your true way is to learn from the old soldiers. Still a few sanitary rules should be observed. And these are: Be regular, as far as practicable, in all your habits. Practice no excesses of any kind. Never eat excessively, never drink excessively. Never pass, without eating something, the usual hour of your meals, if you can possibly avoid it. Never sleep in a wet place if you can by any contrivance devise a dry one. Stick to your blankets and your proper rations on a march. An old soldier will never be so excited or hurried as to forget either Be cleanly in all your habits. Use water frequently and freely and not upon your hands and face alone. It costs nothing when it can be had, and greatly contributes to the preservation of health. Especially and emphatically see to it that your underclothes, which come in contact with the skin, are frequently washed. The natural inclinations of camp life tend greatly to neglect this indispensable requisite to health. With proper care all of you can remain healthy especially till next summer, when I hope the War will have ended. Without proper care of yourselves you will like others probably be sick, which is a sad experience for a soldier to learn wisdom from.

"Another thing of less consequence, but still worth alluding to is this: Take care of your money Sharpers, gamblers, plunderers of every kind will constantly surround you. Do not yield to the profligacy that will tempt you, but send home to your friends, as you receive it what money you do not need, and let it be invested or used, subject to your call on your return. Although the gushings of true patriotism and not mercenary considerations were the real motives which induced your enlistment, still you ought not to allow the money maelstrom that always surges around a camp life to swallow up all your earnings.

"I confidently believe that the backbone of the Rebellion will soon be broken, and that not only the Tompkins company, but the whole Delaware Regiment will contribute their full share to accomplish the object. But remember that you have no boys' play on hand;

that it is, in the words of Lincoln, 'a big job,' and to accomplish it, you should not hesitate cheerfully and earnestly, to use every means within your power known and approved in modern civilized warfare. Sink the politician in the patriot, the partisan in the soldier, and if you can in any manner strengthen yourselves or cripple the enemy by using or liberating his horses or his 'niggers,' or any other of his property, do it, by all means do it. Should any of you come across a thoroughbred charger straddled by a Rebel, but needed in your regiment, do not stop to examine the Constitution to see whether you have a right to unhorse the rider. And do not hesitate to appropriate the prize to company or regimental uses through fear that some Northern Rebel sympathizers might censure you. And if you come across a colored man whom you need to cook or work for you, or who by compulsion is working for and supporting a Rebel fighting foe, I would not expend much time in investigating the Constitutional question of slavery, before relieving his master of the ebony prize, and of using if wanted, or of freeing him from his bondage, and that, too, at the risk of being called an abolitionist by some Northern Rebel at heart.

"And now, my brave heroes, never forget that you leave friends at home anxious for your welfare. You do not cease to be men by becoming soldiers. You cannot if you would, sunder the social and kindred ties that bind you to your home. Some of you have fathers, some mothers, some sisters and brothers, some of you have children and all of you have cordial friends, who will follow you with their good wishes and prayers. Do not disappoint their hopes. Guard your health. Guard your morals. Guard sacredly, the reputation of your company and your regiment. Each of you has a duty to discharge in establishing and maintaining the good character of your military corps. Banish all rowdyism from your ranks if it should appear. Cultivate studiously a love and pride for your regiment. Permit nothing to sully its honor. Having spent all of my life—a good half century in good old Delaware—I am nervously anxious in common with its other citizens that the regiment hailing from this county should be worthy of it. You are the representatives in the army of a noble county. See that you honor the 40,000 people that you represent. You can do it and I trust you will. But oh! for God's sake do not disgrace the county of Delaware. You will not.

Lieut. J. H. Wright, Qr. Mr. Adjt. George R. Cannon. Lieut. S. Gordon, Qr. Mr.

I know you will not. But I want you to excel all other regiments in all that constitutes true military worth and reputation. Many of your friends expect this and all hope for it. Do not disappoint them. It is in your power to be not only the pride of your county but the pride of your state. We shall hear and know all about you from day to day. Our interest in the war will be centered in you, and whenever the newspapers speak of the 144th N. Y Volunteers, thousands of your friends with greedy eyes will devour the paragraph. To gratify their hopes and expectations in regard to their favorite regiment all that is necessary is that each man of you should simply do his duty. If every man does as well as he can, then the aggregate will be perfect and the regiment a paragon. Set your faces like flint against intemperance and all riotous conduct among you whenever and in whomsoever it may appear. Have your fun and your sports, but let them be manly and innocent. Plant yourselves like an iron wall to arrest the first stealthy steps of anything like mutiny. Seek redress of grievances if you have any by presenting them to the proper authorities. In short, set your mark high and help make what the men who compose it are capable of making, a model regiment. Be devoted to the Union cause. Love your flag—it is your country's banner and the emblem of what is dear and sacred to you and your friends. Reverence it, aye, I had almost said worship it, for God himself is there. He reposes in its stripes, sparkles in its stars and floats in it and around it as it waves in the breeze. Remember also while discharging your duties to yourselves, your company and regiment and your country this embraces your duty to your comrades individually. A soldier's life is eminently a joint existence, every man among you will influence his fellows for good or ill. You necessarily lean upon and support each other; therefore, stand by your comrade, whether right or wrong, stand by him and befriend him for if he gets into difficulty, a scrape or a quarrel and is in the wrong he needs a friend to extricate him quite as much as if he were in the right. If a comrade is sick see that he is cared for. If he be wounded risk your life to save him from the hands of the enemy. Never quarrel with each other, but if any are 'spoiling for a fight' vent yourselves on the Rebels, but not on a fellow-soldier. You are licensed to fight Rebels to your hearts' content, but not each other?

"Give good advice to each other, freely, frankly and in a friendly manner. If one of your number becomes dissolute, profligate, or otherwise vicious, do not hate or shun him, but still treat him as an equal, counsel him kindly and with a friendly hand draw him away from his errors and his vices. Let each man of you set his mark high. Do not be contented with simply doing nothing in violation of military rules. You must do something affirmatively worthy. Be not satisfied with merely a negative man doing no positive wrong. You must do some positive good. Aim at promotion, not by intrigue, but by real positive merit. This is a laudable ambition. General Halleck orders that vacant offices shall be filled by inferiors who have proved themselves worthy Any of you have a chance and the right to be a Major-General in time, if you deserve it. If you are truly worthy of a higher place whether officer or private you cannot fail sooner or later to be appreciated and probably promoted. But never get discouraged because you think you are not duly appreciated and that you do not get your reward as soon as you imagine it is your due. Real soldierly merit cannot always remain in obscurity. Somebody will find it out and in time it will get its just reward. True courage and perseverance, indomitable perseverance, are indispensable requisites of a good soldier, not only in conquering the enemy but in securing his own interests and ultimate promotion. And now, my friends, farewell. May God Almighty bless you. In parting with you I could not refrain from this plain, familiar, friendly talk, nor withhold the advice which I have ventured to give. It has been called out by earnest wishes for your welfare, and knowing as you do the kind motives on my part which prompt it, I confidently trust that even if you think the advice needless, you will at least not be offended by the liberty which I have taken. I have said just what I would in a private letter to the most intimate friend I have in your ranks. And now, farewell, neighbors and fellow townsmen, farewell."

Immediately on the conclusion of these exercises the Regiment was marched to the depot, where a train of twenty passenger cars had been made up for the accommodation of the 144th. These were soon filled and about five o'clock in the afternoon the train was under way, taking us to Elmira, which place was reached about mid-

night. The next day arms and equipment were issued to the men. If inanimate things could be surprised these accouterments must have been very much surprised at the manner in which they were adjusted to the person of many of the soldiers receiving them. Often the cartridge box would appear at the left, front, or rear and the gun was tucked away in "any old place" that the encumbering accouterments would allow. These guns were the then celebrated rifle known as the Enfield. Those issued to us were intended by the English makers of them for Confederate service; but the blockade-runner having them on board was captured in its effort to reach Charleston and so were appropriated by the War Department to meet a pressing need in arming Northern soldiers. The rifle weighed about eleven pounds and this with the entire equipment of knapsack, haversack, canteen and accouterments made quite a load for the soldier new to the business.

These new acquisitions acquired a new value, and a new interest was attached to them when word reached us, as it did that day, that the Confederate General Jeb. Stuart was making a raid into Pennsylvania and was likely to cross the line of railroad which the 144th was to take in its journey to Washington.

Rations consisting of bread, ham and cheese were issued to the men and then they went on board cars provided for their transportation to Washington. At this point the private soldier bade good-bye to passenger cars, for, ever after, in his soldier rides by rail, cattle cars, often very questionable in quality and condition, without seats, just the empty box cars, were provided for his journeying. This fact is not recorded as finding fault, but as a fact. The government had a large job thrust suddenly upon it and had to avail itself of every agency at its command to meet the emergency. To have waited until it could collect passenger cars for every body of troops it desired to move would have been to cripple all aggressive or defensive work.

Just as the Regiment was taking the cars Col. Shepard, who had charge of the work of forwarding troops arriving at Elmira, received a telegram from Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania with information as to the progress of the Rebel raid. Col. Shepard telegraphed in reply that the 144th N. Y Vol., was on its way to Washington and if the services of the Regiment were needed to repel the raiders, he could call on it.

The train left Elmira about seven o'clock, running in two sections. The night was a beautiful one and many of the soldiers to whom riding on the cars was a new experience watched with pleasure the fleeting landscape. Others tried to adjust themselves to the new conditions which required that they should transform these cattle cars into sleeping cars, but with very indifferent success.

When opposite Harrisburg on the 12th, Col. Hughston received a dispatch from Gov. Curtin saying that he had all the men he needed and directing that we report to Gen. Wool at Hanover Junction, Maryland. On reaching the Junction there was no little excitement there because of rumors prevailing that the Rebels were within a few miles of the place.

Upon reporting to Gen. Wool, Col. Hughston received the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS,

"HANOVER JUNCTION, Md., Oct., 12th, 1862.

"Col. Robert S. Hughston will proceed with his regiment, the 144th Regiment, New York Volunteers, to Washington, via Baltimore, and report himself upon his arrival at Washington to Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey or the Adjutant-General of the army.

"The men of this regiment are entirely 'green,' not having had the least practice in loading and firing.

"By command of

"MAJ.-GEN. WOOL.

"E. CHRISTENSEN,
"Major U. S. A.
"Aide-de-Camp."

This order answers the question asked by so many at the time, "Why didn't the 144th stop at Hanover Junction?"

About seven o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, Baltimore was reached. It was a very tired and hungry body of men that debarked from the cars and lined up for a two mile march across the city to Camden Station, but the fact that we were in Baltimore soon quickened the blood and the step. Songs and cheers greeted the U. S. flag floating from the windows of the loyal citizens, while "John

Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave," "We'll Rally Round the Flag Boys," and "The Star Spangled Banner," could not but have startled the disloyal citizen as company after company sounded out these stirring refrains in resonant song, vibrating with the soul of patriotism.

At the Soldiers' Relief Association rooms a substantial supper was served up to the Regiment by kindly, loyal hands and hearts. This supper with the rest and relaxation that came with it will always have a place in the memory of the soldiers who were present. This pleasant experience helped very much to sweeten in the minds of the men the sour memories of Baltimore's early record in the Civil War. Some of the men were so tired and sleepy that no sooner was their coffee disposed of than they leaned forward on the table, pillowed their heads on their arms and went fast asleep. Only for a few moments, but what soldier does not recall the blessed refreshment these moments of relaxation in sleep brought to body and brain, so often in the service, "knitting up the ravelled sleeve of care."

Owing to the large number of troops that were being hurried to the front to meet Jeb. Stuart on his raid, it was found difficult to secure transportation for the Regiment to Washington. Then, too, there were quite a number of the men sick with mumps and some with other ailments, and no little trouble was experienced in finding means to convey these sick soldiers across the city to the depot where we were to take the cars for Washington. It was two o'clock in the morning of the 13th before our train was made up and loaded. To add to the discomfort of the men it began to rain, the cars were old and leaky and so crowded that there was not much chance to dodge the trickling soot-colored streams that found their way down through the cracks in the roof. We had proceeded but a little way before the rear car containing the officers and the sick became uncoupled and there being no way of communicating the fact to the engineer it was left behind. A little farther on the engine gave out, and this gave opportunity to inform the engineer about the lost car which was picked up after repairs were made on the engine. This engine was an old "double-decker" that had "outlived its usefulness," except for the antiquarian's museum. We made our way to Washington by fits and starts,

with three experiences of uncoupled cars. It was five o'clock in the afternoon before the great dome of the capitol was sighted.

The frequent stops between Baltimore and Washington had one advantage in that it gave opportunity to study soldier life in actual service. All the line of the railroad was guarded by soldiers. At one point where the engine broke down and there was a long wait, a picket post was just being relieved by a new guard of three men. The way in which this new guard built its camp home was an object lesson of special interest to those just beginning soldier life. One of the three went at once on guard duty. The other two set themselves to work without delay, in preparation for soldier housekeeping. From some place, not from the Quartermaster, they had secured two boards which they set on edge about six feet apart and fastened them securely in place with stakes driven into the ground. Midway between these boards at either end crotched sticks were driven into the ground so as to stand about four feet from ground to the crotches, and a light pole was laid in the crotches. Then from the knapsacks three shelter tent pieces were procured. These tent pieces were made of cotton duck, each five feet six inches by five feet five inches, with buttons and buttonholes on the three sides, arranged so that they could be buttoned together, and with eyelets and cords at corners of the side without buttons. Two of these shelter tents were buttoned together, laid over the pole and fastened to the boards on either side. The third tent piece was buttoned into the rear and the tent house, "dog tent," the soldiers called it sometimes "pup tent," was built. A bundle of cedar twigs was then cut and spread on the ground within and a rubber blanket spread over them. This serves as a bed and "sitting room" as well. Then the knapsacks and haversacks were placed in the back of the tent house. It looked when finished so cosy and comfortable that we, who had for the last three days and nights been much "tumbled up and down" in our bodies as well as our minds, wished we might just lie down in this soldiers' home and take a good nap. Our last view as the train lumbered away was of one man with the canteens going in search of water and the other gathering wood and arranging for the evening meal, while the third kept up his measured tramp as guard. It was a most valuable ex-

perience in soldier object lessons, touching methods which very soon we would have to make use of as soldiers in active service.

At the Soldiers' Retreat in Washington, supper was procured and lodging provided in the soldiers' barracks near the depot. The room assigned to us was so scant that when the men had lain down it was a case of "four in a bed."

CHAPTER V

FROM WASHINGTON TO CLOUD'S MILLS.

On reporting to Gen. Casey, Col. Hughston received orders to march his Regiment out to Arlington Heights. Accordingly, on the morning of October 14th, we marched through the city and out across Long Bridge to Arlington Heights. All along the way we were greeted with hearty cheers by the soldiers we passed. On the way through the city we passed the headquarters of Gen. Casey. As we marched by, the venerable veteran came out and in an informal way reviewed the Regiment. He was at this time in command of the defenses of Washington and engaged in preparing volunteers for the field. A special interest attached to Gen. Casey, not only because he was our first Department Commander, but also because he prepared the book, "Infantry Tactics," from which we took our lessons in soldiers' drill. It superceded Hardee's.

Maj.-Gen. Silas Casey was born July 12th, 1807, at Greenwich, R. I. After graduating from West Point in 1826 he served in Seminole and Mexican Wars. He was engaged in the battles of Contreres and Churubusco in Mexico, receiving his commission as Major for service in these actions. He was also at Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, where he was wounded in leading an assault. Promotion followed. He also served on the frontier against the Indians. At the opening of the Civil War he was assigned to duty in preparing volunteers for the field. He was in the Peninsular Campaign and commanded a division at Fair Oaks. Later he was President of Board for the examination of officers of colored troops. He prepared and edited a system of tactics especially for the colored troops. He was retired in 1868 and died January 22d, 1882. Gen. Casey had two sons in the service during the War, Lieut. Silas Casey of the navy and Capt. Thos. L. Casey of the Engineers.

The camp selected for us on Arlington Heights was a very pleasant one and was designated Camp Seward. The tents were soon in place, and requisition made on the cedar trees that lined the road furnished material for a very comfortable soldier's bed. Thirty rounds of ammunition were issued to each man and all cautioned to be in readiness for a call to arms should one be sounded. The men were so weary that long before "taps" everything was quiet in camp.

At eleven o'clock the bugle sounded the call to arms. A battery of artillery went thundering by and to our inexperienced war senses a battle seemed imminent, but after a little time Companies A. and B. were directed to move into the rifle pits near us and the rest of the Regiment was dismissed. The alarm was a "ripple" occasioned by the movements of Jeb. Stuart. To one early awake there was something impressive in the waking up of an encampment of soldiers. First, just after daybreak from far away at headquarters, there comes the clear tones of the bugle sounding the reveille. At once in response to it from all the individual camps of regiments and detachments sounds out a chorus of bugles waking the sleeping soldiers. Sometimes a wide-awake band closes this part of the morning entertainment with a selection. Before the last notes of the bugle have died away there is a hum of voices all through the camp and then the command of the Orderlies to the men to "fall in for roll-call." In this way, in the regular routine of camp life the day's work of the soldier is begun.

To the soldier a good ear for music was a most valuable possession, since not only in the camp routine, but also in the drill of the soldier the bugle calls directed us to duty and to movement. In a camp near Camp Seward was a detachment of cavalry and at first the sounding of the bugle at frequent intervals and at almost all hours of the day seemed to us, novices in the art of war, a great waste of good breath; but later, appreciating what value there might be in these sounds in the emergencies of action, we began to wish for a better and quicker understanding of them.

In order that we might not be accounted "green" when the next opportunity for duty came, active work was commenced in the manual of arms and methods of loading and firing; but this work was not continued long at Camp Seward, since an order reached Col. Hughs-

ton about the 19th to move his Regiment to Fort Marcy, some six miles north, near Chain Bridge and opposite Georgetown, and when this movement had been made and a new camp established orders came directing us to march to Upton's Hill the next day.

We started in the middle of the afternoon of the 20th and made the march of about nine miles with only one halt. From some cause the line of march was not well defined and we traveled farther and later than the actual distance required. It was about eight o'clock when we stacked arms. The tents were not at hand and the Regiment bivouaced for the first time. The next day tents were pitched on what was known as Camp Bliss and the men were "at home" again. The mumps had taken hold of quite a number of men, who had to be left, in charge of nurses at camp near Fort Marcy. Two officers, Quartermaster Wright and Lieut. Rose, of Company D., were also left behind sick in Washington, and Dr. Bundy had to make the trip each day for some time, visiting sick at Chain Bridge and these officers in Washington. Besides these sick a number were left back in Delhi in an emergency hospital opened there.

The camp of the 144th on Upton's Hill, known as Camp Bliss was pleasantly situated on the eastern slope with a very good water supply near at hand. The wood supply at first quite convenient was soon exhausted, compelling the men to make quite a journey for it, not so far out, but a long way in when weighed down with a back-load of poles.

The Regiment had for neighbors, encamped near at hand, the 127th, 142d and 143d N. Y Vol. The first regiment, the 127th was recruited in New York City and in Brooklyn and nearby surroundings, Col. William E. Gurney commanding it. The 142d was a St. Lawrence county regiment, commanded by Col. Judson and the 143d was a Sullivan county regiment, commanded by Col. DeWitt. By a general order the four regiments, 127th, 142d, 143d and 144th, were formed into a brigade, known as the Third Brigade, in Gen. J. J. Abercrombie's Division.

General Abercrombie was a veteran of several wars—Black Hawk, Seminole, Mexican and now of the Civil War. He was a native of Tennessee, born in 1798, and graduated from West Point in 1822. He was in the Shenandoah Campaign of '61 and in the

[In presenting the above picture, as well as several others in this volume, it may be consistently explained that they are reproductions of photographs taken during the War, and though indistinct, are accurate and the best available.]

Peninsular Campaign of '62. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was wounded; but was able to take part in battle of Malvern Hill. Afterwards he was placed in command of troops before Washington. He was retired in 1865 and died January 3d, 1877.

The command of the Third Brigade in Abercrombie's Division was given to Col. Gurney of the 127th N. Y V., and since he was so long and closely identified with the interests of the 144th, the following brief biography will be of interest:

General Gurney was a native of New York State, born at Flushing, August 31st, 1831. He entered business as a clerk in a wholesale provision store and later became a partner in same store and was doing business there under the firm name of Gurney & Underhill at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. He was at this time First Lieutenant in 4th Co. of 7th Regiment N. Y N. G., and served with the Regiment during the three months call and afterward served as Captain in the 65th N. Y V In 1862 he was on Gov. Morgan's staff as Asst. Inspt.-General. In the latter part of 1862 he recruited the 127th and served through the war with it—a large part of the time commanding the Brigade of which it was a part. In 1865 he was promoted to Brigadier-General by brevet. After the war he returned to Charleston, S. C., and established himself in business as a wholesale grocer and commission merchant, changing later to the business of cotton and rice selling. In 1870 he was made treasurer of Charleston county and held this position for six years. In 1877 he came North, suffering from Bright's disease and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 2d, 1878.

It was at Camp Bliss that the 144th, using the expressive words of Kipling, began to "find itself." Every body of men organized for a specific purpose has to adjust itself to its work. A regiment of men has to find out the working relations of the men to the officers, to each other and to their immediate work and surroundings. Up to this time the Regiment had been simply a structural organization, the vessel just off the stocks that had only made its trial trip in the quiet harbor. Guard duty that had seemed so irksome and unnecessary when no enemy was near now began to assume a new importance in the minds of the men under these new conditions, with frequent alarms

at picket outposts calling for vigilance and constant watchfulness to prevent surprises from the enemy.

Even that, which seemed to so many to be a hardship and in some way to interfere with the prerogatives of a free-born American citizen, the saluting of officers, began to have a new meaning. Little by little the relative importance of obedience, implicit obedience to orders, in order to insure prompt results in the movements of the army was seen to be necessary and to this end all the units must know their place and give a ready and loyal recognition of each officer according to his rank. Sometimes, indeed often, it might be found, was found, that there were officers not at all equal in merit to their rank, entirely unsuited to their place; but all the more was there need that the office itself should have full and prompt recognition in order to insure something of power to it when in the movement of the great machine, The Army, this cog was called upon for its ratio of force. With some men there remained always a rankling feeling because of this requirement. Some in the process of "the finding" of the Regiment, had to learn this lesson in the guard house and through other military processes. Happy the soldier who settled it at the outset with this mental soliloquy "When I cannot salute the man, I can salute the office."

Then, there was the "finding" process by which knowledge was acquired as to how the soldier could best be cared for in the sanitation of the body, the tent and the camp. So much that had to be learned by sad experience where there was no education or theories in advance, so much that had to be learned as to a ready obedience to well-established theories, but resented by the free-born American citizen, new to the duties of a soldier. In some cases a scrubbing squad had to be detailed to take down to the creek and initiate into body cleanliness, with a horse brush, individual soldiers who had not learned that "cleanliness was next to godliness."

The matter of the food ration and how best to use it was another of the problems, and not the smallest in the "finding" of the Regiment. Few have forgotten the first issue of the "hard-tack" ration in place of soft bread. "Humph," sniffed one squad of soldiers, "just about enough for one good meal," and forthwith they sat themselves down and ate up at one sitting the entire day's ration of "hard-tack." The

results recall the cynic's recipe for boarding school fare, "Feed them dried apples for breakfast, give them water for dinner and let them swell for supper." The problem of corned beef had to be solved, that good ration, our stand-by in later experiences on the march, but at Camp Bliss the much abused, talked about, wrote about, traduced "horse beef," all because we had not yet learned how to cook it properly. More or less of these experiences came into the life of every volunteer organization in the war of '61, and should have explained some of the many stories that were current during the late Spanish War.

Another and a large factor in the "finding" of the Regiment came through the experiences on the drill ground at Upton's Hill. The Enfield rifle and equipment was not yet a part and parcel of the man, but rather a cumbrous attachment and dangerous to every one but the enemy. Casualties, the result of awkward handling of the guns, were of frequent occurrence. The volunteer had not yet acquired that "touch of elbow" and ready change of step which made him one with his fellow in the dark as well as the light. How many awkward, laughable mistakes were made by officers as well as men in the explanation and execution of Hardee's and later Casey's tactics. They furnish the occasion for many a hearty laugh in their recital about the "camp-fire" of today, but it all had much to do in knitting together officers and men and making them ready for their mutual work. That old drill ground, just north of the camp, sloping off through the bushes down to the creek, witnessed some very strange maneuvering both in company and regimental drill; but it all helped to make the soldier, even if some lessons had to be unlearned. Hall's Hill and Bailey's Cross Roads are points of special interest because associated with brigade drills and reviews in which the soldiers came into touch with the general officers and were made to realize something of the power there is in masses of men working and moving in harmony under a tried leader. Inspections of all kinds served like examinations in school to quicken both officers and men to do better and more intelligent service.

Thus far the Regiment had been quite free from sickness, except that the mumps had a short run, but after a few weeks at Camp Bliss negligent sanitation on the part of companies and men, together with changed conditions of living brought consequent result in long lines of

men responding to sick call and a large number in tents not able to respond in person. The shirking soldier very soon found the sick call a very convenient way to evade duty This fact gave some waggish soldier occasion to compose this rhyming adaptation to sick call: "Ye dead beats, ye dead beats; come and get your pills, your pills, pills, pills." It proved a very healthful deterrent to any disposed thus to evade duty. The surgeons also had some very effectual methods by way of restraint. One day a soldier who was one of the "stand-bys" in the sick line was detailed by his orderly sergeant for guard duty. The man protested against this detail because he had such a lame back he could not do duty. The Orderly insisted, and as a final resort the soldier reported to Dr. Bryce at sick call and related his grievance as to the cruelty of the Orderly. "Let me see your back," directed the doctor, and at once the back was bared. "A very bad case," commented the doctor, "I will treat you here, but you must report at once to the Orderly and show him your back, no one else will do for it demands special treatment." The doctor then took his iodine bottle and with a brush painted across the back the words

"DEADBEAT"

With triumphant stride the patient reported to the Orderly and bared his back again for the "special treatment." It is needless to add that after examination the treatment consisted of a summary ordering to duty. It should be added that in not a few cases, a very great injustice was done to worthy men by the wholesale judgment rendered in the rhyming of the sick call as given above, since it deterred some really sick from reporting.

Another practical adaptation to the sick call, brings vividly to mind the two standard "sick rations," so often dealt out: "Quinine, quinine, and a blue pill too, and a blue pill too, and a blue pill too." All this review of these too familiar memories recalls the name and faces of three men who for three years served steadily at their posts and by their skill and courage gave material strength to the Regiment. Few men in the 144th, who cannot recall the patient, thoughtful care of the three surgeons and their personal ministrations in the tent, or hospital, at the dispensary or on the march and with it all cheery, helpful words, often the best of tonics.

November 17th was marked by the first death in the 144th, on southern soil. Curtis Fagan of Company B. died on that date in Regimental Hospital after only a few days' illness. His disease is one known to the physicians as purpura haemorrhagica, a very rare disease. This was the only case known to our surgeons in all their experience during the war. The next day the Regiment witnessed and took part in that which has left such deep impress in the minds of every soldier—a soldier's funeral. The army regulations prescribe the forms to be observed. In case of a private the escort is to consist of "eight rank and file," commanded by a Corporal. These receive the body with a "Present Arms," and then with arms reversed, follow the body, while the music with drums muffled and covered with crepe, precede it playing in slow time appropriate airs. One which the members of the 144th will recall as often used was Portuguese Hymn, arranged as a march. When the grave is reached the escort forms on one side, receiving the body again as it is brought to the opposite side with a "Present Arms." When the coffin is at rest the command, "Rest on Arms," is given and then each soldier places the muzzle of his gun on the left foot, and both hands on the butt, then with head bowed awaits the funeral service. When this is over and the body is lowered in the grave the escort comes to "Attention," and loading "at will," fires three volleys of blank cartridges over the grave. Immediately after it wheels into line and at quick step, with music preceding, leaves the grounds.

On the occasion of this first funeral the entire Regiment followed the escort in the order of companies to Fall's Church, where the body was buried. There came times and often, later in the history of the 144th, when only the regulation escort could be secured. This first death was the occasion of the largest funeral procession in the history of the Regiment. During the months of November and December there were a great many sick and a number of deaths. Quite a number of the sick were sent to the General Hospital in Washington and at Fairfax Seminary. With improved sanitary surroundings that came with a larger experience, there was an improvement in the health of the men. Among these improved conditions was the stockading and flooring of tents.

One of the things which characterized the U. S. Volunteer was

his ready and ingenious adaptation to his environments. The actual experience of one tent squad at Camp Bliss will stand as an illustration of methods, only varied in form, practiced by other tent squads in all the U. S. Volunteer forces. The government furnished an A tent, seven feet by seven, and a tenting place for a temporary home, but without bed or bedding or other furniture. The tent squad put the tent in place and then began to look around for the things that may bring comfort. One finds at an abandoned cavalry camp a number of grain sacks which he brings to the tent and very soon they are transformed into a straw tick large enough for five to sleep on. The straw is found by cutting and curing some tall grass found in a swale nearby Another one of the squad finds an old rusty ax. It is soon provided with a helve. A grindstone is found and the rusty ax becomes a good cutting instrument, almost invaluable in camp life, so valuable that it has to be watched with care lest covetous eyes lead to covetous act. One day an old water pail without bottom is found. A cracker box furnishes the material out from which, with a jackknife, a new bottom is made and another article of furniture is added to the tent house. Later a cast-away camp kettle is picked up—true it has a hole in the bottom, but an ingenious use of an old button makes it water tight and then there is a washdish provided for. From time to time as they have had opportunity in their trips outside of camp the tent mates have brought in a brick or bricks as they have found them loose, with pieces of sheet iron or old stovepipe. Out from this material a fireplace was constructed, a most timely provision, for by this time one of the members was taken down with typhoid fever and in his care and comfort, as well as final recovery the little fire-place had a large part. When orders were given directing the stockading of tents the squad proceeded at once to rive out material to raise the tent about four feet from the ground. In the meantime they had procured by purchase a quantity of lumber, boards and boxes, and when the tent was in place there was enough of this material to make a floor and a drop table with other conveniences. The new tent home with its added comfort brings renewed health and strength to its occupants all of whom in their turn have been off duty because of varied ailments, that came with undue exposure and no ready means at hand to counteract.

An interesting chapter could be written describing the various ex-

pedients resorted to by the soldiers to bring comfort and to meet soldier needs, where to the ordinary observer, not under the compulsion of need which had quickened their "habits of observation," there would not be a sign of material in sight which could be utilized.

One of the factors which was a material aid in supplying comforts and sometimes luxuries to the soldier was the much abused regimental sutler. It is true they sometimes used their opportunity to "fleece" the soldiers, but large prices were not always evidence of this. The sutler had to take large risks, for added to the chances of having his property captured by the enemy there were large losses in expense and waste of transportation by sudden and repeated removals. They could "a tale unfold" in doing business under circumstances of which the ordinary business man knows nothing. The business men who served the 144th as sutlers were Delaware county men and brought to this duty patriotism as well as business, and so served the Regiment well—became an agency through which needed supplies were furnished and also a line of communication, bearing messages and packages to and from loved ones at home and often giving material assistance to those in need.

While at Camp Bliss, S. B. Champion, the editor of the Bloomville Mirror and now the veteran editor of Stamford Mirror, assisted in the "sutler's shanty;" but true to the news instinct, born in him and nurtured by years of experience, he started a newspaper, "The Soldier Boy," a little regimental paper which was much sought after in camp and at home. It was printed under difficulty in the tent of John G. Griswold, Quartermaster Sergeant. Those who have access to files of this little paper will find many interesting items of the Regiment's experiences on Upton's Hill.

The special service aside from the regular drill and camp duty required of the 144th during its stay on Upton's Hill was on the picket line, in the defenses of Washington. The part of this line which fell to our brigade to guard, extended from Fall's Church to Rose Hill. Fall's Church, so often mentioned in connection with movements of troops in the vicinity of Washington, was a little hamlet some eight miles west from Washington and about one mile from Camp Bliss. There were three churches in the place. One of these, the Episcopal, was of special interest since at one time Washington

was a pew holder in it and often attended services there. In the graveyard attached to the church a great many Union soldiers were buried, some of the 144th.

Rose Hill at the other end of the line was on the Alexandria and Fairfax turnpike and commanded quite an extended view of the surrounding country. Between these two places picket posts were established at points of best observation or where they could guard approaches by roads or other lines of advance. It might be of interest to visit this picket line and make the "grand rounds" with the "Officer of the Day," or at least go a little way with him and so renew our acquaintance with familiar sounds and scenes. He has secured his escort, a non-commissioned officer and two men at Rose Hill and with it moves along the line toward Fall's Church. We make our way cautiously through the woods, across the ravine, and out into the edge of the woods, when out from the darkness beyond there comes from a vigilant sentinel the ringing challenge: "Who comes there?" that command that always awakened something of apprehension no matter how peaceful the errand or how often heard. The answer "Grand Rounds," brings the prompt response, "Halt! Grand Rounds; turn out the guard; Grand Rounds!" In the blinking glow of a fire, hooded from the enemy, we can see the half awake guards tumbling into line, and almost hear the muttered imprecations on Grand Rounds. When the guard is formed a Sergeant and two men advance to within ten paces of the Rounds. The Sergeant repeats the challenge "Who comes there?" The Sergeant with the Rounds, replies, "Grand Rounds," and at once there comes the command "Advance Sergeant, with the countersign." When the mystic word has been whispered over the point of the bayonet of the challenging Sergeant, the Sergeant with the Rounds returns to his place while the Sergeant of the Guard calls to the Officer of the Guard: "The countersign is right," and the Officer in turn calls out: "Advance Rounds." The Officer of the Day advances alone passing down the front of the guard, who receive him with shouldered arms. The Officer of the Day, then gives to the Officer of the Guard the "parole," examines the guards, gives any special directions or cautions that the exigencies of the time call for, orders back his escort from

Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames.

Col. William Gurney, 127th N. Y. V.

last post, takes a new one from this and so proceeds from post to post to Fall's Church.

This picket service was full of incidents, not large in themselves, but which colored the beginning of soldier life in such a marked way that they stand out on the canvas which memory paints so often of scenes and experiences now long past.

The night of December 28th was marked by special watchfulness and wakefulness on the picket line. The Officer of the Day, Maj. Little, of the 127th, as he made "the rounds," reported that some of the pickets of Gen. Sigel's Division, holding the line south of us, had been driven in and that the Confederates under Jeb. Stuart were again threatening our front. At about half-past ten p. m., the long roll was sounded in the various camps of our brigade. Orders were given directing that knapsacks be packed, haversacks filled, ammunition distributed and the men ready to form on the color line in fifteen minutes. About midnight the brigade moved out on the Alexandria and Fairfax turnpike and marched toward Fairfax Court House, the objective point being Annandale. After a march of a mile or so the command was halted and guns loaded. It was a beautiful moonlight night so that there was no trouble in executing all the movements required on the march. The 127th had the advance and with skirmishers on either flank the march was resumed. The 9th Massachusetts Battery followed, then the 144th under command of Lieut.-Col. Gregory, while the 143d brought up the rear. Annandale was reached about five o'clock of the 29th. A line of battle was formed, the 144th on the right, 143d on the left and the 127th in reserve. Pickets were posted, arms stacked and the men directed to lie down and secure what sleep they could. It was a frosty night and the soldiers were early astir, gathering material and starting fires. In the morning the cavalry pickets brought in six hungry Rebel cavalrymen that they had captured, and this was all of the enemy in sight. About six o'clock in the afternoon orders were received directing a return to our camps which were reached about ten o'clock. This expedition is down in the memory of "the boys," as "Bloody Annandale." Billy Northrup, the jolly fifer of Company D. has preserved in verse not exactly Tennysonian, his version of "The Fight of Annandale," arranged to tune "Annie of the Vale." It is reproduced here not so

much to chronicle the incident as to illustrate how readily the comic side of things presented themselves to the soldier and was made to do good service in cheering and sustaining him.

FIGHT OF ANNANDALE.

(Air, "Annie of the Vale.")

Oh! boys ain't it jolly to march all night, my golly!
With nary a handy chance to get a shoot;
Some confounded fool swapped a horse for a mule
And Gen. Gurney sent us down to get the boot.

CHORUS:

March, march, march, boys, march—
March till the night torches pale;
March with your knapsack,
Carrying all your hard-tacks
To brutal, to bloody Annandale.

Oh! chilly was the breezes and bare were the treeses,
And filthy were the ditches in the vale;
We like to froze our faces a sleeping on such places,
And anathematize the dirty town of Annandale.

Now when the morning in the pale east was dawning,
We stripped the meadows bare of every rail;
The roosters were screaming and the streets fairly steaming,
In that dirty little town of Annandale.

Then boys, had we fit under David P DeWitt,
We'd beaten all the rebels without fail;
But as we didn't fight we surely have the right,
To blow that little town of Annandale.

With Hughston in the front to bear the battle's brunt,

The Colonel who has never yet turned tail;
If we had only fought, we'd driven the rebels out
From that dirty little town of Annandale.

Now boys, my song is ended, the least said the easier mended,
And then I hope you'll never let my song get stale;
But boys, if you see Gurney, just remind him of our journey
From Upton's Hill to "Bloody Annandale."

During these months of adjustment to soldier conditions quite a number of men grew restless and thought to better their condition by deserting to and enlisting in the regular army. Unfortunately for the service there was a provision, or rather a construction of army regulations which made such an enlistment a bar to any punishment for desertion from volunteer organizations. This unfortunate and anomalous condition in military affairs was corrected later; but in the meantime it led a number of men to make the effort to change conditions. In the interest of more thorough drill and discipline the following order was issued by the Division Commander:

"HEADQUARTERS ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION,

"ARLINGTON, Va., Jan. 3d, 1863.

"GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 21.

"Commanders of brigades will require the field officers of their respective brigades to drill in person their regiments and such as are found incapable of doing so will be brought before the Board of Examiners. The same test of capacity of company officers will be made by their respective Regimental Commanders as far as it relates to company drill.

"By order of

"BRIG.-GEN. ABERCROMBIE.

"SAMUEL APPLETON,
"Lieut. and A. A. Gen.

"Official:
" W B. DEAN,
"Lieut. A. A. A. G.
"Headquarters 3d Brigade, Jan. 4th, 1863."

The almost immediate result of this order was a number of changes in both field and line officers throughout the regiments of the brigade. There was also a very noticeable toning up in methods of discipline in the various commands. Army Regulations and Casey's Tactics were in more demand and consulted oftener, indeed there was compulsion in this matter in more ways than one, which required study as well as frequent consultation of these books, surprises in the way of reports called for and not infrequently notices from the Army Department at Washington that pay was stopped until certain property receipted for, was made good or accounted for. To many of the volunteer officers it was a startling revelation that they must account for everything receipted for from a cannon to a cap pouch, and some were hundreds of dollars in debt to the government before they had learned their lesson in company bookkeeping. But in this as in everything else the versatility of the American soldier was manifest, since these officers not only learned these lessons but became adepts in the matter of accounting.

The Regiment's first pay day in Dixie came on February 8th. These visits of the paymaster were always most welcome and helped very much to brighten all the camp or field surroundings.

Owing to the large amounts which the men had reserved from their wages to be paid direct to families at home, but comparatively little money came directly into the hands of the soldiers. This having proved something of a hardship, steps were taken at first opportunity to lesson the amount reserved and after a time these reservations were discontinued altogether in the 144th. It illustrated something of the home-loving character of the members of the 144th that they wanted to reserve so much from their wages for their home, as is shown by contrasting with the amounts reserved by the several regiments in the brigade. These amounts were as follows: 127th, $62,796; 142d, $43,120; 143d, $88,914 and 144th $100,896. Later experience proved to the soldiers that money was needed, even though government did provide clothing and rations, and that health and strength were conserved by a judicious use of money in supplementing these supplies with things not down in the Army Regulations.

"Moving day" came early for the 144th in 1863, for on February 12th orders came to "break camp" and move down into the vicinity of

Alexandria. Accordingly, we were marched out near Fairfax Seminary where we commenced to put in order a camp designated, Camp California; but next day another order took us to Camp Cloud's Mills, near Alexandria.

CHAPTER VI.

PEDICULUS CORPORIS.

In Camp Cloud's Mills the 144th met an enemy that it was never able entirely to subdue in all the years of service. It was Pediculus Corporis. Very diminutive as an individual was Pediculus, but formidable in numbers with such secretive instincts, voracious appetites and persistent dispositions that they seemed to defy every effort to subjugate them. There was something ludicrous in the manner in which the presence of this enemy was reported. It was not until he had been most thoroughly entrenched within our camp with his posts established and his pickets out that any quasi-official announcement was made of it.

For some time it had been noticed that individual soldiers, sometimes squads, would borrow from the cook a camp kettle and steal away to some sequestered place and have "wash day," all alone. One evening after returning from a "wash day" experience, one soldier seemed quite downcast and despondent. When his tent mate made inquiry as to the cause he was startled by the explosive reply, "Jack, I'm lousy!" The response came back in lugubrious tones, "Zeke, I am lousy, too." Zeke's face brightened with the fact of having a comrade in trouble and he suggested "Let's ask Dick, when he comes in if he is lousy." When the inquiry had been made 'Dick' responded in a what-you-going-to-do-about-it tone, "Yes, I am." Immediately a council of war was held resulting in this tent squad starting out on an exploring expedition through the neighboring tents. They introduced themselves with this formula: "We have found that we are lousy and have come to see if you are?" The old proverb, "Misery loves company," was in this case proved signally true, for there was something most humiliating to the individual to find out that he was lousy

and his tent mate likely to find it out and charge him with it, but it was quite another thing to know that not only his tent-mate but the entire Regiment suffered with him, and more to know that it was through no fault of his but because this vicious enemy had possession of the camp ground before we came, having held it after another regiment camping there had left.

While there was a humorous phase to this new experience, there was another very serious one and this chapter is introduced here because none who have not had the experience can know anything of the suffering and discomfort which these little pests caused the soldier. They intrenched themselves securely in the seams of the clothing, close to the body and it was literally not a "hand to hand" struggle to dislodge them, but a thumb-nail to thumb-nail struggle, oft repeated.

To the sick, unable to defend themselves, the presence of these body companions helped to induce conditions of despondency and homesickness at the same time draining physical vitality. They were in evidence at all times waking or sleeping. One officer relates his fearful experience on a sick bed dreaming of home and loved associations. He finds himself in his dreams with "The girl I left behind me." She was at the piano and he was turning the pages of music for her, when lo! on the page, horrendum monstrum! he sees Pediculum Corporis, crawling along. In the intense agony of the moment he awoke glad to know it was only a dream, but sorry to find so many active agencies at work on his body as to induce such a dream.

To prisoners confined in Rebel prisons these active enemies of the soldiers were able to get in their best work, since there were no active efforts on the part of those in charge to secure sanitary conditions, and no means which the prisoners could command adequate to any successful effort to rid their clothing of them. One prisoner who spent several months in Andersonville, in describing a game of "odd or even," gives perhaps the grimmest account, showing how completely these pestiferous insects possessed themselves of the whole body. Those playing the game would thrust their hand under their ragged clothing, make a catch and bringing it out demand, "Odd or even." A count would be made to determine and so the game would go on. This prisoner's experience illustrates not only the extent of

this evil in soldier experience, but also the philosophic endurance and versatility that could make light of an evil which they could not remove. In camp, after a time, a soldier was detailed to act as "company washerwoman," and with a strong barrel, plenty of soap and hot water, he could with vigorous pounding and rubbing in about three successive washings permanently dislodged the pests; but in the long marches without opportunity for such vigorous treatment another colony was sure to appear and multiply and this in spite of the efforts of the most cleanly.

There is in the experiences with Pediculus Corporis a long chapter of unwritten history, not only of discomfort, but of actual suffering which the soldier was called to endure, and because so little has been known about it, so little said or written, the Historian of the 144th has ventured to insert this short chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

CLOUD'S MILLS, VIENNA, SUFFOLK.

Time at Camp Cloud's Mills came to be divided largely between camp duty, military drill and work on fortifications.

Later we came to know that spade drill was no mean supplement to the more aristocratic soldier service, military drill, and that in certain emergencies proficiency in spade drill was a very desirable accomplishment; but all this, like so many other things in the soldier's life had to be learned by experience. He did not take kindly to the spade when constructing fortifications for the defense of Washington and yet there was material growth in the forts and connecting rifle-pits in the vicinity of Fort Ward as day by day the details wrought in the work. More than that, there was an absorption of engineering skill which would later assist in the construction of similar works when a pressure of need required them. Occasionally there were details for other work. Company F was sent out to assist in securing supplies of wood for military use in Alexandria and for our camp.

As the month of February drew to a close rumors prevailed in camp that the brigade was to be called into active service. Taking advantage of these rumors some waggish punster caused to be circulated on the last day of February, as coming through the Adjutant, an order to have by twelve o'clock three days' rations ready for March. It created quite a ripple of excitement at the time and later no little amusement when the joke came to the surface. In this connection it is recalled that in the social life of the Regiment there was much that was gay as well as grave and that probably in no three years of his life did the soldier laugh as much as in the three that he gave to the special service of his country.

On the 8th of March, the noted Confederate ranger, Mosby, raided our lines at Fairfax Court House and captured General Stoughton

and thirty-three men. The continued activity of Mosby, threatening our lines with considerable force, led to the moving of Abercrombie's Division on the 28th and 29th to Vienna. Here lines of rifle pits were thrown up, batteries of artillery posted and every precaution taken to guard against surprise. Every day reconnoissances were made to disclose the location and purposes of the enemy.

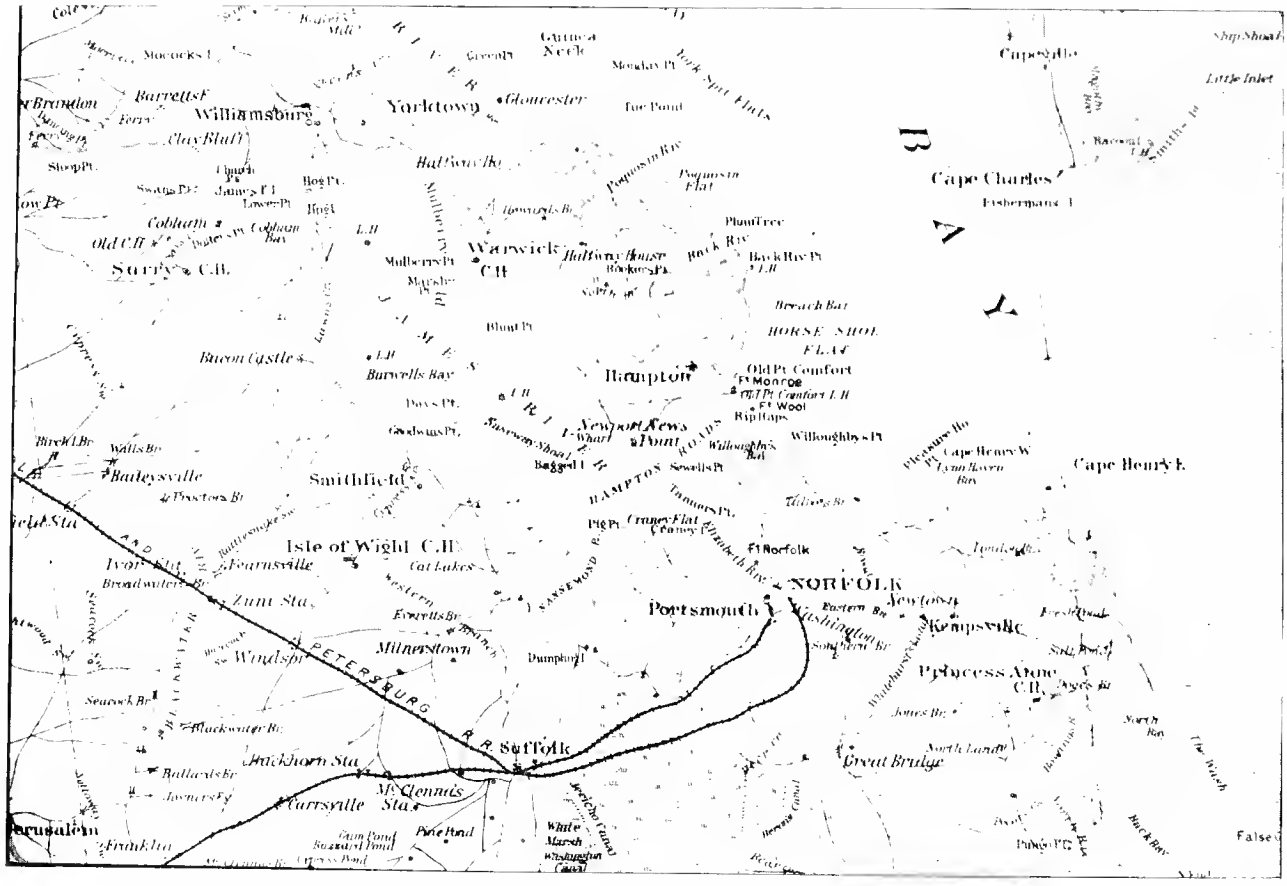
In the early morning of the last day of March a severe snow storm visited us, the snow falling to the depth of one foot. During the time of one relief of guard the snow fell in such quantities as to cover out of sight the sleeping guards. Only mounds of snow showed the officer of the guard where to look for his men.

On April 10th orders were received directing the division to move back to former camping grounds, and on the 15th further orders were received directing it to be embarked on transports at Alexandria and by twelve o'clock of that day we were on board the vessels provided and moving down the river.

To most of the men of the 144th it was a new and pleasureable experience traveling by steamboat. The constantly varying scenery along the shores of the Potomac, added to the historical interest of so many points, gave continued pleasure and profit to this journey. After reaching the Chesapeake Bay the transports would run for long distances alongside of each other and always with a spice of excitement, since there seemed to be a test of speed which was stimulated by the shouts and cheers of the soldiers as one or the other of the vessels seemed to be making gains.

Then too, the military bands belonging to some of the regiments gave pleasure by their rendering of choice music.

On the afternoon of the 16th we were so far down the Bay that we could look out upon the Atlantic and at six we were at Fortress Monroe, where we stopped long enough to receive orders which directed us to proceed to Norfolk. Here and there we could see the masts of sunken vessels projecting above the waters of the Bay reminding us of the scene enacted in these waters on March 8th and 9th, 1862, when the Confederate ironclad ram, the Virginia, once our good frigate Merrimac, which had been scuttled but afterward raised by the Confederates and transformed into this formidable floating fortress, came into the harbor and sunk almost without effort, the frigates Con-



Newport News, Norfolk and Suffolk, Va

gress and Cumberland on March 8th, but on the 9th was compelled to limp back to her anchorage as a result of battle with the then new and strange war vessel, the Monitor. At Norfolk we found our destination was Suffolk, Va., where the Confederates under Longstreet were just now making a special demonstration with intent to open up a way for the Confederacy to the sea.

That portion of the Regiment that came on the transport James Lewis, debarked and bivouaced on the dock, waiting the coming of the rest of the Regiment. The next morning the balance of the 144th having arrived in the night, all took the cars for Suffolk. Our route for a large part of the way was through the Dismal Swamp, that phenomenon in the geography of Virginia and North Carolina. The water in the Swamp is of a dark, reddish color and strongly impregnated with aromatic and balsamic qualities characteristic of the trees and roots which abound in the Swamp and which give to the water a preserving quality which makes it sought after by the masters of coasting and sea going vessels in providing water supplies for their voyages.

About three o'clock in the afternoon we reached Suffolk and went into camp on the north of the town. The continuous roar of cannon, the frequent bursting of shells and the desultory firing on the picket lines indicated that the siege was on and both sides intent on doing each other harm. Our encampment was so near the rifle-pits of the enemy that the bullets would whistle past the tents, sometimes entering them. In some of the camps men were wounded in their tents. Suffolk is situated on the Nansimond river, a wide-mouthed arm of the James river, flowing almost due north. The place was connected with Petersburg and Weldon by railroad running through to Norfolk, and was the key to the approaches to James river. In September of 1862 the Confederate Generals, Pettigrew and French were directed to move on Suffolk from the Blackwater. Their combined forces numbered fifteen thousand men.

Maj.-Gen. John Peck was directed to take command of the forces sent to defend the place; and on the 25th of September, began to fortify, placing the river Nansimond and the Dismal Swamp in conditions of defense. The Confederates thinking that this might perhaps prove a line of approach to Richmond began to fortify on the Black-

water. In February of '63, Gen. Longstreet with two divisions of his corps was detached, by Gen. Lee from the Confederate army, confronting Gen. Hooker and placed in command of the Department of Virginia with headquarters at Petersburg. About fifteen thousand of his troops he located on the Blackwater and disposed of as many more on the line of railroad toward Petersburg, but all so located that the entire force could be concentrated at Suffolk within twenty-four hours.

Gen. Peck had about nine thousand men to meet this force, but later was re-enforced by Gen. George W Getty's Division of the 9th Corps.

On the 10th of April an intercepted Confederate mail fell into the hands of Union forces. This mail had in it communications showing that Gen. Longstreet was about to attack Suffolk with a force estimated at fifty thousand men, supported by Gen. A. P Hill and his Corps. On April 11th Hood's Division of Longstreet's army came up on the South Quay road. On the 12th Pickett's Division came up on the Somerton road and another column came up on the Providence road completing the investment of the place. It was to meet this emergency that our division had been hurried to Suffolk.

Among the first efforts of the enemy was to blockade the Nansimond and prevent the movements of gunboats up and down the stream. The presence of these gunboats had proved a most efficient force in the defense of the place. The enemy succeeded in establishing a battery at the mouth of South Bend a branch of the Nansimond. In an engagement with this battery and its supporting infantry the gunboats were worsted, two of the four engaged having to be towed out of the fight. On the night of the 19th of April this battery, known as Battery Hugor was captured by a detail of two hundred thirty men from the 89th N. Y V and 8th Connecticut V., assisted by a battery from the navy The entire movement was under the direction of Lieut. Lampson of the navy The detachment was embarked on board the gunboat Stepping-Stones early in the evening. The men were secreted behind canvas screens so that they could not be seen from the shore. The boat steamed rapidly down the river. The battery was waiting with double shotted guns; but holding fire until the boat should come abreast. When within about three hundred yards of the battery the

boat was headed for the shore, but striking some obstruction was shunted off and likely to drift with tide in front of battery. Lieut. Lampson directed the engines to be reversed and backed the boat aground when the concealed men sprang ashore, some wading through mud and water. With a cheer they made a rush for the battery. Lieut. Lampson rushed his howitzers ashore and threw in his complement of shot and shell. The enemy received the attack with a volley and tried to reverse their artillery; but finding themselves cut off from their supports and receiving the fire from Lampson's guns they immediately surrendered. Seven officers, one hundred and thirty men with five pieces of artillery were the results of the capture. Our loss was four killed and ten wounded.

It was a well conceived and brilliantly executed affair and received as it deserved the warm commendations of the commanding officers. To the enemy it was a matter of very great chagrin and a brisk correspondence at once ensued between the Confederate officers in an effort to fix the responsibility for the loss.

An immediate result of this action was the opening of the Nansimond to the free movements of the gunboats. The service required of the men in the siege of Suffolk was continuous and severe night and day, on picket and fatigue duty At first there had to be constant watchfulness on the picket line, since both sides were on the alert and the sharp-shooter was in evidence; but later, by mutual understanding, shooting on the picket lines ceased except when there was an effort to advance either line or to construct new works.

This condition of good feeling between the opposing lines was marked by an amusing incident which Gen. Longstreet has recorded in his war history, "From Manassas to Appomatox."

"About this time the soldiers on both sides had considerable amusement over a Federal signal station that was within our lines as we had laid them. The Union troops had some time previously trimmed up a tall pine tree and built a platform for use as a signal station and coming upon this, to gratify his curiosity, a Confederate soldier climbed to the staging and seated himself for a leisurely view of the Federal lines inside their works. An artillerist of the other side, after allowing sufficient time to satisfy a reasonable curiosity, trained one of his rifle guns upon the platform and sent a shell screaming and

bursting too near for the comfort of the 'man up a tree.' As he did not care to be seen in precipitate retreat he thought to wait a little, but a second shot admonished him that hurry, if less graceful, might be more wise than deliberate retreat. Acting under pressure of the situation, his legs to the amusement of both sides, brought him to a place of safety. When night closed in over the belligerents this soldier went to work on a scheme by which he hoped to get even with the Yankees. He carefully constructed and equipped a full-sized man, dressed in a new suit of improved 'butternut' dry goods, and in due form christened him 'Julius Caesar,' took him to the platform adjusted him gracefully in position and made him secure to the framework with strong cords. A little after sunrise, 'Julius Caesar' was discovered by some of the Federal officers, who prepared for the target, so inviting to skillful practice. The new soldier sat under the hot fire with irritating indifference until the Confederates, not able to restrain their hilarity, exposed the joke by calling for three cheers for 'Julius Caesar.' The other side quickly recognized the situation and good-naturedly added to ours their cheers for the old hero."

A very material help in completing the lines of defense was found in the hundreds of contrabands, who had made their way within the Union lines. A large camp had been established for them, and laid out in streets. They proved themselves quite expert in building their temporary homes, riving out material for their construction from the pine and other growths of timber in the surroundings. Schools were established for the children and the activities of a well ordered community set in motion. All the able bodied men among them were set at work on the fortifications and they entered upon the work with an intelligent interest. One of them expressed his thoughts about it to one of the soldiers in this way: "I reckon that you'uns can do de fitin' and we'uns can do de digin.'" Another very material assistance in perfecting our defensive lines was the heavy rains which came about this time filling the Dismal Swamp with water and making sure the defenses on our right and rear.

In the afternoon of May 1st the brigade was called out to cover the return movement of General Corcoran's Brigade. He had made a dash against the enemy's works, carrying an outer line, but was repulsed on reaching their strongly fortified main line. Eight men kill-

ed in this action were buried in a graveyard near our camp on the next day

Maj.-Gen. George H. Gordon who had been assigned to the command of our division, reached Suffolk on May 1st and took command. Col. Gurney our Brigade Commander, had been in command of the division temporarily while Col. Hughston commanded the brigade. Gen. Gordon remained with us until June, 1864, leaving the command in Florida. Gen. Gordon was born in Charleston, Mass., in 1824. He was graduated from West Point in 1846 and served in Mexico on U. S. coast survey. In 1847 he resigned from the army and commenced the practice of law in his native place. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took command of the 2d Massachusetts Vol. serving first in Shenandoah Valley and later under Pope at Cedar Mountain and second Bull Run. He was at battle of Antietam where he commanded a brigade. After serving with our division he held a command in Mississippi. After the war he resumed his profession of law in Boston. He has written several books on the war and was an active member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. His War Diary for 1862-65 covers his time of service with our division and contains matters of interest to the 144th N. Y Vol. He died on August 20th, 1886.

On May 3d a reconnoissance in force was ordered, the troops crossing to the west side of Nansimond by means of a temporary bridge made by using the gunboat Smith Briggs as the center pier. Her heavy guns also served as a supporting battery in the movement. The advance was made by Gen. Getty's Division leading. The troops had but little cover except now and then ridges which crossed the line of advance. The movement in advancing was made by rushes, the men moving at double-quick a short distance and then falling flat, and then rushing again and so they drove the enemy. Soon a piece of woods was reached in which the Confederates made a stand having some buildings to shelter them. After a short skirmish the enemy gave way. By noon they had been driven within their main line and met our advance with a hail of shot and shell. Prisoners taken described their works as being very strong and indicated that it would involve a heavy battle with great loss should we attempt to assault them.

The Generals of Division when called to counsel as to a general attack advised against it, believing that the enemy would have to evacuate their works very soon.

The 144th was in reserve division and did not take part in the active fighting of the day.

Col. Ringold of the 103d N. Y. V., having exposed himself directing movements on skirmish line was picked off by a sharp-shooter. The Colonel rode a white horse and made quite a conspicuous target for the enemy By nightfall the troops were all withdrawn to the east side of the river and the temporary bridge used in crossing was taken up.

As had been anticipated, the enemy began to evacuate their position on the evening of the third and on the fourth were found to have fallen back to Franklin on the Blackwater. Our forces pressed the rear of the retreating enemy and captured about one hundred prisoners. An examination of the deserted fortifications showed them to have been quite extensive and built on plans of most approved engineering. This examination seemed to approve the discretion which advised the waiting for the enemy to move out on his own motion without trying to force him out.

There was at the time no little criticism both in military and civic circles as to the defense of Suffolk and especially after the crushing defeat of Hooker at Chancellorsville. The cry, "On to Richmond," was in the air and made to apply to every body of troops operating in any of the surroundings of the Rebel capital. The following extract from Lossing's "Civil War in America," gives a very just and discriminating estimate of the work done by the army defending Suffolk

"The Army of Suffolk seems not to have had due consideration hitherto. As an act of war the holding of that position by the garrison against more than double its own number of assailants led by one of the best Confederate officers entitles the Commanding General and his troops to the highest praise, and which he received from those most competent to judge. But when we consider the great object at stake and the fact of holding Longstreet south of the James, so that he could not re-enforce Lee, probably saved the Army of the Potomac, then 120,000 strong, from far greater disaster, possibly anni-

hilation at Chancellorsville, the value of the service of the gallant Peck and his brave soldiers may be appreciated and should be fully recognized by the historian and student.

"It has been asserted by some, writing on the Suffolk Campaign, that Gen. Peck allowed Longstreet to escape and to assist in the battle of Chancellorsville, but Gen. Lee in his report of this battle says: 'Gen. Longstreet with two divisions of his corps was detailed for service south of the James in February and did not rejoin the army until after the battle of Chancellorsville.' "

Gen. John James Peck, who commanded the Union forces at the siege of Suffolk, was born at Manlius, N. Y., 1821, was graduated at West Point in 1843. He served in the Mexican War and gained brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey. In 1853 he resigned from the army and entered business as a banker at Syracuse, N. Y In August, 1861, he was appointed Brig.-General of Volunteers and in the Peninsular Campaign commanded a brigade in the 4th Corps. He was made Maj.-General of Volunteers in July, 1862, and in September was directed to take command of forces at Suffolk. Later he held commands in North Carolina and on the Canadian border. After the war he served as President of New York State Life Insurance, residing at Syracuse, N. Y He died April 21st, 1878.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS—LIEUT. O. B. BOYD.

While the Regiment was at Camp Bliss and early in our experience at Camp Cloud's Mills, there were a number of changes in the officers. Maj. Johnson resigned in October and the place made vacant was filled by the appointment of Maj. Rice. He did not join the Regiment until we reached Yorktown, Va. Quartermaster Wright resigned in December. He had not been well since reaching Virginia and the surgeons advised him that he could not recover, or was not likely to recover from his disabilities in the army. This made his resignation necessary. Quartermaster Sergeant Gordon was promoted to fill the vacancy. Adjutant Shaw resigned in February and Lieut. Siver of Company F was promoted to fill this vacancy.

The following Captains and Lieutenants had also resigned:

Captains—Burrows, of A.; Deverill, of B.; Roe, of D.; Dowie, of E.; Crawford, of I., and Reynolds, of K. Lieutenants—Heath, of A.; Penfield, of C.; Boyd, of D.; McArthur, of E.; Crawford, of G. and Holmes, of K.

There had been one desertion that of Lieutenant Cole, of Company F These changes had brought promotions to Lieutenants and Orderlies with quite a general moving up of non-commissioned officers, as well as some moving down, since the experiences of camp and soldier life in these months had been a testing time as to fitness for positions.

The names of Orderly Sergeants have not been given elsewhere and are given here in connection with mention of their promotions:

Bert Wilcox, Company A.; Frank B. Hart, B.; John Rich, C.; F A. Griffith, D.; Frank Heimer, E.; W B. Lewis, F.; Edgar Vermilyea,

G.; Fred Davis, H.; Charles Bradford, I.; and John T Odwell, K. Sergt. Dewitt C. Mayo, of Company A., had also been commissioned Lieutenant.

Lieut. Boyd resigned in order to accept a cadetship at West Point to which he had been appointed. His subsequent career has been of so much interest, that his comrades-in-arms will be glad to learn about it, and especially those who may have heard only the part which left his name clouded with dishonor, but have not known of the lifting of the cloud which left his soldier record clean and bright. The entire story of his life is well and vividly told in a book entitled, "Cavalry Life in Tent and Field," a loving tribute to his memory. prepared by his wife, Mrs. Orsemus Bronson Boyd, and published by J. Selwin Tait & Sons, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, to which his comrades-in-arms are referred for his full history. His last soldier service and that which was the immediate cause of his death was in leading his troops in the effort to capture the noted Apache chief, Geronimo, and his followers, who had for so long devastated the settlers' homes in New Mexico.

For this history, a statement prepared by a warm friend and fellow cadet of Lieut. Boyd in West Point, and which was read before the Association of Graduates at their annual meeting held at West Point, June 10th, 1886, has been selected because it gives in brief his soldier record with the strange and sad story which clouded his life as well as the full and complete refutation of the slander.

"ORSEMUS B. BOYD.

"NO. 2216. CLASS OF 1867.

"Died (in the field), at camp near Grafton, New Mexico, July 23, 1885, aged 41.

" 'So passed the strong, heroic soul away—'

"Born in New York; appointed from New York; class rank 61; entered the War of the Rebellion as a member of the Eighty-Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1861, and served until July 1, 1863, when he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy. He saw active service in our great war and was mentioned for gallantry at Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

"He was graduated on June 17, 1867, and appointed Second Lieutenant, Eighth United States Cavalry; First Lieutenant same, October 13, 1868, Captain, January 26, 1882. He died July 23, 1885, closing in *acknowledged honor* and undoubted manly effectiveness twenty-four years of faithful and gallant service in the saddest of our wars, and in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, where he assisted in developing our great inland resources.

"His family have an honest pride in his unostentatious record, and we all may say:

"'Duncan is in his grave.
After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.'

"THE RECORD OF A NOBLE LIFE.

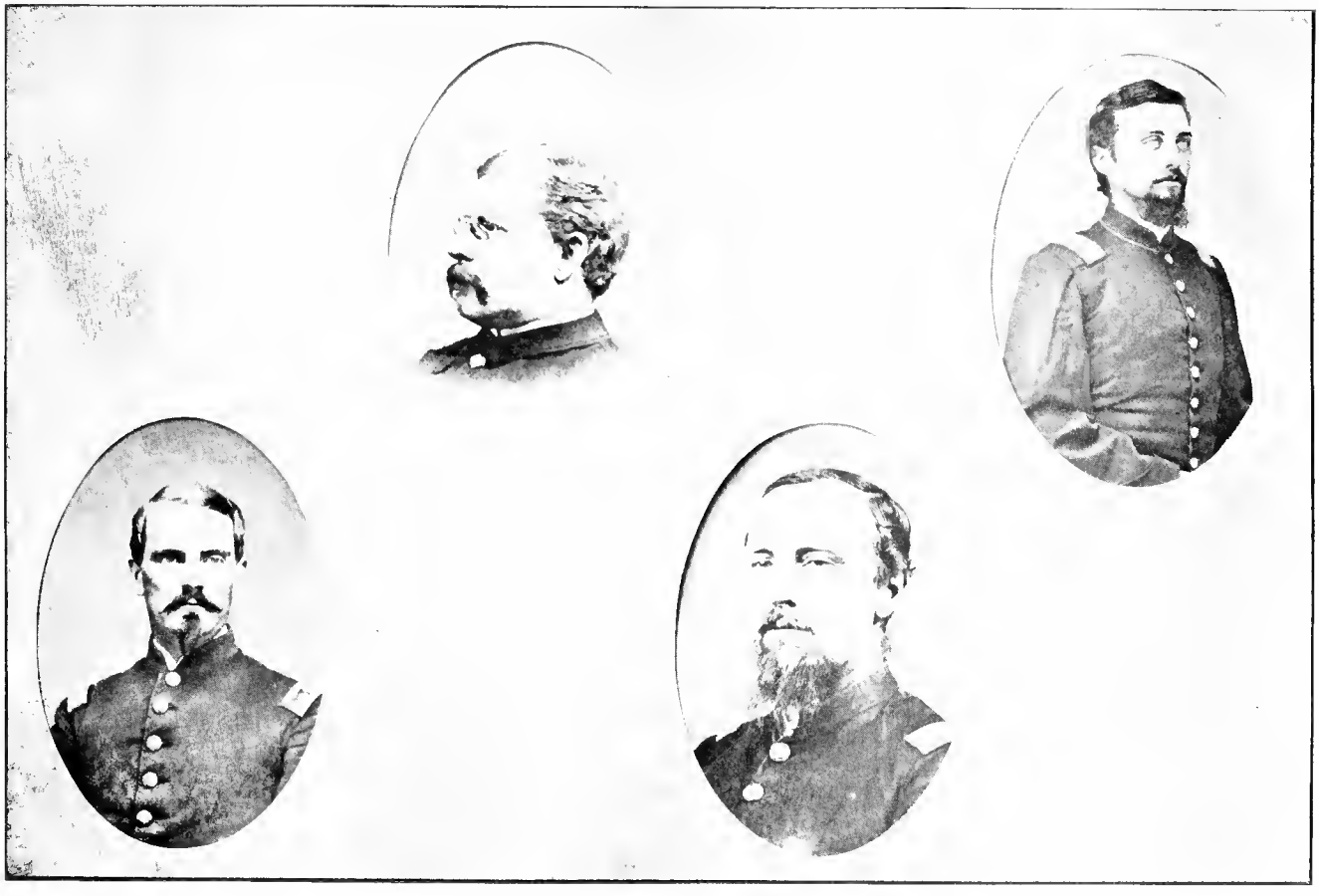
"'I, the despised of fortune lift mine eyes
Bright with the luster of integrity,
In unappealing wretchedness on high,
And the last rage of Destiny defy.'

"It is with deep solicitude that the writer endeavors, in a few words to do justice to the memory of Captain Boyd.

"For several long and intensely painful years I knew him to be an innocent Enoch Arden in a lonely desert of solitude, bereft of —dearer to the soldier than wife or life—his HONOR—a sufferer for the crime of *another man*.

"It was in 1863 that he entered the Academy a veteran soldier, a young man whose merits had gained for him the honorable rank of Cadet. In 1864 the writer joined the corps, and for three years marched shoulder to shoulder in the line of the dear old Gray Battalion, with the man who sleeps far away from the Hudson, and where the foot of the idle stranger may stop to mark where a good, honest and much-wronged man sleeps the sleep which knows no waking.

"No man ever did better work in the army than Boyd. By steady, faithful and efficient service, he wore out suspicion, conspiracy, bad luck, and scandal. Since the establishment of his innocence —unsought, unchallenged by him—his defamer has preceded him to the awful bar of the Great Judge.



Capt. O. B. Boyd.

Lieut. J. H. Zabriskie.

Lieut. Eli Gibbons.

Capt. Edward A. Griffith.

"He lived to round a career of usefulness and gallant service with the tributes of regimental and army respect, the affection of his brother officers, the endearments of family life, the respect of the people of Texas and of the territories where he had served. Demonstrations by his company and comments of the general press prove that his once-shadowed name is now clear and clean, and may be honored by those who loved him.

"The facts are these In the winter of 1865-1866 the robbery of certain sums of money occurred in B. Company, United States Corps of Cadets. It is unnecessary to refer to the facts other than after repeated robberies and some rather crude detective work, one evening at undress parade in the area of barracks, Cadet Boyd was ignominiously brought before the Battallion of Cadets with a placard of 'Thief' on his breast, drummed out of the Corps, mobbed, and maltreated. A most intense state of excitement prevailed on the Post, and the strongest discipline was enforced, the cadets being summarily quelled. Innocent parties had their names dragged into the affair and poor Boyd finished his Cadetship generally cut in the Corps, and endured, till he graduated, a life which was a living hell.

"The scandal followed him to his regiment, and years of exemplary behavior were needed to enable him to live down his trouble. His quiet manly obstinacy in clinging to the army is explained by his innocence. To the honorable, but hot-headed men who so long made Boyd carry the burden of another's crime, deepest regret must ever attend the memories of this affair. It is a matter of strange remark that the guilty man who made Boyd suffer for him—John Joseph Casey, of the class of 1868—was accidentally shot at drill by a soldier at Fort Washington, Md., March 24, 1869, within nine months after his apparently honorable graduation. The careers and untimely end of several who bore down on the suffering man of whom we speak show some strange and continued sadness or burdens of expiation. It is all over now. The wandering squadron passing poor Boyd's grave may dip the colors to a man whose eyes closed in honor, true to himself, to his family, his Corps and to the dear old flag that he served so patiently, so quietly and so well. God rest his soul! Amen.

"His innocence was publicly established as follows: In the win-

ter of 1867-68, Cadet Casey while sick in the hospital confessed to his room-mate, Cadet Hamilton (now dead) that he (Casey) had stolen the moneys for which poor Boyd had suffered the loss of fame and name.

("The records show that Casey was in the hospital from Jan. 24 to Jan. 31, 1868, suffering from dementia. He was so ill his classmates took turns in nursing him. One night in his delirium he spoke of the Boyd affair. Hamilton happened to be with him at the time. The next morning when Casey was again in a conscious condition, Hamilton told him what he had said. It was then that Casey confessed his part of the conspiracy If it had not been for Casey's illness, the facts above narrated would never in all human probability have come to light.—Sec. Assn.)

"It is unnecessary for the writer to state why Hamilton kept this awful secret locked in his breast from 1867-8 until he died January 22, 1872, from consumption, but he did, alas for him! Casey had peculiar temptations. Private matters and a hounding blackmail pressed him for money which he stole from rich cadets. The cause was a concealed marriage of Casey's, that, if known, would have voided his cadetship and destroyed his chance for social elevation. Poor Boyd lived alone in a room on the third floor, Third Division B. Company. Casey lived directly opposite and concealed marked money in Boyd's books, which caused Boyd to be suspected as the thief of all the money previously stolen.

"Hamilton, the confidante, feared his room-mate of four years, erred, and kept silent, as far as I know until June, 1871. At the St. Marc Hotel, Washington, D. C., Lieutenant Hamilton, in view of his approaching death, communicated to me his knowledge of Casey's confession and of Boyd's innocence. I was shocked, and at once communicated to the then Lieut. O. B. Boyd, on the frontier. On my return, after three years of absence in the Orient, Europe and the South, I discovered, in a conversation with Captain Price of the Engineers, that full justice had not been done. Duplicate affidavits were immediately made by me and forwarded to Captain Boyd, and another person interested. I received a letter from Boyd thanking me for my efforts—a letter that has made me always happy, and which I regret is stored with valuable archives where I can not at

once find it. It speaks of his struggles and pleasantly says that his character needs no present backing; but that a time will come when I may speak and tell all, if I think it will please those who value him.

"It was in Siberia that I received the letter asking me to commit these facts to paper, and by hazard I found a stray copy of the *Army and Navy* which contained a report of Captain Boyd's honorable obsequies.

"From the Pacific I pen the last tribute to a man of much-tried worth. The subject brings back painful memories of two men whom I loved and honored in my Cadet day—Casey and Hamilton. I am proud to state here that two of my class never cut Boyd, and several others in the Corps did him some acts of kindness in the awful silence of two years. With pride I recall that the Officers of the Post did full justice to his barren rights, and that the old and faithful servants of the Academy treated him with a discerning kindness which is a wreath of honor on their silent graves. I will not refer to one affection which cheered him—there are things too sacred for words.

"It is all over! There is only one name off the duty roster, an empty chair, a lonely grave, an old sword hanging idly in the sunshine somewhere, a riderless horse, a void in the little family circle which knew and loved the man who is no more.

"It is well to know that his name is mentioned with honor and respect, that the burden of another's crime has been cast from him, and that Time will quietly and in honor carpet the grave of the honest soldier with 'the grass which springeth under the rain which raineth on the just and the unjust alike.' I believe restitution of honor and public consideration has, insofar as possible, been fully made. I look back sadly on my waning youth, as I think of this story, its actors and that—

" 'The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.'

"RICHARD H. SAVAGE,
"Class of 1868."

CHAPTER IX.

FROM SUFFOLK TO GETTYSBURG.

The retreat of the Confederates from Suffolk released a large portion of the Union forces that had gathered there, for other service. This service as outlined by those in authority was to be a demonstration against Richmond, from White House Landing, on York river at the junction of the Matapony and Pamunky.

The divisions of Generals Getty and Gordon were designated for this new enterprise, to be joined by portions of Maj.-Gen. Erasmus Keyes' Corps, he to have the immediate command of the united forces, supervised by Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, commanding the Department of Virginia.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, commanding the Department of Virginia, had a large place not only in the military but political life of the nation. He was born at Boscawen, N. H., July 24th, 1798, and so was among the oldest officers in active service. He entered the army in 1812 and became Captain in 1825, when he resigned from the army and commenced the study of law. He removed to Cooperstown, N. Y., which was his home for a number of years. In 1833, he was elected Secretary of State for New York, and in 1845, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. He was Secretary of the Treasury in President Buchanan's cabinet from January to March, 1861. While Secretary of Treasury had issued orders to the Captains of two revenue cutters, stationed at New Orleans, to bring the vessels North. One refused to do it. In a telegraphic communication to a special agent, sent to look after this vessel and other government property then, Gen. Dix gave the celebrated order which thrilled and quickened the loyal heart of the nation: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." In May of 1861, he was made Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers, and in July of 1862 he was assigned

to the command of Fortress Monroe and the 7th Army Corps, and in 1863 to the command of the Department of Virginia. In July, 1863, he was placed in charge of the Department of the East and in command in New York during "draft riots." He was Minister to France in 1867 and 1868. In 1872 he was elected Governor of the State of New York by the Republican party He died April 20th. 1879.

Maj.-Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes, the officer selected for the immediate command of the forces gathered at West Point, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., June, 1810, and was graduated from West Point in 1832. From 1844 to 1848 he was instructor at West Point. During 1856 he was engaged in Indian war at Puget Sound. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run and was made Brig.-General to date from May 17th, 1861. Later he commanded the 4th Corps in front of Richmond. It was this corps that bore the brunt of battle at Fair Oaks. He was made Maj.-General of Volunteers and Brig.-General in U. S. A., for gallant conduct. He was author of "Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events." He died in San Francisco, Cal., in 1898.

On the 5th of April the Regiment had directions to provide itself with three days' rations in haversacks and on same day went by rail to Norfolk, where it was enbarked on the ocean steamer, Spaulding, which proceeded at once to West Point, Va., reaching there a little after noon of the seventh. The troops were landed as soon as they arrived. Skirmishers were thrown out several miles in front. About two miles from the landing, a line of fortifications was marked out, spanning the Peninsula and before three o'clock some four thousand soldiers were hard at work on them. The front was well protected before dark, but work was continued through the night notwithstanding a pouring rain visited us. Besides these fortifications, gunboats patrolled the rivers protecting both flanks and ready to assist with their guns in repelling any attack from the front. Word reached us about this time of the disasters attending Hooker's movements at Chancellorsville, but at the cost to the Confederates of their strongest and most successful corps commander, Stonewall Jackson. This defeat of Hooker put new and unlooked for conditions in the way of movements in the Department of Virginia and led to a revision of the original plans.

A spy in the service of the Union army came into our lines from Richmond, where he had been for several months gathering information. He brought word as to the number and disposition of the enemy in our front and of plans which they had made to surprise our forces. Information was brought in daily by the colored people, who were encouraged to break away from the toils of slavery and taste the joys of freedom. Some of these colored men made most valuable scouts, proving in emergencies very shrewd and ingenious in devising means to evade or deceive the enemy. An incident given by Gen. Gordon in his War Diary for 1862-65 illustrates this. "Col. Porter of the 40th Massachusetts had sent a negro scout to the front where he was making his way through a thickly wooded road when he came so suddenly upon Dr. Richards, a notorious Rebel, that his only mode of escape was his heels. Suspecting the darkey's movement he called to him to stop at the same time firing his pistol to enforce his order. Fortunately the scout, who was not hit fled all the faster until he gained a thicket, into which he plunged, running and scrambling until he fell breathless and exhausted into the hands of a squad of Rebel infantry Escape was now hopeless, his only resource was his wits. Gasping for breath he cried out, 'Don't stop me! Dr. Richards sent me to tell you that the Yankees are coming on your flank with a large column of men; and he wants me after telling you this to go down on your other flank and tell some more of your pickets to look out.' The other flank was in the direction of our front where he would be safe. So well did he simulate his message that after a few moments deliberation he was directed to go. But joy so overcame the man at this unexpected good fortune that when he sprang forward he did so with an alertness that roused suspicions in a Rebel Sergeant and he called him to stop. The scout acted so vigorously upon this conviction that he escaped unhurt, though a bullet passed through his hat. He brought the information that a regiment of Rebel infantry last night crossed the Matapony to the Peninsula and was now within seven miles of our outpost."

The camping grounds of the 144th at White House Landing were very pleasant and after a little time the men had made themselves as comfortable as the very warm weather would permit. The shelter tents were raised by driving stakes at the corners to which cross pieces

were attached and the canvas fastened to them. Bunks were raised from the ground in the same way and after covering them with cedar and sassafras twigs a very comfortable sleeping place was secured. A booth shading the front of the tent completed the tent home. One day a member of Company I. had been laboring hard to complete these tent arrangements. After the last finishing touches had been made he threw himself on the new made bunk, chest down and was soon fast asleep. A fun loving comrade in passing, noticed him and at once took out a ball cartridge and thrusting it up into the cedar twigs under the sleeping man, set it on fire. On its exploding the man seemed to bound like a rubber ball into the air and in a moment a very angry Irishman was hunting up and down the company street with a bayonet on his gun, fire in his eye and some very forceful expletives on his tongue.

There was quite an amount of sickness in the various commands of the army. Special provision was made to meet the needs of the sick by arranging for a hospital boat which made daily trips from West Point to Chesapeake hospital on Hampton Roads, going down in the morning and back at night. Dr. Bundy of the 144th was detailed to take charge of this boat and remained on this detached service until we left the Peninsula. This was one of many illustrations showing the thoughtfulness of the government in caring for the men who were bearing the burden of duty at the front.

On the 23d the Rebels made known their presence in our vicinity by firing on the mail boat, Swan. They had posted a section of artillery on the bank of York river, about two miles from West Point and opened on the steamer when within range; but the plucky Captain brought his vessel in with flying colors and with but little harm done to it. In a few moments the gunboats were under way and shelling the grove and surroundings where the battery had been in ambush. Marines were landed who burned all the buildings in the vicinity as a warning to the inhabitants that they must not harbor or abet the Rebels in their efforts.

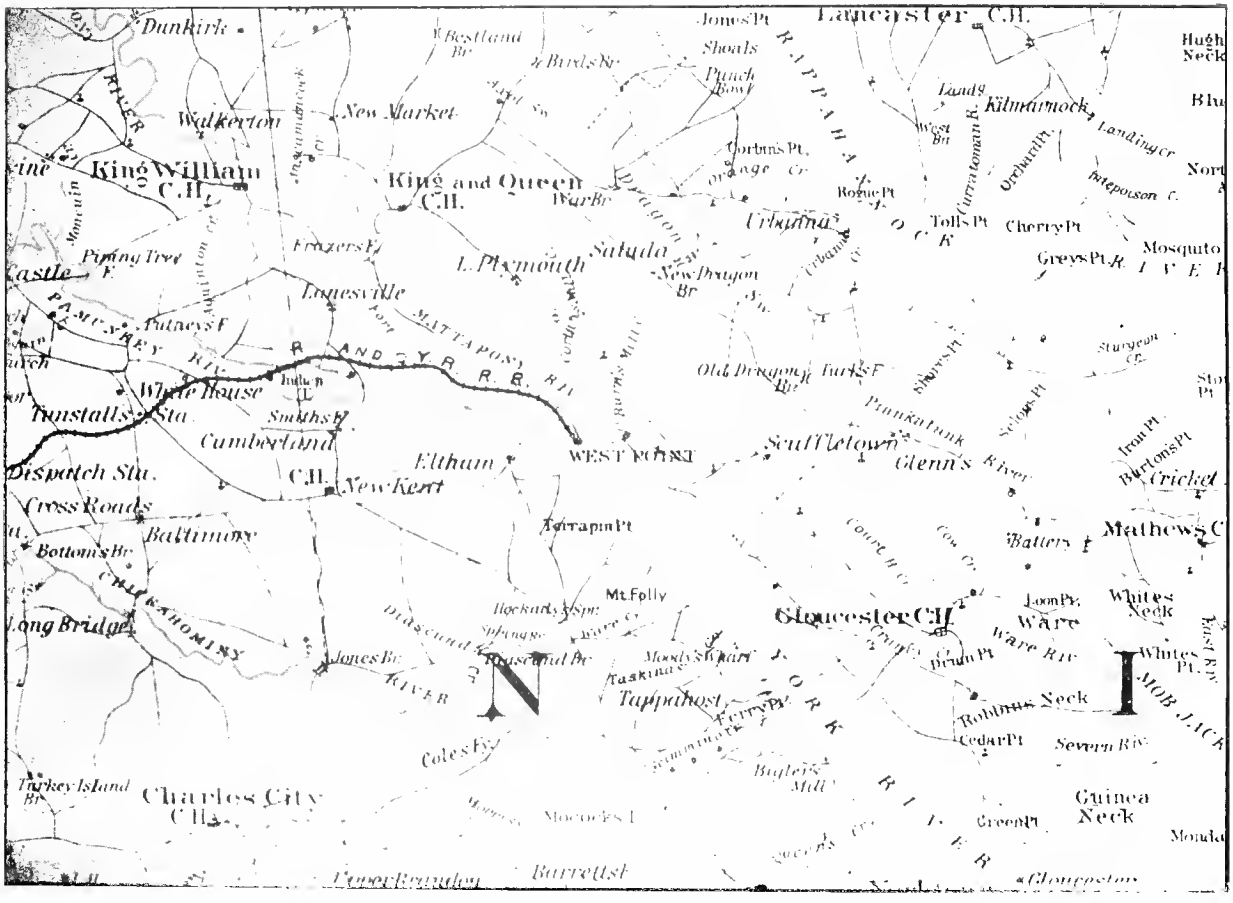
Col. Hughston bade the 144th farewell on the 27th and left for Delaware county, having resigned his position as Colonel of the Regiment. Col. Hughston was a native of Delaware county, having been born in the town of Sidney. After his common school education he

had the advantages of Unadilla Academy. Later he spent some time in teaching. He became interested in military affairs and rose through successive grades of office to that of Colonel in the State Militia. In 1860 he was elected County Clerk of Delaware county and was serving in that office when appointed Colonel of the 144th. After resigning from the army he was appointed Auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington, D C., where he served several years. He returned to his farm near Unadilla, N. Y., where he died June 19, 1873.

Lieut.-Colonel Gregory assumed the command of the Regiment and soon after was commissioned Colonel. Capt. Lewis of Company C., was commissioned Lieut.-Colonel, taking the place made vacant by the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Gregory Other changes incident to these promotions appear in the Muster-Out Rolls, published in the appendix to this history.

On the 29th, Col. H. J. Kilpatrick, 2d N. Y Cavalry, afterward Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick, reached White House Landing with his brave troopers, four hundred strong, with whom he had made his successful raid around Richmond, passing within a mile of the city and inside of its fortified lines. In this raid, lines of railroad were broken, bridges burned, Confederate stores destroyed and careful observations made as to the defenses of Richmond, besides bringing consternation to the enemy. The raid covered five days, starting from Stevensburg, Va., crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and skirting the flank of Lee's army, passing north of Richmond, penetrating to and fighting before its third line of defenses, and then through to our lines at White House. His command came in on fresh mounts captured from the enemy and with these captures, some five hundred prisoners of war. One division of the raiding force led by Col. Ulrich Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren, was not so successful in reaching our lines. It had been successful in passing Richmond on the south, and had crossed the Mattapony river at Dabney's Ferry, some miles north of our lines, where he was met by a body of Confederate militia and at the first fire Col. Dahlgren was killed, and as a result his force was broken and a number captured.

On the same day that Col. Kilpatrick reached our lines, Generals Dix, Keyes and Peck came to West Point to attend a council of war.



West Point, Va.

The conclusion of the council was that the troops should be withdrawn from West Point at once. Acting on this conclusion Gen. Gordon commenced preparations to move his division that night. Transports however, did not appear until the 31st, when troops and material were moved to Yorktown. Here we debarked and went into camp on the old grounds occupied by McClellan when he laid siege to the place and on grounds occupied by Washington when he had Cornwallis shut up in Yorktown. The relic hunters were in evidence and posts and trees which marked the place where Gen. O'Hara, representing Cornwallis, delivered his sword to Gen. Lincoln, appointed by Washington to receive it, were soon carried off piece meal and later in hundreds of letters and packages found their way to homes in the North.

While in camp at Yorktown we were joined by our newly commissioned Major, Calvin A. Rice. He had been promoted to this position from Captain in the 77th N. Y Vol.

Another movement toward Richmond by the way of the Peninsula was begun June 9th, called the "Blackberry raid" by the soldiers, because of the quantity of this fruit which the soldiers found growing wild in the fields and by the roadside of territory traversed. Gordon's Division had the advance and made good time. It was the beginning of the heavy foot marches which the Regiment was to experience before the summer was over. By the time the first halt was ordered the men began to realize that heavy marching and heavy knapsacks did not go well together and before the order to advance was given the ground where the halt was made was covered with clothing and other material discarded from the knapsacks. The feeling of the soldiers in regard to this sacrifice of their belongings was well expressed by one who had been advised to keep his overcoat because he would need it the next winter "What's the use of carrying an overcoat all summer and dying in the fall," was the terse response. Our later experiences proved that there was a sound philosophy in the remark, and it was not long before the knapsack was discarded entirely with every kind of luxury, the load being reduced to the lowest limit of necessaries. The first day's march brought us to Fort Magruder within the fortifications of Williamsburg and on the ground which marked the battle of Williamsburg in McClellan's campaign. The place was historic because of its older history as capital of Virginia

and the place where Patrick Henry in the Old City Hall made his fervid appeals in behalf of American liberty.

The present military effort seemed to be another, "On to Richmond," which was to be executed by rapid movements so as to surprise the enemy and give no opportunity for concentration, but whatever the plans may have been the movements were by fits and starts. When we did move the soldiers were marched up to the limit of endurance and then there was a halt of a day or more. A reconnoissance was made from Williamsburg while an advance was made to Twelve Mile Ordinary and the force encamped there.

On the 15th, the 144th with several companies of cavalry were detached for a special movement to Barhams, nine miles away. The object of this visit was to break up reported gatherings of Rebel bushwhackers, and to observe the movements of the enemy in surroundings. It proved to be a sort of picnic for the several companies that were sent out to do picket duty among the farmers. One company drove the cows up regularly night and morning and attended to the milking. The owner tried to circumvent them by placing calves with the herd but these soon disappeared, while in camp some very toothsome veal appeared. At the same time there was a kind of thoughtfulness and thriftiness on the part of the pickets which would not permit want or waste. They arranged that the milk of one cow should be reserved for the family and laid aside a part of the veal for the owner's use, besides turning over to him in good order the pelts. One soldier who had been a bee-keeper was successful one night in bringing in a good supply of honey The next morning he visited the owner of the bees and found him bewailing not so much the loss of the honey as a nice skip of bees that seemed to be loose in the yard. The soldier sympathized with him: "It was doubtless the work of some worthless fellows in another company picketing down the road, but if I had an empty hive I could save these bees for you I think." The hive was produced and very soon the bees were "at home" again. While the community was of strong Rebel proclivities they seemed to conclude the Union soldier as represented by the 144th was not such a bad fellow after all. In the ten days of this picket duty quite cordial relations sprang up between the soldiers and the residents in many of the homes. One of these residents

was a minister of the name of Simcoe. He had two bright daughters at home and two sons in the Rebel army. It fell to Company I. to do picket duty on his farm. During the first days these young ladies would entertain the officers who called at the home with the very warmest of Confederate songs, taking especial delight in rendering them with all the vim at their command. One which seemed to give them special pleasure in singing is given below. It is the Confederate's, "Red, White and Blue," and is reproduced here from a transcript found in a letter, made from copy furnished by one of the fair Confederates in the Simcoe home.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

On the banks of the Potomac there's an army so grand
Whose object 's to subjugate Dixie's fair land.
They say we've split this great union in two,
And altered the colors of the Red, White and Blue.

CHORUS:

Hurrah! Hurrah! We're a nation so true—
We'll die in defending the Red, White and Blue.

Our banners are simple, but by them we'll stand;
They float from the Potomac to the great Rio Grande.
They wave o'er a people so gallant and true—
We'll die in defending the Red, White and Blue.

CHORUS:

If you want to hear Greeley and Yankeedom swear
Just mention the Mason and Slidell affair.
When they first got them they made great ado,
But now they curse England and the Red, White and Blue.

CHORUS:

The sweetest and prettiest place upon earth
Is Dixie, sweet Dixie, the land of my birth.
On the plains of Manassas the Yankees we met—
We gave them a whipping they'll never forget.

CHORUS:

The Yanks had a fight on the tenth of last June;
Magruder, at Bethel, whipped out Picayune.
They began in the morning and fought until two,
While victory waved over the Red, White and Blue.

CHORUS

After a few days, however, there seemed to come other and kindlier thoughts and when the pickets were withdrawn, under orders to join the main column, two young ladies with wistful eyes watched the company as it filed by and there were those who said that the eyes were dimmed with tears—certain it is the greeting at going was very different from that at coming.

On the 26th the line of march up the Peninsula was resumed and on the 28th we reached White House Landing. We found a large body of troops gathered here and others constantly arriving. All the available troops in the department were being concentrated here and everything seemed to indicate an immediate advance. Gen. Dix's language to Gen. Gordon at the time when giving directions as to our division was "We move on Richmond tomorrow. There is no force to oppose us and by a rapid movement we can enter." But later there was a council of war held at White House Landing at which plans of movements toward Richmond were discussed which disclosed quite a divergence of opinions as to the feasibility of any successful approach to Richmond directly.

On the afternoon of the 29th, another council was held in the cabin of the steamer Thomas, which added one more to the long list that go to prove that "councils of war never fight." Since it lets us behind the scenes and opens up the reasons which led to the speedy abandonment of the Peninsula, a quotation is made from Gen. Gordon's "War

Diary," giving in full the proceedings. Besides Gen. Dix there were present Generals Keyes, Gordon, Terry, Getty, Harlan and Foster.

Gen. Dix opened the discussion as follows:

"At our last conference, gentlemen, we discussed the roads upon which an advance to the City of Richmond should be made in case we advanced. Now we are met to discuss the question of an advance. Since our interview Col. Spear has returned from his cavalry raid and reconnoissance. He brings information of the force of the enemy from which and from telegrams from General Hooker, received through the War Department, I am satisfied that the present available force defending Richmond is about 12,000 or 14,000 men. I am ordered by the War Department, if possible, to menace Richmond. When all the troops arrive I shall have less than 20,000 men. Probably all are here now or near here. General Foster what is your opinion?"

" 'As I am the youngest General here I should prefer the opinion of an older officer,' was the reply.

" 'It is customary,' said General Keyes, 'for the youngest to give an opinion first; but as I have made up my mind I have no objection to giving my opinion.'

" 'Well, your opinion then, General?' said General Dix.

" 'I think it inexpedient with this force, to attack Richmond.'

" 'Yours General Gordon?' said Gen. Dix, I being next in rank.

" 'I concur with Gen. Keyes,' I replied.

" 'General Terry,' said General Dix.

" 'I think it inexpedient,' was the answer.

" 'General Getty?'

" 'You have not men enough to keep open your communications. I think it inexpedient.'

" 'General Harlan?'

" 'I think the same.'

" 'And General Foster?'

" 'I am of the same opinion as all the others'

" 'I entirely concur in your opinions,' said General Dix.

"So that vote was unanimous. Accordingly, at our unanimous suggestion, General Dix telegraphed General Halleck that it was the

wish of all the general officers that their commands be transferred to the Army of the Potomac to aid in the repulse of Lee."

Movements in force were made in the direction of Richmond as feints, at the same time arrangements were being made to transfer the troops to other fields.

On the 5th of July news of Meade's victory at Gettysburg reached us and the troops were called into line at eleven o'clock at night to give three cheers, emphasizing our appreciation of the good news. A few days later the good word reached our camp that Gen. Grant's siege of Vicksburg had resulted in the capitulation of the city on July 4th.

The railroad tracks were torn up and telegraph lines taken down on the 7th and on the 8th we began the march down the Peninsula, Gordon's Division leading, followed by Getty's and Foster's. We moved out at six o'clock in the morning taking the road to New Kent Court House. It rained hard all day making the roads very muddy; but the men pressed steadily forward in spite of the rain and encamped at night near Twelve Mile Ordinary. The next morning we marched to Williamsburg where we rested until the morning of 10th. An early start next day brought us to Yorktown at 9 a. m. Company B. had been detailed to assist in taking down lines of telegraph and so did not reach Yorktown with the Regiment; but came in during the day. At the time, it was not known to the soldiers why such a rapid march was made, but later it was known to be an effort to transfer the division from the Peninsula to the Army of Potomac as quickly as possible. As soon as Yorktown was reached embarkation on board transports was commenced and by seven o'clock a. m., we were under way. The 144th was on board the steamer United States, which brought us safely to Washington, reaching there at 6 p. m., of the 11th. The barracks of the Soldiers' Retreat received us for the night, a weary, footsore body of men.

CHAPTER X.

AFTER LEE.

On reporting to General Hallock for orders, Gen. Gordon was directed to secure transportation for his Division direct to the army of Gen. Meade, going by way of Frederick, Md. Accordingly, on the 12th the troops went aboard cars and by seven in the afternoon were enroute for Frederick, distance by rail about seventy miles.

For the first and last time in the history of the Regiment, we found ourselves under the control of Gen. Barleycorn. While the Regiment was in line, waiting orders to take the cars, a number of men in each company left the line with a string of canteens intent on the apparently laudable effort to secure a supply of water; but just behind the line, or near at hand, were a number of women ready to prey upon the soldiers. The women were supplied with canteens filled with whiskey and very soon the empty canteens of many of the soldiers took the place of the full canteens of whiskey. It was not long after the cars were under way before the full effect of this new water supply became apparent and in most of the cars pandemonium reigned until the excesses of the drinking men ended in sleep or a drunken stupor. There was another unlooked for result of Gen. Barleycorn's rule. The men in their hilarious condition, were disposed to share the contents of their canteens with train men, this is the generally accepted explanation of results which followed. When we had reached Monocacy Junction our train stopped to take water. Owing to the muddled condition of the train men, they did not flag the train running behind, having on board the 142d N. Y. and 40th Mass., and the result was that it ran into the rear of our train, telescoping several cars and injuring some sixteen soldiers so severely as to compel their going to the hospital. Capt. Evans and Lieut. Wilcox of Company A., were severely injured in jumping from the

window of the officers car. This car was so strong that it resisted the shock, and so officers escaped further casualties. The most of the men injured were from Company D. About the same number of men were injured in the 142d Regiment as were injured in the 144th. But this was not the entire extent of loss. Owing to this accident the line was blocked for a time delaying the movement of troops over it. Our own train did not reach Frederick until the next morning, when without the accident the run should have been made in two or three hours, and our entire Division been reported for duty at Frederick before ten o'clock p. m. Four thousand fresh men within striking distance of the enemy might have given a different conclusion as to attacking the enemy on the 13th and a very different result than the humiliating one reported on the 14th, that the enemy had escaped across the Potomac into Virginia.

The Historian does not say that but for this accident caused by Gen. Barleycorn's leadership, that our Division would have prevented Lee's escape. He only suggests it as among the probable "might-have-beens."

In making up our train after the accident, by some oversight the officers' car was left behind, another evidence of the muddled condition of the train men, and when the Regiment left the cars at Frederick there were only two commissioned officers with it, Lieuts. Bradford and Heimer. Some wag answering inquiries as we marched through Frederick explained that we had been in a fearful engagement losing all our officers except two. The rest of the officers joined us in the afternoon.

Early Tuesday morning the Division, marching toward Gettysburg, was under way. The conditions seen in Maryland were in marked contrast to what we had been accustomed to view in Virginia. Here were fine farm houses with substantial out-buildings dotting the entire country, while extended fields of ripened wheat could be seen in every direction. The farmers with harvesting machines were hard at work gathering in their crops. All this seemed to be entirely out of keeping with moving bodies of troops and the other accompaniments of war. In Virginia there was but little of these evidences of thrift and industry in the sections in which we had been and the surroundings seemed to be more in keeping with

conditions of war. Doubtless the devastating effects of the campaigns of '61 and 62 had something to do with this, but it seemed, contrasting buildings and other improvements, that there was a radical difference in the character of the population.

During the forenoon we could hear heavy firing in the direction of Williamsport and concluded that an attack was being made upon Lee's position, to prevent him from crossing the Potomac; but later in the day we learned from a number of sources that it was only an attack on the Confederate rear guard, the main army having escaped across the river. In the afternoon after passing Boonsboro orders reached us which turned us to the right-about and a little later we took a road leading direct to Williamsport. Several hundred Rebel prisoners under escort passed us, also a detachment of Union cavalry having in charge several hundred deserters or stragglers. After proceeding several miles toward Williamsport, orders reached us directing another right-about. We marched back to near Boonsboro and encamped for the night.

The pay rolls reached us here and notwithstanding the hard day's march, a number of tired men in each company had to work well into the night to complete the three copies for each company that had to be made preliminary to pay day.

The next day's march took us over part of the battlefield of Antietam. Waving fields of wheat covered the ensanguined ground and few traces met our eyes of the fearful carnage on that hard fought field. Nightfall found us at Berlin on the Potomac, toward which place the Army of the Potomac was concentrating and where as Col. Lewis has suggested it "joined us." An order of Gen. Meade's assigned our Division to the 11th Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard. This Corps had lost something of prestige at Chancellorsville but at Gettysburg had redeemed itself. Its commander, after the fall of Gen. Reynolds, conducted the movements of the Union forces in the first day's battle. The assignment to this Corps was not entirely satisfactory to our Division Commander and there were rumors at the time of efforts made to break up the 11th Corps and apportion the troops in the command among the other corps of the army: but the effort failed. The 11th Corps continued as an

organization to do good work until consolidated with the 12th Corps and its brave commander advanced to higher positions.

Maj.-Gen. Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Me., Nov. 30, 1830, was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1850 and at West Point in 1854. He resigned from the regular army in 1861; but accepted the position of Colonel of the 3d Me. Vol., in June 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run. In September of the same year he was appointed Brig.-Gen. of Vol. He served in the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. At battle of Fair Oaks he was twice wounded, losing his right arm. As he was being carried to the rear he met Gen. Phil. Kearney, who had lost his left arm in the Mexican War. As they were passing, Gen. Howard called out to him: "General, we will have to buy our gloves together after this." He rejoined the army in August '62 and was in the battle of Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was made Maj.-Gen. of Vol. and commanded the 11th Corps in battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In Oct. '63 his command was transferred to Tennessee and he was with it at battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated forming the 20th Corps. Gen. Howard was assigned to the 4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland and in July '64, to command of the Army of the Tennessee and had part in battles of Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and the seige of Atlanta, and in the battles and movements of the famous "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas to the final scene, the surrender of Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, April 26th, 1865. After the war he was placed at the head of Freedman's Bureau. From 1869 to 1873, he was President of Howard University and Superintendent of West Point from 1880 to 1882. From 1882 to 1886 he commanded the Army of the Platte. In 1886, he was promoted to the grade of Maj.-Gen. in U. S. A., and made commander of the Division of the Pacific. Since his retirement from the army he has been active in benevolent and educational work and is often in demand on the lecture platform. During the Spanish-American war he was active and interested in the organization of the army, visiting the camps of the soldiers and assisted in every way he could to better the moral and physical surroundings of the men. He is now President of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church,

and giving active aid in the organization and equipment of the Grant and Lee College at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

While the troops were concentrating at Berlin the engineers were hard at work constructing a pontoon bridge over the Potomac. It was completed on the 19th and on that date the army moved into Virginia and down the valley of the Shenandoah in an effort to overtake Lee's retreating army. The day was very warm and a large number of men were prostrated by the heat. From some of the elevations passed over we could see the long lines of the Confederates moving down the valley to the west of us and some miles in advance. The first day's march brought us to Leesburg and the next to Goose Creek where an early halt was made. At this camp a very ludicrous incident occurred. Our camp was upon a forest covered knoll which sloped down to pasture land beyond. In the middle of the night the Quartermaster's horse broke its fastenings and began to browse around among the sleeping soldiers, and these when aroused began to cry, "Whoa! Whoa!" This awakened others, who began to cry, "Whoa!" and very soon from all over the camp there was the cry from half-awake soldiers, "Whoa! Whoa!" Some imagined that Mosby and his troops were upon us. In the alarm and confusion consequent, some of the men climbed trees, others made a break for the cleared land; a few rushed for the line of stacked arms while others rubbed drowsy eyes and asked what all the fuss was about. When an explanation was made and quiet restored the men sought their couches again; but the ludicrousness of it all so possessed them that when some wag cried, "Whoa!" the cry was taken up again all over the camp. For several nights and until an order was issued prohibiting it the camp would be aroused by the same cry.

We were detained at Goose Creek one day waiting the construction of a bridge. A reconnoissance was made by the 144th and 50th Mass., to Aldie Gap without finding any enemy The Confederates watched our advance and followed close on our rear with the mobile force which Mosby had at his command, a force that could one hour be mounted and in arms and the next peaceful farmers. When we left Goose Creek, Thomas Beaman of Co. F., who from some cause had fallen behind, was captured by the enemy and held a prisoner until Sept. '63, when he was paroled. Dr. Bundy who had

been detained at the camping ground, a short time, was only a few moments in advance of Mosby's men when they gobbled up Beaman.

The march of July 23d was one of the hardest of the campaign. It reached away into the night and brought us to New Baltimore. One of the compensations of campaigning in Virginia at this time, was the quantity of luscious blackberries that hung on the bushes by the roadside, and proved a great comfort to the soldiers.

At New Baltimore Capt. St. John and Lieuts. Penet and Colton with six soldiers were ordered to report at Gen. Howard's headquarters. From him they received orders to proceed to New York State and secure recruits for immediate service. This detail did not join the Regiment until December. By this time it had become apparent that the Confederate army had made its escape and was well within defensive lines and so other disposition had to be made of the Army of the Potomac. Our Division was moved to Warrenton Junction and on Aug. 1st to Greenwich. The surroundings of this place seemed to indicate a more prosperous condition of affairs than we had found in any other place in Virginia. The explanation was found in the fact that the owners were English and had claimed and received from both Union and Confederate forces immunity from foraging. With this immunity from loss to the Englishman there came as some compensation to officers in charge a very generous hospitality.

At Greenwich the Regiment was called to take part in the execution of the extreme penalty visited by military law upon soldiers who desert. At a court martial held some time before, six men had been tried for desertion, found guilty and condemned to death. The movements of the Division had been so continuous since that time that no opportunity had been given for carrying the findings into execution. In the meantime five of those condemned had been pardoned. The sixth one, Bradford Butler of the 157th N. Y V., who had been the ringleader in inducing the others to desert and this added to the fact that it was his second offense, it was felt that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. In the afternoon after reaching Greenwich orders were received directing the Division to attend this execution. The Division was formed on three sides of a square. In the center of the fourth side was an open grave. As

soon as the troops were in place, Co. G. of our Regiment, then acting as headquarters guard, under command of Capt. Stone, appeared escorting the prisoner. Immediately preceding the prisoner was an ambulance bearing the prisoner's coffin. On reaching the grave the coffin was placed beside it and the prisoner directed to take his seat upon it when the sentence of the court martial was read by Capt. Stone. The prisoner then kneeled beside his coffin and the Chaplain prayed with him. After the Chaplain had left the prisoner, two soldiers advanced and covering his eyes with a bandage, placed him at the foot of the coffin, facing the firing squad. After these men had retired at a command from the officer in charge, a volley was fired by the shooting detail and the prisoner fell forward on his coffin—dead. The several Regiments of the Division were then marched past the dead body and back to their respective camps.

The day was oppressively hot, and this coupled with all the sad scenes which they witnessed, made the 1st day of Aug., 1863, one to be remembered by every soldier present. Doubtless remembered too by every civilian present for Gen. Gorden in his diary records that when the British resident at Greenwich learned that the execution was to take place so near his home, he asked permission to attend with his two little boys. Permission having been given he secured a position as near to the place as he could and watched the impressive scene through.

The next day is marked in diary and letter, as a "quiet day," one in which there was no marching or drill. It was the Sabbath and preaching services, conducted by the Chaplain, were held. These services had been very infrequent since the opening of the summer campaign. The next day we were marched back to Warrenton Junction. At this place we were joined by our new sutlers, Graham and Stillson. The Paymaster, Maj. Austin, also gladdened the hearts of the soldiers by coming to us here and disbursing arrears of pay, due. He was a genial man and very faithful to the trust committed to him. When paying Company I., by mistake he paid one soldier ten dollars more than was his due. As the man was moving away the Major noticed the mistake and called him back. When the mistake was rectified he remarked: "There, that is better." "Better for you, but not better for me," replied the soldier. The Major

rejoined with emphasis, "Better for us both, for now it is right and right is the principle I work on, and should be for us all. Don't you think so?"

On the sixth orders reached Gen. Gordon directing him to report at once with his Division at Alexandria and before sunrise we were marching for Catlett Station. Here we had to wait some time for cars. While we were waiting, an Illinois regiment, under orders to report at once at New York to assist in quelling the "Draft Riots" took the cars. To us loyal sons of the State of New York it was most humiliating that veterans from the front should be called upon to quell an enemy in the rear and that rear our own State. About noon we were on board cars and on our way to Alexandria.

CHAPTER XI.

ALEXANDRIA TO FOLLY ISLAND.

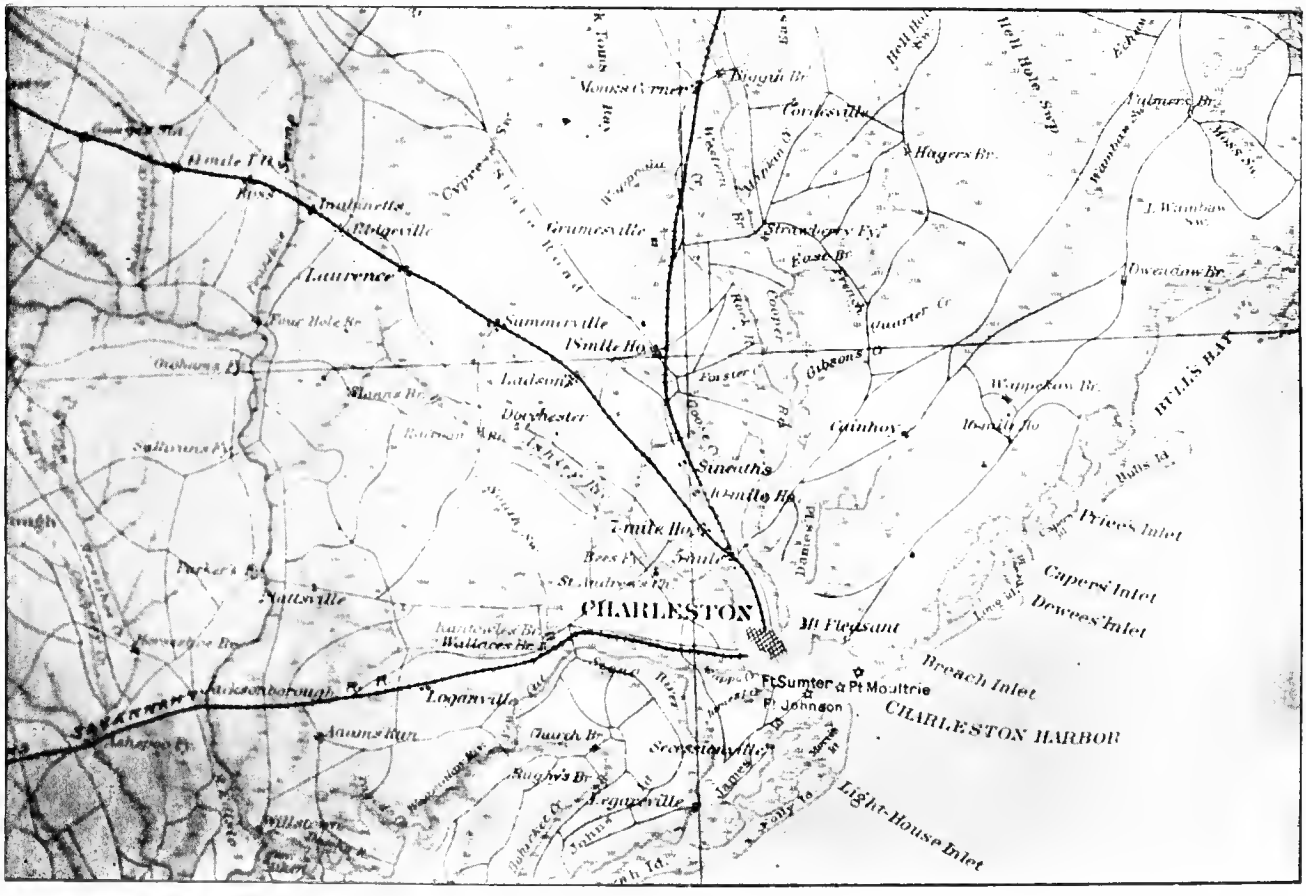
The disastrous result of the assault made on Fort Wagner by the Union forces on July 18th had made necessary an increase of the investing forces before Charleston if the siege was to be continued. Looking about for some available body of troops to be used in this service, the Secretary of War designated the Division of Gen. Gordon and because of this selection the 144th found itself at the water front in Alexandria on a beautiful sunlit morning, going on board the John W Warner for a trip to Newport News, where ocean transportation awaited us. What a delight this trip was! After our long, hard marches it came as a most timely rest and refreshment to tired bones and blistered feet. At Newport News we were transferred to the ocean steamer John Rice. The change from the river to the ocean steamer was quite marked. In the one there was comfortable space for all, but in the other it was a case of "sardines in a box."

Our trip south was made under the most favorable conditions of wind and weather, and in two days from Newport News, Wed., Aug. 12th, we sighted the coast of South Carolina. As the shipping in front of Charleston came into view hundreds of eyes were alert to take in the surroundings. In front of us as we came abreast the harbor, was a gunboat keeping watch over the entrance, while beyond and within the harbor's mouth were ironclads, gunboats, monitors, and mortar-boats making up the blockading squadron. Beyond these and between the blockading squadron and the city of Charleston is Fort Sumter menacing any farther advance of our squadron and for which the contending forces were to struggle so fiercely in the near coming days. Turning our eyes to the right we note the

outlines of Fort Moultrie, the good old fort that in our revolutionary struggle made for itself a name, discomfiting the boastful Britons, driving back their fleet under Admiral Parker, but now made to do service in a most hateful cause. Beyond Fort Sumter we can see the city of Charleston, so far away, but which we hoped to examine ere long—it proved to be some months—from a nearer standpoint. Turning to the left we can see the canvas homes of the Union soldiers on Morris Island, a sand bar stretching along the south side of the harbor and out along the ocean front. At the extreme inner point a low lying fort can be seen; not very formidable looking at a distance, but which had cost the Union forces a great many lives and before which many more soldiers shall fall before it passes into our hands. It is Fort Wagner.

As the John Rice slows up in front of the harbor, Gen. Ames, who had preceded us on the S. R. Spaulding came alongside in a boat and gave to us orders directing us to report at Stono Inlet at the south end of Folly Island, another sandbar extending along the ocean front south of Morris Island. On reporting at Stono Inlet another order was given directing us to move up Folly river to Pawnee Landing on the west side of Folly Island.

This short trip up Folly river introduced us to one of the peculiar conditions with which the blockading squadron had to contend. This narrow river so deep that an ocean steamer can navigate it is but one of the many navigable streams through which the expert blockade runner can find his way in or out of Charleston. It was not an uncommon thing in our later experience, as we looked west from Morris Island, to see vessels moving apparently through the tall weeds of the marsh, no water in sight, and the first impression was of something uncanny; but a nearer approach showed a deep, narrow waterway. These deep, narrow waterways explain also that which the geography of the regions shows and which our after experience verified, the presence of so many islands in the surroundings of Charleston. Our first night in South Carolina was spent in bivouac near Pawnee Landing. Not a very long night for soon after midnight we were called into line and marched to Lighthouse Inlet to support a movement against Fort Wagner which had been planned, but which was not executed.



Charleston, Ft. Sumpter, Folly and Morris Islands, S. C

Later in the day we marched down to near the middle of the Island where we established our camp close beside the ocean. This was for so many months our home that a description of the surroundings should be made, since it will help to explain later reference. Just back of high water mark are a series of sand hills, constantly shifting with the trend of high winds along the coast. Among these sand hills the camp was established, the company streets running at right angles with the coast line. Just back of these sand hills was a higher line of sand hills covered with a stunted growth of bushes. Beyond this was a lower ground covered with bushes and occasional palmetto, pine and other trees, reaching back to Folly river, the land rising a little toward the bank of the stream. The land adjoining the river showed evidences of cultivation and there were ruins of one or two plantation houses. The entire width of the Island was about one mile. In order to secure water a hole had to be dug in the sand as deep as possible and then a box or barrel with ends out pressed into the hole. The sand would be dug out from under the edges as the box or barrel was pressed down. Sometimes two or more would be sunk, one on top of the other, before water would be reached. The water found was brackish and came into the opening by infiltration through the sand from the ocean. When the well was dug it had to be kept covered with care else the labor would be lost, since the shifting sand moved by the wind would soon fill it. One feature of the new surroundings which gave very great pleasure was the opportunity for surf bathing. So energetically and frequently did the men engage in this sport that orders had to be issued regulating it.

In order to better understand the present situation and subsequent work of the 144th in the siege of Charleston it will be necessary to give a little time to a study of siege operations up to the time of our coming.

For two years after the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederates on April 14, 1861, the Confederates had been left in almost undisturbed possession, except as a blockading squadron had prevented the free egress and ingress of trading or other vessels. As soon as the enemy had secured possession of Fort Sumter they proceeded to put it in as good condition for offensive and defensive pur-

poses as they could. It was a brick structure erected on a prepared foundation, built up from the shallows of the harbor. The exterior walls were thirty-eight feet high and seven and one-half feet thick. These were reinforced by bomb traverses of sand, in the interior, protecting men and guns from the sea side. Some of the casements were filled with sand, the magazines made more secure and other changes and improvements perfected.

While these changes were in progress in Fort Sumter other forts and batteries were being constructed in and around the harbor. In their effort to capture Fort Sumter the Confederates had constructed on Cummings Point, the northernmost part of Morris Island, what was known as Steven's Iron Battery, the first ironclad fortification ever erected. The structure consisted first of a heavy timber skeleton over which was placed railroad T iron at an angle of forty-five degrees. This in the subsequent bombardment of Fort Sumter proved itself so invulnerable that attention was at once drawn to it, and both the North and South took lessons in armor structure from it. Strong defensive works were also erected on James and John's Islands and indeed at all points where there was any practicable approach to Charleston.

In the summer of '62, Gen. Hunter, then in command of the Department of the South in co-operation with Com. Dupont, commanding the fleet, arranged to approach Charleston by way of James Island. The gunboats convoyed the transports with troops up the Stono river. The troops were arranged in two divisions, one under the command of Gen. Isaac Stevens and the other under the command of Gen. H. G. Wright, and an attack made on a little place called Secessionville, one division approaching it from the north and the other from the south. The attack was vigorous, but the approaches to the place were so narrow that the troops were exposed to a murderous fire and were compelled to withdraw.

Immediately following the effort to secure possession of James Island, resulting in a Union defeat at Secessionville, the Confederates began the construction of a work that was destined to secure to itself a name and to add a new chapter to military engineering. This was Fort Wagner an earthwork, or rather sandwork, built on Morris Island, about three-fourths of a mile south of Cummings Point,

where the Island narrows and was protected on the west by Vincent's creek, bordered by a marsh impassable at low tide, and which reached around on the south of the Fort, narrowing the distance at highwater mark on the beach to about one hundred twenty feet. On the south beyond the marsh and about two hundred fifty yards in front, was a sand ridge affording good shelter for pickets and sharp-shooters. A line of sand hills along the beach served to protect it somewhat from the fire of the fleet in the harbor. The Fort itself enclosed a space measuring on the interior six hundred thirty feet, east and west, and two hundred seventy, north and south. From the east face to the beach was an outer work arranged for two guns to sweep the sea face. This protected the sally port and extended to high water mark. The front of this battery was protected by a ditch filled at high tide and the water was retained by sluice gates. Fort Wagner was provided with a bomb-proof large enough to shelter nine hundred men.

The description of Fort Wagner and its surroundings has been given because of the large place it had in the siege and in order to give a better understanding of the events which follow. Batteries were also erected by the Confederates at the south end of Morris Island.

Com. Dupont early in April '62, began to gather his most efficient vessels with intent to make an attack on Fort Sumter and force his way into the inner harbor of Charleston. In order that the enemy might as far as possible be "left in the dark" as to these preparations, they were made at Hilton Head and the vessels as fast as made ready for action quietly steamed away to the mouth of North Edisto river where all were assembled by May 6th, and on the evening of that day the entire fleet started for Charleston harbor and by seven o'clock in the morning of the 7th, all had crossed the bar and were in line in the ship channel abreast of Morris Island. The following ironclad vessels were represented in this day's "tug of war:" The New Ironside, Com. Dupont's flagship, Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant and Keokuk. Besides these were the gunboats Canandaigua, Unadilla, Housatonic, Wissachockon and Huron that were held in reserve.

The fleet went bravely to its work, but it was an unequal task.

The heavy guns of Sumter and the other forts and batteries proved too much for the floating engines of war, formidable as they were. All were more or less injured and one, the Keokuk, mortally She was only able to draw out of the fight and down the coast opposite Lighthouse Inlet, at the south end of Morris Island, where she sunk. The damage done to Sumter was slight in comparison to the expenditure on the part of the fleet. The Confederates found in the discomfiture of the fleet, augury of their future success and made it the occasion of some very pompous dispatches and declarations.

In June 1863, Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore relieved Gen. Hunter in the command of the Department of the South and soon after Admiral John A. Dahlgren relieved Com. Dupont in the command of the fleet operating in the Department. Among the first plans of importance executed after Gen. Gillmore took command, was the occupation of the southern part of Morris Island. Under the screen of sand hills covered with a thick growth of bushes on the north end of Folly Island, batteries were constructed and supplied with heavy guns. In the early morning of the 10th of July the Confederates were aroused by a tremendous cannonade from these concealed batteries. The monitors Catskill, Montauk, Nahant and Weehawken also moved into positions where they could take the Confederate batteries in flank. After two or three hours' bombardment a land force under Gen. Strong, which had been waiting concealed in boats, moved out of Folly river and threw itself ashore on Morris Island, carried the batteries by assault and by nine o'clock, a. m., were in possession of all the enemy's works on South Morris. These successes were pushed well up toward Fort Wagner and until the guns of the Fort could take a part. The next morning Gen. Strong made an assault on the Fort, but was repulsed. This convinced Gen. Gillmore that Fort Wagner was stronger than had been anticipated and must be taken by regular approaches and these were entered upon at once. The narrowness of the island compelled the besiegers to carry on their work under a concentrated fire from not only Fort Wagner but from Forts Sumter and Johnson and from Battery Gregg. This was neutralized in part by an enfilading fire from the fleet which compelled the enemy to keep under cover By the 18th the works were in such a condition of efficiency it was thought

that Wagner could be taken by an assault following a bombardment.

Accordingly, Gen. Terry, after a successful engagement with the enemy on James Island, was recalled to Morris to take part in the assault. Owing to a very heavy rain the bombardment did not open until about noon. At that time a semi-circle of batteries, reaching across the Island, opened fire and all the ironclads moved up and joined in the bombardment which was continued until dark, when the assault was to be made; but a severe thunder storm burst over the Island at that time delaying somewhat the perfecting of plans. These were under the immediate direction of Gen. Truman Seymour. The assaulting force was divided into three Brigades. The first was commanded by Gen. Strong and the leading regiment was the 54th Mass., the first colored regiment organized in a free State. This regiment had a long march and did not reach the point from which the assault was to be made until about the time the movement was to begin and so went into action without rest or refreshment. The Colonel, Robert B. Shaw, led the Regiment in the assault. Both Gen. Strong and Col. Shaw were killed as they reached the parapet of Fort Wagner and the men were forced to retreat before the storm of shot and shell which met them. The Second Brigade was led to the attack by Col. H. S. Putnam, but with the same results as followed the first assault, Col. Putnam being killed with a large number of subordinates, and the men fell back to Union lines. In these assaults the Union loss was about fifteen hundred men, while that of the Confederates did not exceed one hundred.

Gen. Gillmore at once resumed the work of reducing the fort by regular approaches, and it was to take part in this work that our Division had been summoned to Charleston and upon this work we entered actively as soon as our camp on Folly Island was established.

CHAPTER XII.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Our first tour of duty in the trenches before Charleston came to us on the 15th, Col. Gregory having received orders to report on Morris Island on that date. The change of guards was made in the night and in order to reach the front on time we left our camp at two o'clock in the afternoon. A ferry conveyed us across Light-house Inlet to Morris Island. The thunder of cannon and the bursting of shells indicated that we were approaching the "firing lines." As we marched past the sand hills on the south part of Morris Island we could see the effects of the wind in shaping the surface surroundings. These sand hills had been used as a burying place by the soldiers; but the winds had so moved the sand covering that the bodies were partly uncovered. This was the occasion of rather a grim joke by Dr. Bryce and recalled the fact that in our Virginia campaign there had been some straggling. As we marched past the partly exposed bodies the Doctor said: "Boys, those fellows are playing off, as soon as the Doctors get by they will get up and run."

The Regiment moved into the advanced trenches, relieving those on duty there at about midnight. Here a new experience awaited the men. Not much opportunity or inclination to sleep with the constant thundering of our own great guns to the right and left, while the great guns of the enemy in Forts Sumter, Wagner and Johnson, aided by those of Battery Gregg, sent their missiles constantly into our lines. Bomb-proofs had been erected to protect the men from these several forts and batteries and a sentinel on duty on the parapet gave due notice of coming danger by calling out, "Cover from Johnson." "Cover from Sumter." "Cover from Wagner." Accordingly, as the case might be and at the caution, the soldiers would seek the shelter of the bomb-proof designed to

protect from that special danger. But the men soon became in a measure indifferent to the danger and watched with curious interest the shells as they rose from the various forts. The burning fuse marks their course as they mount up the heavens and then coming downward toward our line, burst in mid-air, the rough, jagged pieces of the sundered shell making each their several way with sinister whirr and whiz to the earth. If the shell burst above us, then the pieces are thrown beyond and do no harm; but if it bursts in front then the individual pieces hurtle past or perchance bury themselves in human flesh. This is what happened in the case of Uriah J. Goodenough of Co. H., who was killed by a fragment of shell on the forenoon of the 16th. He was reclining close up to the earthworks, along with other members of his company when he was struck by a fragment of shell, causing a frightful wound, which resulted in immediate death. Nor was the danger alone from shells for on a Rebel picket line among the sand hills in front of Fort Wagner, the sharp-shooters had established themselves. These sharp-shooters were provided with the Whitworth rifle with telescopic attachment and from their little sand-bag batteries, established in the sand hills, they watched through the hours of the day for opportunity to pick off the Union soldiers. These guns were able to reach with fatal result at a distance of fifteen hundred yards. The casualties averaged about two killed and eight wounded each day during the siege.

With the trenches strongly guarded the work of fortifying went on, and every night saw new works erected and new siege guns in place. Some of these guns were two and three hundred pounders, intended to carry destruction even to Charleston itself. Special activity was manifest in the perfecting of these works during our tour of duty, indicating that some special movement or effort against the enemy was being arranged for. These plans were developed on the 18th. Our regiment had scarcely settled down in camp on Folly Island after being relieved from duty in the trenches before it was summoned again to Morris Island to support and to take part in the execution of these plans. By an arrangement with Admiral Dahlgren, Gen. Gillmore had perfected plans for a bombardment of the Confederate forts by both land and sea forces, the action to commence on the morning of Monday, Aug. 18th.

It was a grand sight upon which we were permitted to look and, apart from the knowledge that it must result in loss of life and limb, most pleasurable, stirring the blood and quickening life. Our camp was near some of the largest sand hills on Morris Island. Very soon these were covered by an interested body of soldiers watching the imposing spectacle. The ironsides and monitors moved up to within easy striking distance of Sumter and Wagner and were each thundering away with their heavy armaments, fairly raining their ponderous missiles against and within the Rebel strongholds. The gunboats and mortarboats had also taken up positions from which they could reach the enemy and aid in this "tug of war." Nor were the land batteries silent. The great two hundred and three hundred pounders were launching their monster projectiles against the walls of Sumter. Great clouds of dust would mark the Titan stroke of shot and shell as they struck the brick walls which were buffeted now on this side and now on that, the guns from the fleet striking one side and angle while the land batteries reached another quarter. The guns talked in varied tones, from the heavy thunderous voices of the largest guns down to the sharp incisive intonations of rifled Weirds. It seemed impossible for Fort Sumter to withstand the continued pounding; but we looked in vain for a flag of truce or lowered flags, except as from time to time our projectiles cut the staff, dropping the "stars and bars;" but only for a little for there were brave hearts and ready hands—albeit in a bad cause—within those walls ever ready to raise the drooping flag, often at the hazard of their lives.

Night brought a partial cessation of this cyclonic iron storm, only to be renewed next day. The bombardment continued through the week with varying intensity and only intermitted, in part, as night's sable mantle concealed the contestants from each other.

In the early morning of the 22d a new voice joined the Titanic chorus, bringing dismay to the hearts of the citizens of Charleston. It was that of the "Swamp Angel," as the Union soldiers had designated an eight inch, two hundred pound Parrott that had been mounted in the "Marsh Battery." This was a new and rather unique structure in military engineering, which Col. Serrell of the engineering corps, at the request of Gen. Gillmore, had constructed in the marsh on

A view of Fort Sumter after its surrender to the United States forces.

the west side of Morris Island. In making his first survey for the site, Col. Serrell and his assistant had to make their way in places sitting astride a plank and propelling it with their feet. In this way they moved about taking soundings of the mud with an iron rod which showed that in places the mud was over thirty feet deep. At the point where the battery was located it was over fifteen feet deep. This fact led some wag to suggest that the detail for work on the "Mud Battery," as it was first designated, should consist of "twenty men, eighteen feet long, to do duty in fifteen feet of mud." A trestle-work bridge, two and a half miles long had to be built as a first preparation and a large detail of men was set at work preparing sand bags. No sooner was the work begun than the Confederate batteries on James Island, just across from Morris, concentrated their fire upon it. In order to deceive the enemy a mock battery was begun, some way to the left of the real structure, and upon this the enemy rained their missiles, while, especially at night, the work was pushed with energy to perfect the enterprise. Piling was pushed down at the point where the gun platform was to be placed and this piling securely fastened together with logs. Then a platform large enough to cover the entire area of the battery was laid down. Upon this an embankment with embrasure for the gun was built with the sand bags prepared, some thirteen thousand being used, their entire weight being eight hundred tons. Several details made from the 144th assisted in the construction of this "Marsh Battery."

Immediately following the first gun fired from the new works, the ringing of bells in Charleston announced that the inhabitants were made to feel some of the terrors of the war which they had invited.

The actual work of the "Swamp Angel" was rather short lived since on the thirty-sixth discharge the breech pin was driven out and it became harmless. It is now mounted on a granite pedestal and preserved at Trenton, N. J., as a memorial of the war.

Later, mortars were mounted in the "Marsh Battery" and were fired from time to time, to hold the attention of the enemy When Battery Gregg was captured the "Avenging Angel" took up the work of the "Swamp Angel."

One circumstance not understood by the Union forces at the

time and not generally known now, tended to thwart their efforts in this department and to neutralize all their plans, bringing in some cases, notably at Olustee, Fla., most disastrous defeat.

When the monitor, Keokuk, went down off Lighthouse Inlet, as a result of mortal wounds received in Dupont's attack on Sumter, April 6th, she carried with her a copy of the signal code used by the army and navy of the Union forces. This code the Confederates found in an examination which they made of the wreck. One of the Confederate Signal Corps was dressed as a Union soldier in uniform of the signal corps and with the signal code found on the Keokuk in his possession was imprisoned as a fellow prisoner with one of the Union Signal Corps, captured some time before. Here the Confederate succeeded in learning from the Union prisoner all the secrets of the code. With this knowledge the Confederates were able to read all the orders that were signalled from headquarters of the commanding general and to anticipate any plans made with counter plans. A good illustration of the advantage which a knowledge of this signal code gave to the enemy in anticipating Union movements was given on August 24th. A plan had been laid by the navy to capture Battery Gregg by a night's attack, moving their force by boats through Vincent's Creek and so reaching the enemy from an unexpected point. These plans had been signalled from Admiral Dahlgren to Gen. Gillmore so as to secure co-operation from the land forces. These signals were read off by the Rebel signal officer. The guns of Battery Gregg were trained on Vincent's Creek and as soon as the watchful garrison noted, as they did about midnight, the phosphorescent light made by the muffled oars of the attacking party, as it moved silently up the creek, a signal was given and the entire battery of guns, trained on the spot, were discharged. This at once turned anticipated victory into sudden and disastrous defeat. This knowledge of the Union signal code, posssessed by the Confederates, will explain the readiness with which so many plans attempted against Sumter, Wagner and Gregg by both land and sea forces were defeated.

The 144th was on grand guard, that is, doing duty in the advance trenches, on the night of the 25th, but powerless to assist in the movement of the navy or to give aid in the disaster which overtook it. One of the two hundred pound Parrott guns blew out its breech, one

of the fragments hitting William P Fish, of Company F., inflicting a mortal wound of which he died on the next day.

On the night of the 26th the Regiment was called out to support a movement against the advance picket line of the Confederates and the sharp-shooters stronghold. The movement was successful, the position being taken and about ninety prisoners secured. Holding this position we were enabled to commence and push to a successful conclusion the fifth parallel in the Siege of Wagner The continued pounding of Fort Sumter from land and sea had reduced it to a state of passive endurance and yet with strength enough to deliver tremendous blows whenever there was a near approach to the battered walls. All the larger guns had been removed from the fort and mounted in works constructed on an inner line of defense.

In the unfortunate controversy which sprang up between Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren, not altogether creditable to either, both were in a sense right. It was true as Gen. Gillmore claimed, that he had practically silenced the fort. Maj. Gilchrist, of the Confederate army, writing in his "Confederate Defense of Morris Island" says "The massive walls of Fort Sumter had been battered down until they were a shapeless ruin. Its gallant artillery defenders could do little more than lie passive." It was also true as Admiral Dahlgren claimed, that the way had not been cleared for any successful effort on the part of the navy to enter the inner harbor and in view of later disclosures it was perhaps well that he adhered to this conclusion, for along the inner line of defense on well constructed works, the largest guns of Sumter had been mounted together with many others of heavy caliber commanding all the inner harbor, and our experience with sand fortifications like Fort Wagner had shown that they were not to be reckoned with lightly

On the 29th of August, the 144th returned to its camp on Folly Island. A new camp was laid out a little south of the old one and tents set up on it and more comfortable, and all the surroundings made as comfortable and healthful as circumstances would admit.

It was in this camp, that the 144th fought its hardest battle and suffered its greatest losses during the Siege of Charleston and indeed, during its entire service.

The hard marches during the summer and now the poor water,

the drifting sand that found its way into all our food, and added to all this the issue of a flour ration with no means to properly cook it, had brought that great scourge of the soldier, "camp disease," and kindred troubles which seemed to defy all the efforts of our surgeons to cope with. Day by day the "sick call" brought longer and longer files of men to the dispensary for treatment and longer lists of men sick "in tent." The hospital filled up and overflowed. Day by day the head-boards in the little cemetery beyond the sand knoll grew in numbers. Every day and sometimes several times a day the muffled roll of the drum would announce the sad fact of diminished numbers.

The 40th Massachusetts, encamped just south of us used the little cemetery in common with us and they were suffering as we were. The funeral dirge of their escorts as they filed past our camp added not a little to the mental depression of our own sick and suffering.

Officers and men suffered alike and at times there were scarcely enough able bodied men to perform the duties of camp and guard.

One of the things which helped or hindered the recovery of sick soldiers was the mental condition which prevailed with them. A strong will power which compelled the patient to look on the bright side of things amid adverse surroundings proved a most valuable help in overcoming the diseased condition of the body; but those who gave way to homesick, despondent feelings were almost sure with even slight bodily ailments to succumb to them. A good illustration of the effect of mind conditions as affecting the health is found in the experience of Lieut. Frank Heimer of Company C., as recorded in a letter to the Historian, which, with the consent of the writer is given herewith:

"While on Folly Island in September, 1863, you will remember that very near every man in the Regiment got sick; the cause being in my opinion that everlasting marching in Virginia in the hot summer and then being transplanted to a sandy island in South Carolina, with bad and unhealthy water to drink. Well, for about three days I was the only officer for duty, the others reporting sick, and the common saying was, 'You can never kill a Dutchman unless you hang him and he will get used to that.' But soon some of the officers got better and I too came on the sick list and got worse and worse every week. Surgeon Leal's opium pills did not do me any good; only just

put me to sleep and being asleep saw lots of little men dancing and laughing with all their might around me. One week passed and no better; another passed and still worse, and another week commenced finding me worse. Now things began to get serious. You will remember also that we buried our dead over and beyond a sand knoll marching by the dispensary tent. A Massachusetts Regiment which had their camp south of ours also buried their dead on the same ground, and almost every day we were obliged to hear the Dead March played through our camp, which told to us that another good Massachusetts man had died for his country. You will also remember that after digging about eighteen inches in the cemetery the bottom fell out and water filled the grave. Well, when on the third week I got worse I thought my time had come and I did not want to be buried in a water hole. I began to look around for a better spot. During my sickness which lasted three weeks (by the way this was the only time I was off duty during the service) I got in the habit of reporting myself daily at the dispensary tent to get the pills and drops and then crawl over the knoll on all fours, being so weak, and toward the burying ground and then set myself on a piece of palmetto log under a live oak tree. There was a cooler air here than in camp. I sat there in pain and distress thinking of my poor wife and children at home, and thought of all the good and bad I ever did in my life. The tree stood on a little rising ground and I expected to lay in a dry grave if buried under it. I took two of my most intimate comrades to the spot and asked them to bury me there, and they promised they would do so as soon as I was dead. This satisfied me and I thought I would died in peace. But lo! and behold! next day I again crawled over the knoll and to my surprise found two Massachusetts men digging and just finishing a grave for one of their comrades on the very spot picked out for myself. This made me so angry and mad that I left with disgust and said to myself: 'Now, I shan't die anyhow,' and started, apparently with less pain but much vexation across the island. I got to the White House, the only house on the island and provided myself with a brick from the chimney and a door latch from the door, then started for Pawnee Landing, where the tide was about going out, exposing any amount of small oysters. I sat down placed the brick before me and with the latch knocked off the end of

the oyster's shell and devoured the oyster, continuing at it the rest of the day When night came I felt better and stronger, the oysters being the only thing I had eaten in two weeks. When I came to camp I bought a half pound of raisins and ate them skin and all. The next day I did the same thing and the next day reported for duty. I do believe if it had not been for that Massachusetts fellow stealing my grave I would not be here to relate this story."

These experiences on Folly Island were the most dispiriting that came to the men of the 144th during their term of service. So much sickness prevailed that an examining board of surgeons was appointed to examine applicants for furloughs. So many men came before this board and were granted furloughs that Gen. Gillmore determined to establish a convalescent camp to which those granted furloughs on account of disability should be sent. This convalescent camp was established at St. Augustine, Fla., and in pursuance of the order establishing the camp the hospital boat Cosmopolitan included this among its trips. The following extract from an account given by one of the 144th convalescents as to experiences in this camp may be of interest

"As we drew up just at nightfall to the dock of the dilapidated city of St. Augustine, we thought it might well lay claim to great age as the patriarch among the cities of the United States. So forlorn was its appearance that one of the convalescents remarked: 'I guess they have been feeding it on quinine.' The doctor in charge of the boat here intimated that more quinine would be in order if we did not go below out of the dew. The next morning we were marched through the city to the convalescent camp situated on the west side. On the grounds occupied by the camp was a very fine residence used as headquarters of the surgeon in charge. The grounds were surrounded on all sides by groves of orange trees hanging full of the golden fruit. As we filed by the headquarters the doctor came out on the veranda to look us over and as we passed he remarked to an assistant: 'All as dese men vill need ish dis fine climate and all de lager peer they can trink.' The step of some of the convalescents lengthened and one remarks: 'That's the doctor for me! I would trade off quinine for lager beer any time.' During the day we were comfortably housed in hospital tents.

"The next day was the Sabbath and our ears were greeted with the chimes from the old Cathedral bells. Two convalescents concluded that they would like to attend the services and as a preliminary, went over to see the doctor about a pass. After the request had been made the following dialogue occurred:

" 'Are you a member of the church? If you are I vill have a minister here dis afternoon.'

" 'No, sir, but we would like to attend the Catholic service at the cathedral.'

" 'Are you a Catholic? If you are a Catholic, I vill have a Catholic priest here dis afternoon.'

" 'No, sir; we are not Catholics, but we would like to witness their service.'

" 'Young man; matters of curiosity in religion I dislike very much to see.'

"They were not disposed to dispute the soundness of this statement; but did not want to give up their plans, and so, in military parlance, concluded to 'change base.'

" 'Doctor, men go out without passes!'

" 'Vat is dat you say? Men go out midout passes! I puts them in irons.'

" 'Yes, the men go out without passes; but if it is law and order we would like a pass.'

" 'Dr Mitchell; write dese men a pass.'

"As the men pass out one remarks: 'I don't believe the doctor has had his lager this morning.'

"It was a very fortunate thing for soldiers that the sense of the ludicrous was well developed among them. Those who have been fortunate enough to hear Chaplain McCabe's lecture, 'The Humorous Side of Libby,' found abundant evidence in it of the existence of this 'sense,' as well as an illustration of the relaxing humanizing power of fun. Even disease could not banish it and sometimes it was a most helpful agency in restoring health. Sometimes disease itself or our emaciated condition would furnish the basis of grim jokes. Have you forgotten those hospital shirts, 'big enough for any man and small enough for any boy,' which the good women of the North used to make in their 'Soldiers' Aid Societies?' One Sabbath morning when

all in the tent busy with their toilets, donning the clean raiment just issued, some one chuckled: 'See what a splendid builded man I am.' There stood 'Chips,' of Co. H., on the corner of his bunk, arrayed in one of those shirts, only his head visible, the sleeves dangling beyond his hands, the skirt dropping below the bunk, an ample collar reaching above the ears and out from it peered the cadaverous face of 'Chips,' all aglow with fun. Of course there was all sorts of advice about tucks, ruffs, plaits, etc.

"As health and spirits grew, appetites increased amazingly; perhaps the appetites may have in a measure preceded. At all events, they came and the question of supply came with them. Hospital regulations as administered did not presume that a soldier convalescent knows when, how much, or what to eat, and any effort at independent action in these directions was regarded as a misdemeanor. Regardless of this, since the regulation supply as dealt out did not meet the demand the convalescents used to visit the storehouse and help themselves to potatoes, turnips, etc. To prevent this the doctor placed a guard over them—the turnips and potatoes—but while talking to the guard in a friendly way a visiting convalescent would find means to transfer potatoes to his pockets and under cover of the hospital blouse a good supply could be stored. The winter of '63 and '64 was quite severe in the South and no provision had been made in the hospital tents for stoves and so the convalescents had to help themselves to loose boards and make a fire out of doors, around which they would sit and tell stories, army experiences, home reminiscences, and at same time watch a little mound of ashes under which toothsome tubers were roasting, all the time 'keeping an eye out' for the doctor. One day notwithstanding this precaution just as a convalescent was knocking the ashes off a roasted potato the doctor put in an appearance with the inquiry:

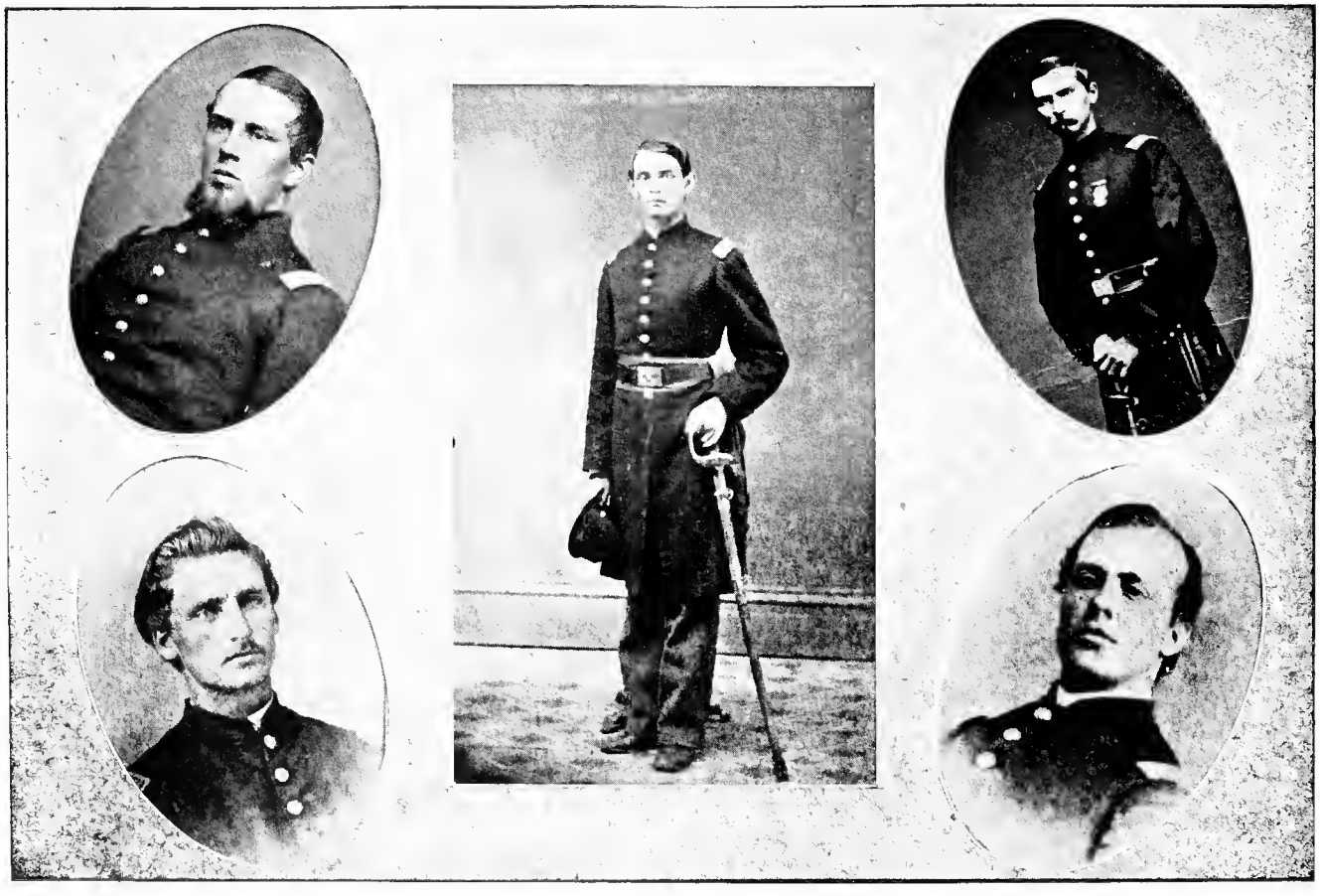
" 'What you got there?'

" 'A roast potato' was the reply.

" 'What you do with him?'

" 'I was going to eat it; I am very hungry.'

" 'Did you think you have a cast-iron stomach what can eat raw potatoes? I put you in irons,' and immediately ordered the delinquent to be taken to the guard house.



Lieut. James K. Penfield.
Capt. Matthew C. Lewis.

Lieut. Wm. M. Murray.

Lieut. John C. Mem.
Capt. John Rich.

"Fortunately the high privilege insisted upon by the founders of our government, 'The right of petition' was still a power, and one day when Gen. Gillmore was inspecting the camp a petition, our 'Round Robin,' stating grievances was placed in his hands. Investigation followed, and very soon another and better man was placed in charge, when new regulations were established in which were manifest heart as well as skill.

"The care of a lot of convalescent patients has often vexed the soul of the Hospital Warden, because of the pranks which the love of fun induced in patients with returning health and strength. It was in some sense a gauge by which to measure their restoration to health, and in some instances perhaps indicated the point when they were sufficiently restored to be returned to their regiments, as in the following instance: Pillow fights were always in order among them. One day when one of these was well under way and all the tent household 'in battle array' the steps of the Warden were heard approaching. At once two of the belligerents armed with pillows placed themselves on either side of the tent opening and as the Warden lifted the flaps to peer in, two well directed blows sent him reeling into the tent opposite. He did not investigate further, but was heard muttering about 'reporting to the doctor' and 'sending them to their regiments' and he was faithful in executing this self-imposed duty."

An event of importance to the Regiment, a sort of "red-letter day," was the issuing of soft bread. It was more than a comfort; it was at once a luxury and a medicine, a help in restoring the health of the men. The hard bread, designed for the use of our division had been spoiled in transportation, the vessel carrying it shipping water in a storm. This made necessary the issuing of a flour ration. Without any conveniencies for cooking it properly, and in many cases without knowledge, the strange resulting compounds and confections were a very great surprise to good and loyal stomachs, that up to this time had done good and faithful work; but in the presence of these new and unheard of food preparations they gave up in despair. Besides the soft bread, through the commissary and sutlers, vegetables found their way into the food supply, aiding very much a restoration to nor-

mal conditions of health, or rather, an approach to normal conditions, for it is to be questioned if very many men who went through this fearful ordeal ever recovered the normal conditions of health.

CHAPTER XIII.

BEFORE CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

While disease and death were making such sad inroads on our numbers the Siege of Charleston was being pressed vigorously, and while it did not result directly in the capitulation of the city it taxed the resources of the Confederacy, compelling large expenditures in erecting and equipping extensive defensive works and held in its defense a large force, preventing it from operating in other fields.

The siege was one which on the part of both besiegers and besieged involved constant watchfulness and dogged perseverance.

After the commencement of the fifth parallel it was pushed steadily until it reached the moat of Wagner. By the 5th of September the work had progressed so far that it was determined to attempt the capture by assault. Accordingly on the 6th the fort was subjected to another bombardment from land batteries and war vessels, with intent to prepare for an assault ordered to be made at nine a. m., of the 7th. The enemy did not wait for this but evacuated Wagner and Gregg on the night of the 6th. So silently and efficiently were the plans of evacuation carried out that the movement was not discovered until after midnight when nearly all had left the island. Only seventy men were captured.

Just here it may be of interest to note something of what "our friends, the enemy" were doing behind the sand walls of Wagner during these days of siege. In the interesting pamphlet referred to, "Confederate Defense of Morris Island," its author, Maj. Gilchrist, one of the garrison, has given us glimpses of an heroic enemy fighting, suffering, enduring. At the very outset they experienced a most disheartening casualty in the death of Capt. Langdon Cheves, the engineer who planned and superintended the construction of Fort Wagner. A fragment of the first shell fired at the fort struck him

just as he stepped out of his quarters to take part in the action, inflicting a mortal wound.

The author quoted above says: "From the 20th of July was a period of simple endurance on Morris Island. Night and day with scarcely an intermission the hurtling shell burst over and within the fort. Every day after early dawn the new ironsides or the six monitors, sometimes all together, steamed up and delivered their terrific broadsides, shaking the fort to the center The noiseless Cohorn shells, falling vertically, searched out the secret recesses almost invariably claiming victims."

Then the odors that came from dead horses, decayed meat, and the smell of blood in the bomb-proofs where the surgical operations were performed, added to the smoke of lamps were not only discomforts but a menace to health.

"Water was scarcer than whiskey and the food, good at starting but exposure on wharf at Charleston, then on beach at Cumming's Point, being often forty-eight hours in transition, was unfit to eat.

"It was not possible for human endurance to stand this mental and physical strain long. Six days was the longest period of any command, the infantry only served three days at a time. The constant service of the guns on both sides made the artillerist almost perfect in his aim. The Federals having better guns and ammunition were the most accurate.

"From a land battery an 8-inch rifle shot was fired at a field howitzer on the land face of Wagner. It struck the muzzle. The Captain of the squad said it was a chance shot and told his men to run her 'in battery' again. The next shot came swiftly and entering the bore broke the piece off the trunion. The 11 and 15-inch shells from the ironsides and monitors would ricochet or rather roll on the water and striking the edge of the beach bound over the parapet to burst in a gun-chamber or passage way. One such shell claimed as its victim the engineer in charge, Capt. Wampler, who had arrived at Wagner only a short time before. He had just taken the chair vacated by Surgeon Henry B. Horlbeck and seating himself to write had commenced, 'My dear wife and child,' when the deafening report of the shell was heard and he was seen to slide from his chair cut in twain."

Another incident given is that of Capt. Robert Pringle, Acting Chief of Artillery, which occurred August 21st.

"That morning while the monitors were shelling Wagner vigorously, their shells, fired at low elevation, would ricochet twice upon the water, the last about twenty-five yards from shore and then explode just over the parapet of the battery. One of these shells struck a school of mullet, and hurled one into the gun chamber. Capt. Pringle picked it up and laughingly remarked: 'I have got my dinner.' Not long after he was killed.

"In the intolerable heat and stench of the bomb-proof, suffocated with the smoke of lamp oil that could find no vent, in darkness relieved at noonday by its glare, the surgeon staunched the life-blood and bound up the gaping wounds of his comrades or sought to save life by the sacrifice of limbs, while the devoted Chaplain, with heartfelt pity and gentle smile kneeled by the side of the wounded to whisper the peace and consolation Heaven alone could give."

This is the account given of the last day of occupation:

"The whole day the terrific bombardment had continued adding to the casualties two-fold, men fell on every side and the litter-bearers and surgeon had their hands full. Yet, in that solemn hour in the gloom of the bomb-proof the Rev. Andrew T. Dickson, the brave and devoted Chaplain of the 25th Regiment, S. C., conducted the usual Sabbath services. Those gathered there were neither ashamed nor afraid to pray, and their deep toned voices ascended in the sweet songs of praise to the sad accompaniment of the groans of the wounded and the sigh of the dying while around and above them the shrieks of balls and bursting shells added to the earnestness of worship; a fit ending to that memorable siege."

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to blow up the evacuated works, but our forces found them intact. Immediately upon their occupation by the Union forces, Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg were made to do active service against their former owners and to in some measure compensate for the injury done to the Union cause. Not only were these fortresses repaired and their guns trained on the Rebel works, but new works were constructed and new guns mounted in the old as well as the new. One gun, a 32-pound Parrott was called the "Avenging Angel," since its shells would reach Charleston and

compelled its citizens to move out or into the more remote parts of the city Fully one-half of the city was reached by the shells of this gun and more than fourteen hundred discharges were made.

With intent to deter the Union forces from firing into Charleston, Gen. Beauregard had sent to him seven hundred Union prisoners and caused them to be placed in Charleston where they would be most exposed to the fire from our batteries; but this was "a game that two could work at." Confederate prisoners equal in number to the exposed Union prisoners in Charleston, were sent for and exposed on Morris Island where the fire of the Confederate batteries was felt most. It was then that the inhumanity of this method of warfare dawned upon the Confederates and they cried "quits."

The bombardment of the city of Charleston served to bring directly home to this "hot-bed of treason" something of the practical effects of that which they had been so anxious to set in motion. It also served to satisfy a feeling in the North that some special judgment should be visited upon those so largely responsible for Civil War.

Gen. Gordon in his War Diary gives an amusing experience of a young lady who had come from the North to teach the Freedmen on the island. On a visit made to Cumming's Point she was told the story of the "Avenging Angel." Hearing it she expressed a desire to fire the gun and was conducted to it and this is Gen. Gordon's account of what followed:

"She took in at a glance the bank of earth—the shelter of our gunners from the danger of a bursting gun, and the long lanyard attached to the friction primer. Scarcely awaiting permission she advanced boldly to the intervening earth embankment, looked in triumph from gun to city then to heaven with inward petition that she might survive the hour and live to thrill the northern heart with a recital of her deeds, seized the lanyard firmly in her hand and pulled with energy enough to dare a platform in behalf of woman's suffrage. To its appointed duty each element was true save one. The gun with thundering sound sent its missile while clouds of smoke concealed from view the agent and the actors in the scene. When it cleared away there, far down the steep descent, clutching a broken lanyard in her hand, in position quite reverse, her limbs like Charleston spires

pointing heavenward—there unharmed, but most discomfited lay the heroic woman. The gun had gone off in one direction and the schoolmarm in the other—the shell exploded with powder and the soldiers with laughter"

September 27th marked the anniversary of our "Muster-in." The year of service made marked changes in the Regiment, both among officers and men. Of the original field officers only Lieut.-Colonel, now Col. Gregory remains. Of the staff the three surgeons and Chaplain Fullerton remain. Looking along the line for the officers that started with the Regiment we find none in Company A.; in Company B., Lieut. now Capt. Marvin and Lieut. Colton. The only representative of Company C., is Capt. James Lewis and he has been promoted to Lieut.-Colonel. All of Co. D.'s original commissioned officers are gone. Lieut. Penet alone remains of Co. E.'s officers; Capt. Plaskett of Company F., and Capt. Stone of G.; Capt. Smith and Lieut. Clark in Company H., and Lieut. now Capt. St. John and Lieut. Johnston of Company I., remain to these companies and Capt. Radiker in Company K.; Lieut. Siver, formerly of Company F., now Adjutant, remains with the Regiment. Only eight of the original thirty line officers remain and of the entire field staff and line fourteen only remain of the original thirty-nine.

Of the men fifty-five had died, one hundred and six been discharged, and a number deserted, so that counting out those absent on furlough and in hospital there remained only about one-half of the original number with the colors on the anniversary of "Muster-in."

One reason of the large decrease lay in the fact that there was not at the outset as vigorous examination as to age and physical ability as there should have been. This was true in nearly all of the volunteer organizations and resulted when the testing time of hard service came in a rapid decrease of the numerical force. With the most vigorous sifting it necessarily results that the exigencies of service would thin the line and physical strength does not prove a bar to disease. With the sanitary and food conditions with which we had to contend on Folly Island even the strongest gave way. Other losses came to us in September and October, taking away three among the best of our officers. September 8th, Capt. Thomas Lewis of Co. C., died of typhoid fever. He had received his Captain's commission, but was

not able to muster-in. For some time he had commanded Co. C., commending himself as an officer to all the men and his death was a great loss to them. On the anniversary of "Muster-in," September 27th, Lieut. Dewitt Mayo, of Co. A., died at Folly Island of the dreaded camp disease. He too had been commissioned Captain, but the commission did not reach him before his death. Although one of the youngest officers he had proved himself competent to command his company by whom he was very greatly beloved. During the year he had advanced from 2d Sergeant in his company to a Captain's commission. Another accomplished officer was taken from us by death October 17th. This was Capt. William Stone of Co. G. He had been sick for some time and a leave of absence had been granted to him, but he died before reaching his home.

Among the men who succumbed to the camp scourge was James M. Way of Co. D., who died at Folly Island, October 7th. In his death science lost as well as arms. His profession before entering the army was that of stone mason. Like Hugh Miller, the great Scotch geologist, in his profession the brain was active, as well as hands, and made to read the secrets stored up in rocks. In doing this he discovered at Franklin, N. Y., in the Catskill strata of rock, fish bone and fish scales, a fact which had escaped the observation of other geologists in that section. As soon as the discovery was made known, Mr. Way was visited by a number of scientists interested in paleontological study and a correspondence opened with others. Among those who corresponded with him was Prof. Edward Hitchcock, the distinguished geologist of Amherst College. Prof. Hitchcock was so much interested in the discovery made by Mr. Way and so helped by him in securing specimens of these new fossils that he afterwards sent him as a testimonial of regard a very fine collection of geological and paleontological specimens. Mr. Way continued his studious habits in the army, always on the lookout for something new in geological surroundings. Because of these habits he was known among his comrades as "The Professor."

October 24th, Col. Gregory resigned his command and immediately left the island. He had proved himself a capable officer.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis assumed the command and by his vigorous and judicious methods brought the Regiment up to a good standing

Lieut. Franklin T. Hunt

Capt. William Stone

Lieut. Dewitt C. Thomas

among the various commands and so commended himself to his commanding and associate officers that they all joined in a request to the then executive of the State of New York, Gov. Seymour, asking that Lieut.-Col. Lewis be commissioned Colonel. But other influences prevailed and at a subsequent date Wm. J. Slidell was appointed Colonel of the Regiment.

Judicious sanitary methods and precautions were instituted and insisted upon resulting in a material improvement in the health of the Regiment. The October report of 1863 of a sanitary inspector, sent to examine as to health conditions on Folly Island, shows the sick rate of the 144th as 41.1 per cent, the highest on the island, the average sick rate at same time being 17.2; but the following months of the year, November and December, showed a very great improvement in health conditions.

On November 13th, the 144th with the 40th Massachusetts were detailed for temporary service with Gen. Schimmelfennig's brigade and went with it on a reconnoissance to Seabrook Island. It proved to be a hard, heavy march through sand, mud and water. The expedition returned on 17th without having accomplished anything except some hard marching.

On the 29th, the Regiment went out on a tour of seven days fatigue duty to Kiowah Island where fortifications were being constructed. Details for picket duty were sent out from time to time on Cole's Island. On this island very amicable relations were established between the Union and Confederate pickets. A "neutral zone" was recognized on a bridge which separated the lines and here there were exchanges of coffee for tobacco and other small trade with occasional exchanges of newspapers and quite a large exchange of "chinning" and "chaffing" with some "pumping." The last named effort met with very indifferent success so far as information as to our own surroundings were concerned or of the Confederate surroundings. Some very ingenious efforts in this direction were made, but without success. Officers would sometimes disguise themselves in soldier's uniform and go out on the "neutral zone," from our side and after having established amicable relations by an exchange or gift of cheese or some other toothsome article not found in Confed-

erate camps, would attempt the drawing out process, but a chilly silence or sudden change in the lines of conversation would indicate that the effort had been appreciated, but was not a success. Frequently a Confederate soldier, sometimes a squad of them, tired of the conditions of soldier service in Dixie and discouraged at the prospects of the Confederacy would come into our lines and give themselves up with whatever of limited information they might be in possession of.

The naval force in Stono river under the command of Capt. Balch of the gunboat Pawnee made frequent excursions up the river, sometimes without incident, at others having sharp engagements with the enemy, who were intent on establishing new fortifications with which to damage the naval force and to enfilade our lines. The river was strewn thick with torpedoes, but they failed to do any damage since many of them were fished up by the "torpedo rakes" attached to the gunboats and others failed to explode much to the chagrin of the enemy. At one time Capt. Balch was making a tour of observation up the river when he came to a line of piles across the river with an opening at middle of sufficient width to allow the vessel to pass through. It seemed strange that this opening should have been left unobstructed; but an explanation was found when upon examination two large torpedoes were removed from the opening where they had been anchored, but from some cause failed to explode and the gunboat went on its way unharmed. This incident recalls another which induced still greater chagrin in the minds of those who planned and waited in feverish anxiety the success of these plans only to be disappointed. The incident is related by Maj. Gilchrist in "Confederate Defense of Morris Island," in giving an account of the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner by naval forces under Admiral Dupont on April 7th, 1863.

"Fort Wagner proposed to play a very important part in the historic attack of the ironclads of the Federal fleet on Fort Sumter; but as it is believed, was defeated through treachery. Some time before an iron boiler filled with one thousand pounds of powder, fitted with electrical appliances for exploding it, had been sunk in the channel one mile and a half from and abreast of Wagner. The submarine cable stretched to the fort and lay within the fort. A system of triangulation from both Gregg and Wagner, marked by stakes driven

in those batteries, determined its position, and for days the opportunity to use it against the fleet had been anxiously looked for. At noon on the 7th of April, a lovely spring day, the deep blue sky, without a cloud, reflected in the bay as smooth as glass—a movement was observed among the ironclads. Soon after they advanced slowly in line of battle; the monitors Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant and Keokuk, with the new ironsides bearing the pennant of Commodore Dupont.

"At ten minutes past 3 p. m., Moultrie opened her batteries; immediately thereafter Fort Sumter, Battery Gregg, and all the ironclads joined in the thundering chorus—'The music of the spheres.' The sea seethed as a boiling cauldron, as shot and shell, with the debris of fort and vessels, plunged into it. Amid this pandemonium Wagner stood silent, yet all within her were nerved to the most intense excitement. The long looked for hour was at hand when one of those dreaded ironclad monsters would be hurled into the air! The New Ironsides was singled out for destruction. One of the Signal Corps had been stationed at Battery Gregg and another at Fort Wagner, each with keen eyes watching their respective lines of vision. At the electric key stood Captain Langdon Cheves, with his eyes bent on both stations, so that as the flags moved in concert, indicating the fateful moment when Ironsides should be over the torpedo, to apply the spark and do the deed. Slowly the Ironsides steamed around, delivering one terrific broadside after another. Ever and anon the flag would wig-wag on Gregg, but Wagner was still; then that on Wagner, but Gregg did not reply, and so it seemed that hours passed. The garrison intent and watching, hearts could almost be heard beating above the din of battle. At last both flags waved. Oh! the wild rush of hope and joy that overwhelmed them as they felt that their hour had come at last! The key was touched once and again. All looked breathlessly at the doomed ship. There was no answering explosion! Unconscious of the danger she had escaped, she steamed on and delivered her broadsides until the action closed. It was said afterward and believed that the 'expert,' who was charged with arranging the torpedo, was a 'Federal spy.'"

The want of fullest success in reducing Sumter and occupying Charleston, together with the large expenditure made and being made

in prosecuting the siege, led the government to plan for other uses of the forces investing Charleston. In January, 1864, Gen. Gillmore removed his headquarters from Morris Island and established them at Hilton Head, leaving Gen. Terry in command of the forces surrounding Charleston. Gen. Gordon was placed in command of the troops on Folly Island.

Evidence of new plans and some new expedition being fitted out was found in the withdrawal of troops from Morris and Folly Island and later it developed that Florida was to be the field of special effort.

The Union element in Florida had exhibited so much activity it was thought by those in authority that the presence of a strong body of Union troops might so shape events that this Union element could reorganize the political affairs of the state and bring it by the formal action of a legislature, duly convened back into the Union again. Accordingly in the early part of February, '64, the troops, withdrawn from Morris and Folly Islands, were forwarded to Jacksonville, Fla., where an army was organized under the supervision of Gen. Gillmore, Gen. Truman Seymour being placed in immediate command.

As a feint to draw the attention of the enemy and prevent him from re-enforcing the Confederate force in Florida from the troops in and about Charleston, Gen. Terry received orders to make a reconnoissance in force toward Charleston by way of Seabrook and John's Island. No special directions were given as to time to be given to the expedition or the purpose for which the movement was to be made. The order of the Staff Officer to Gen. Terry, was: "Tell Terry to make a demonstration on John's Island with five or six thousand men." Accordingly, Gen. Terry with the brigades of Ames and Schimmelfennig on the evening of February 7th, left Folly Island and by transport and marching, sunrise next morning found the entire force on Kiowah Island facing Seabrook. Early the next morning there was a forward movement, the troops wading across the narrow stream that divides the islands and pressing forward were soon confronted by some Rebel cavalry. Skirmishing followed and three prisoners were captured at this point. One of the prisoners on being brought where Gen. Ames was directing the movements, said, pointing to Gen. Ames, "I had three good shots at that officer and missed him every time." The General

hearing the statements, turned to him and said, "Well, my man, you must learn to shoot better."

Gen. Adelbert Ames was a native of the Pine Tree State, born at Rockland, Me., October 31st, 1835. After completing his preparatory course he entered West Point, graduating in the class of '61. He was assigned to the artillery branch of the service and was at once initiated into the work for which he had prepared himself by taking part in the battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. During the Peninsular Campaign he commanded a battery and was in battle of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. He was commissioned Colonel, 20th Maine Vol. He led his regiment at Antietam and was in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford and Gettysburg. Promotion followed and on May 25, 1863, he was commissioned Brig.-General and assigned to the command of our brigade. After service in the Department of the South, he was assigned to the command of a division in the Siege of Petersburg and led it at Cold Harbor and Darbytown Road. He was with Gen. Terry in the capture of Fort Fisher, receiving special mention for his gallant leading in that battle and was promoted to Maj.-General for gallant and meritorious service on the field.

After the war he was Provisional Governor of Mississippi and in 1869 in command of the 4th Military District Department of Mississippi. He resigned from the army February 22d, 1870. His residence was then in Mississippi, and he was elected senator from that state, serving from 1870 to 1873. He also served the state of Mississippi as Governor from 1874 to 1876.

After leaving Mississippi, Gen. Ames came to New York city where he entered into business. He resided there until 1893, when he removed to Lowell, Mass., the old home of his wife, Blanche Butler, daughter of Gen. B. F Butler, where he now resides. During the Spanish-American war Gen. Ames tendered his services to the government and commanded a brigade at the surrender of Santiago, Cuba.

The skirmishing continued through the day resulting in killing several of the enemy and losing from the Union forces one killed and three wounded, but there was no general engagement. The next day the 144th was held in reserve and at night placed on picket line.

Skirmishing was renewed on the 11th in which the Union forces lost four killed and several wounded. On the 12th the entire force was withdrawn from Seabrook, the gunboats from Stono river covering the retiring movement with their fire. The entire force returned to camp on Folly Island. One result of this raid was the finding at a Rebel outpost a signal dispatch book in which all of Gen. Gillmore's preliminary dispatches concerning the contemplated invasion of Florida was found, giving the details as to number of troops in the proposed expedition, their place of rendezvous, with many other particulars. How the enemy came into possession of our secret signal code is explained in another chapter. Gen. Schimmelfennig made use of the discovery which this book disclosed, showing the enemy were in possession of our secret signal code, to signal some mythical messages to Gen. Terry, as to large re-enforcements being sent to aid in present movement.

The movement in Florida so early known to the Confederates led to the prompt moving of troops from Georgia and Alabama and enabled the Confederate General Finnegan to meet Gen. Seymour at Olustee, Fla., with an overwhelming force, advantageously placed and so on the 20th of February is recorded a brilliant victory for the Confederate arms and a most disastrous defeat to the Union. To avert further loss and if possible to retrieve the fortune of arms in Florida, the brigade of Gen. Ames was ordered to report at Jacksonville at once. This order was received on the 22d. The day for the 144th had been one of festivities. The sickness which had so dispirited the men had largely disappeared. Most of the soldiers absent on furlough and in hospitals had returned and to rejoice and make merry on the natal day of the great Washington seemed most fitting. Prizes had been offered for the best shooting at target and to the successful competitors in various kinds of racing, foot, bag, wheelbarrow, besides other forms of athletics. The sea beach afforded a most favorable ground for the amusements and the men as well as the officers entered into the spirit of the occasion with great eclat.

On the forenoon of February 23d, the Regiment embarked at Pawnee Landing on board the steamer Delaware and bidding adieu to Folly Island, steamed away southward.

An engagement not recorded in any of the histories of the war

nor reported by any of the commanding officers as recorded in the official records is herewith recorded in full and becomes a part of the record of our doings before Charleston. It is known as, "The Battle with the Rodents." When the troops were ordered from Folly Island, Dr. Bundy of the 144th was left in charge of the hospital and of all the sick on the island. Among the sanitary arrangements of the abandoned camps was that of the kitchen sinks. A deep pit had been dug near each cook house and boarded up at sides, then covered over with brush and straw upon which was heaped a covering of sand, leaving a suitable opening in the top. Of course a covering had to be provided to prevent the sifting in of sand and the escape of odors. During the winter the wharf-rat had found these places good foraging grounds and so had made his home in them in large and constantly increasing numbers. When the usual supplies they had been wont to receive, disappeared with the evacuation of the camp the rat colony began to forage on the hospital supplies and to disturb the peace and quiet of the sojourners there. These conditions led the doctor to plan a campaign of extermination and hence "The Battle with Rodents."

Among the things bequeathed to us by the Confederates when they abandoned the island was a magazine stored with powder. This magazine had not been very well constructed or cared for and so when it was discovered and examined it was found that the powder was so damp that it would not go off in its natural way "in a minit," but still dry enough to burn like the squibs mischievous boys are wont to make for sport. This condition of the powder exactly suited the plans devised for an attack on the rats. A wire was secured long enough for the purpose and to this was attached one of the damp powder packages. The attacking force, consisting of all the able bodied and semi-able bodied soldiers on the island, was armed with clubs. This force supplemented by a rat terrier, the only dog troops available, was stationed around one of the cook sinks. The powder squib attached to the wire was then ignited and lowered into the sink. The rat inhabitants alarmed at the intrusion of such an unwonted visitor made their way out by all available means of exit and were at once set upon by the besieging force. All night the battle was waged, the attacking force being led from sink to sink until the rodent family oc-

cupying that part of Folly Island was nearly exterminated. The number of the enemy slain reached into the hundreds but the attacking force escaped without loss except that of sleep.

CHAPTER XIV

CAMPAIGNING IN FLORIDA.

Our destination proved to be Jacksonville, Florida, which place was reached about noon of the 24th. Although there were evidences that war was in the land, Jacksonville showed more evidence of northern enterprise and thrift than any other place visited thus far in the South.

Here we learned from those who had a part in it the full extent of the disaster at Olustee. Rumors and counter rumors reached us of the activity of the Rebels and of their close investment of the place but after a little time reconnoitering parties, sent out in the direction of Baldwin, showed only a comparatively small force confronting us, but a very active one, one that was thoroughly acquainted with all the surroundings.

Among the first things to engage our attention and demand our effort was the erection of fortifications that would command the approaches to the town, and to maintain a strong and efficient picket line. About this time Gen. Gillmore was relieved from the command of the department and directed to report to Gen. Butler with the 10th Corps. The results of the expedition to Florida had been most disappointing and the serious reverses at battle of Olustee had led those in authority to make some changes.

Gen. John P Hatch was directed to assume temporary command of the department. Gen. Hatch was born in New York, in 1822. He was graduated from West Point in 1845. Served in the Mexican War and took part in battles from Palo Alto to the capture of Mexico. In 1861 he was made Brig.-General of Volunteers and commanded a cavalry brigade in Shenandoah Valley He was in the second battle of Bull Run and at Chantilly At South Mountain he commanded a division. He was wounded in this battle. Afterward he was as-

signed to a command in the Department of the South. He was a Maj.-General by brevet in the regular army. He is living in New York city and is President of the Aztec Club, a soldier association of Mexican War veterans. He was in command of the District of Florida.

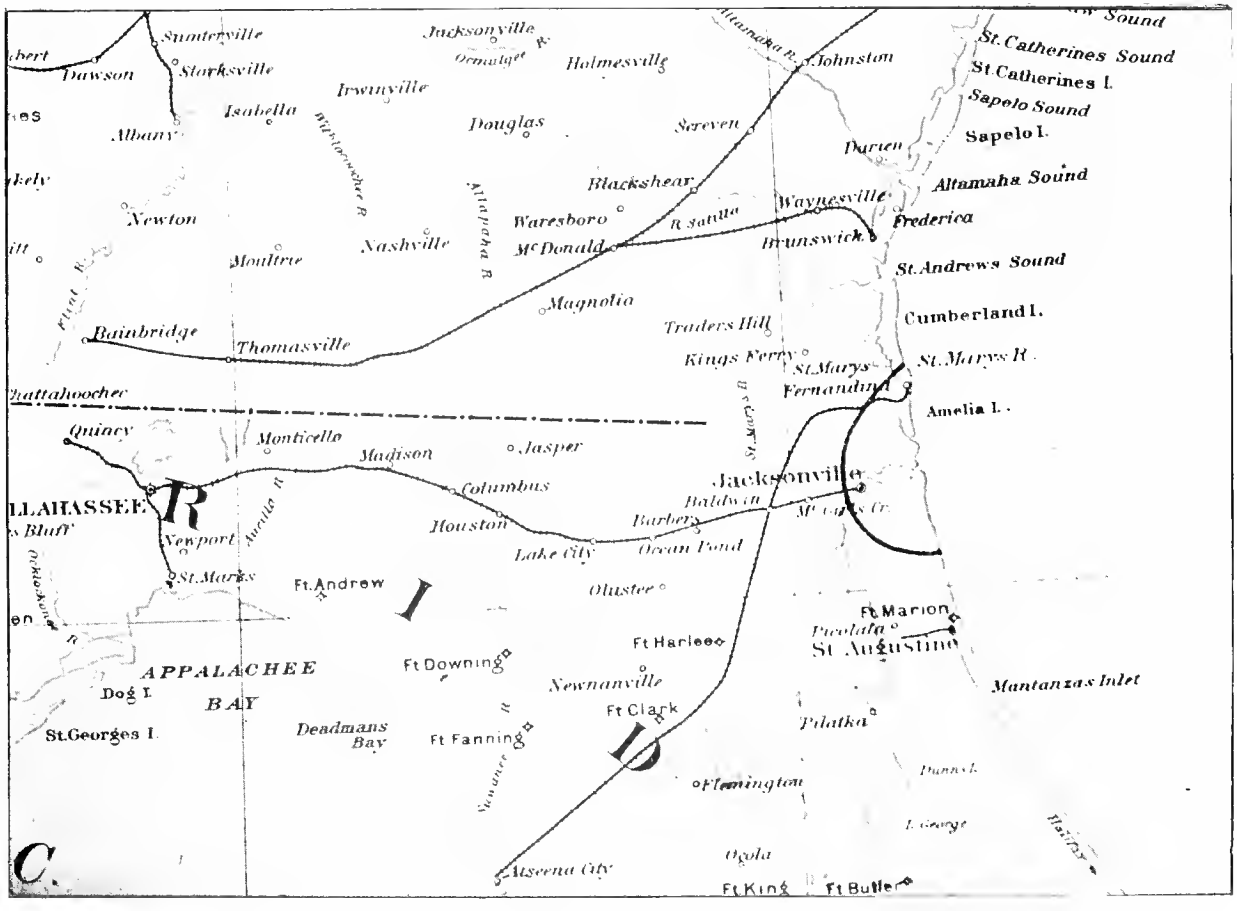
Gen. Ames was assigned to the command of a division and Col. W H Noble, of the 17th Connecticut, to the command of our brigade, now made up of the 17th Connecticut, 144th and 157th N. Y. V. and the 75th and 105th Ohio Volunteers. These troops were stationed at various points in eastern Florida, sometimes only detachments of regiments being located at various posts. The service required was mostly picket duty with occasional raids into the surrounding country.

On March 25th the 144th was embarked on the steamer Harriet A. Weed and moved down the river a few miles and debarked, and in light marching order moved rapidly out into the country through the almost endless pine barrens; but the movement failed to disclose any enemy.

The enemy because of their thorough knowledge of the country, were able by means of well mounted and well disciplined cavalry to annoy us by frequent raids through our lines, sometimes riding in nearly to our fortifications and back again by another route.

One thing which marked our stay in Florida was our frequent changes of camp. Our last move brought us to a very pleasant one on the bluffs overlooking the St. John's river. The river furnished to the soldiers several luxuries of which they were not slow to avail themselves—opportunity to boat, to bathe and to fish. In bathing the matter of "gators" had to be reckoned with and provided against. In boating all kinds of craft were drafted into service and quite a variety of experiences resulted, pleasurable and otherwise. The following extract which first appeared in the Freeman's Journal of Cooperstown, will illustrate one of these experiences. Phil. Randall, of Co. I., was on duty as clerk with Capt. St. John, then Inspector-General on Gen. Birney's staff. He, with two other clerks, Sergt. Smith and J Wilkes Booth, of the 17th Connecticut, on duty at the Adjutant-General's office, had formed acquaintance.

"A warm friendship sprang up between the clerks and when off



Jacksonville, Fla.

duty they might be seen together sailing on the river in an old dug-out, or log canoe, which they had somewhere picked up and kept under lock and key for their own convenience. Phil. R., in one of his rambles up the river discovered a deserted plantation, some three or four miles from Jacksonville and near the Confederate lines where fruit, melons and other vegetables grew in luxurious abundance. On his return he proposed to the other two clerks to make a raid on this plantation of fruitful delight even at the risk of being captured by the enemy.

"A day was fixed upon and the dug-out was brought into requisition and in due time they arrived at the plantation when after a careful survey finding no enemy in sight they proceeded to load up with ripe watermelons, cherries and two or three bags of corn which was in fine condition to roast or boil. All went well on their return till they got near the city when an oar was broken which made further progress slow. Close by, in the middle of the river lay at anchor the gunboat Mahaska. As they neared her they were challenged: 'Boat ahoy! What boat is that?' As the clerks had not thought of a name for their ill-looking craft, no response was given. Soon a second challenge came. They looked at each other and remained silent; but as their eyes rested on the Makaska they saw men getting a gun in position bearing upon them and as the third challenge came: 'Boat ahoy! What boat is that?' Sergt. Smith impulsively sprang to his feet and sang out: 'The Flying Dutchman.' Then came an order for the 'Flying Dutchman' to come alongside, which they obeyed. A ladder was lowered and they went aboard where the officer in command asked if they had passes. They replied that they had not but had permission to go on the river. The officer then told them it was his duty to take them under guard to headquarters and ascertain if their statement was correct. A boat was lowered and a crew of twelve men and an officer manned it. Thus the three clerks were taken ashore in fine style, 'The Flying Dutchman' being towed along. On landing they were taken to their quarters where the boat's officer found everything all right and they were released and soon had the dug-out's load of luxuries at their tents and they enjoyed the same. Many a hearty laugh did the soldier clerks have over their quick naming of their old dugout."

During our stay at Jacksonville quite a religious interest was awakened among the men, special religious services being held in the churches of the city, which the soldiers not on duty were free to attend. In this work Chaplain Fullerton co-operated with other chaplains, giving an active, earnest interest in the work. Quite a large number of men in each company were awakened to a new life and led to enlist under the banner of King Immanuel.

One thing remarked in letters and records of our stay in Florida and which is verified by memory was the very orderly conduct of the soldiers. The following extract from a soldier's letter referring to this fact gives added information:

"I have not seen since I came here one of the soldiers under the influence of liquor. The only thing of the kind I have heard of was the case of a little dog belonging to one of the officers. It happened to stray into Dr Bryce's tent and he thinking to have some fun with it gave it a dose of whiskey. The dose proved to be a little too large and over tumbled doggie dead drunk. The doctor supposed it to be dead and so arranged with a soldier to bury it. Afterward thinking he might have been rather hasty he made examination and found that the dog had dug himself nearly out but was now quite dead. If any one makes inquiry for whiskey now they ask for 'A little of what killed the dog.'"

That monstrosity, the Canteen, founded, fostered and protected by the government had not yet been established to kill and to curse, the unwary soldier Sometimes unscrupulous sutlers and traders would smuggle liquors into the camp, doing temporary harm and at long intervals a whiskey ration would be distributed, but in such small quantities as not to disturb normal conditions as seen from the surface. As a poison it probably got in its work whether taken in large or small quantities, Prof. Atwater to the contrary, notwithstanding. Interesting statistics might be compiled from the experience of the 144th touching the value of whiskey as a "food ration" in the making of soldiers. One illustration will be sufficient. In one company four men were enlisted from a given community, all of them addicted to whiskey and "free fights." When they enlisted a common remark was: "These men will make good soldiers—they can stand anything." As a matter of fact the government did not get one month's continuous,

good service out of the entire lot. In less than four months they were all in the hospital and before the end of the first year two were dead and the other two had been discharged. As to the "Whiskey Nerve," there is cumulative testimony in all the experience of the war that it was most unreliable, breaking down often at the critical point and bringing, not infrequently, disaster to the cause.

There seemed to be in the District of Florida, elements which were most disturbing to settled conditions as to the command of the troops. After Gen. Seymour's unfortunate experience at Olustee, Gen. Hatch came into command. When Gen. Gillmore was removed from the command of the department, Gen. Hatch was given temporary command, while Gen. Birney was assigned to command of District of Florida, with Gen. Ames in command of our division. In April, Gen. Ames was removed to the Army of the Potomac. The next month Gen. Gordon was placed in command of the district. In June, Gen. Birney was returned to the command of the district and Gen. Gordon sent to the Department of the Mississippi.

General William Birney, was the son of the distinguished anti-slavery leader, James G. Birney, who in 1840 was the standard bearer in the Presidential election on the Liberty ticket. Three sons, William, David B. and Fitzhue attested to the strength of their convictions on the question of slavery, when on the opening of the war, although southern born, they enlisted in the Union army and served with distinction and zeal. William enlisted as a volunteer in 1861 and served through various grades up to that of Brig.-General, and participated in the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Chantilly. He was assigned to duty in the Department of the South in '64.

After the war he engaged in the practice of law at Philadelphia, Pa., where he still resides. That something of the spirit of the father animated the son is evidenced in the incident related in an experience of Dr. Bundy in another chapter.

The District of Florida was always of more political than military interest—the military movements intended to second the political. There were in the State a large number of Union men and the occupation of the State by the military was intended to so protect and encourage them that they might be enabled to organize a State gov-

ernment, favorable to the Union and be able to take a part in the coming political campaign for the election of President. A matter of military importance in the occupation of the State was to prevent the sending out of supplies of beef to the Confederate army. Florida was one of the large sources of supply for this important soldier ration. Since our occupation only extended to portions of the State east of the St. John's river and a limited area on the west side there remained large portions of the State that continued to furnish beeves for consumption by the Confederates. The entire Rebel force occupying Florida was about three thousand, under command of Gen. Finnegan with some two thousand State Militia subject to his call. While this force was numerically smaller than the Union forces, it had this advantage—that it could be re-enforced to almost any desired number, upon one day's notice, sent to Charleston or Savannah or to points in Alabama and Mississippi. It was this facility to summon troops from outside the State that enabled Gen. Finnegan to concentrate such a large force at Olustee to meet Gen. Seymour's advance. About the time that Gen. Gordon took command of the district, April 9th, the Rebel forces began to operate with some special activity. Their cavalry under command of officers familiar with every part of the country, moving rapidly from point to point, were able to create some apprehension as to the safety of our several detachments. Our own cavalry was made up of mounted infantry armed with Enfield rifles and entirely unable to cope successfully with well organized and well armed troopers. Added to this the enemy had been able to plant the St. John's river with torpedoes which at one time threatened to blockade the river preventing navigation. About one hundred men were employed by the Confederates at a place called Doctor's Lake, manufacturing these torpedoes and planting them in the river. On the day that Gen. Gordon took command, the Harriet Weed, an armed steamer, was blown up by a torpedo at a point in the river a little south of Jacksonville, killing five men and wounding others. Several other vessels were blown up during the year. Very soon torpedo rakes were attached to all the vessels so arranged as to move in advance and rake out any of the infernal machines that might be in its path.

It will not be out of place to note here the fact that the Civil War

demonstrated and developed the value of the torpedo as an offensive and defensive instrument in maritime warfare. In this the Confederates took the initiative because of the special needs which confronted them. They were without an efficient navy to protect the long seaboard, with numerous navigable waterways leading inland to defend and so were almost driven to the use of the torpedo as a defensive weapon. In October, 1862, they organized a torpedo bureau which developed some most practicable and efficient torpedo engineering. This is proven in the fact that during the war they destroyed by means of the torpedo seven U. S. ironclads, eleven gunboats and seven army transports, besides injuring many other vessels. It proved, however, something of a boomerang, since the Confederates lost three of their own gunboats by submarine traps set for Union game, and then their fine ironclad, the Albemarle, was destroyed by torpedo methods they had set in motion but which were improved upon in the hands of the brave Cushing. Since the war these methods of torpedo engineering, developed by the Confederacy, have formed the basis of the modern torpedo boats, torpedo harbor and river defenses and other torpedo devices—a very large addition to modern methods of warfare.

In the early part of May the recruiting officers sent north some months before, rejoined the regiment and with them came some forty recruits. While the motive which had impelled some of these men to enlist was not a "first water" patriotism, most of them made good soldiers and soon became adepts in soldier craft and soldier life. The following incident illustrates the kind of patriotism which induced some to enlist. One night on the picket line when the reserve were talking together one of the recruits burst out: "I wish I was at home. I'd give all my old boots to be at home with my wife." One of the old soldiers remarked that he ought not to be whining so early in his service and then asked: "What brought you down here anyway?" The reply came in lugubrious tone: "Why, there was a thousand dollars just ahead of me and the draft just behind me and what could a fellow do?"

On May 13th Col. William J. Slidell, appointed by Governor Seymour to command the 144th, appeared and took charge of the regiment. Col. Slidell was born in Louisiana and was a relative of

John Slidell of Confederate fame in the "Mason and Slidell" affair. Col. Slidell was appointed to West Point from the State of Rhode Island and at graduation was made Lieutenant in the 16th Infantry, May, 1861, and promoted to Captain in November, 1861. He received the brevet rank of Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Murfreesboro and Missionary Ridge, Tenn. After serving with the 144th he returned to his old command, serving until October 19th, 1865, when he resigned from the army.

On the 21st of May, Gen. Gordon commenced a movement intended to capture a body of the enemy, reported to be making a raid on the east side of the St. John's. A detachment of two hundred men from the 144th under command of Col. Slidell was embarked on the transport, Houghton, and under convoy of gunboat Ottawa and an armed steam launch, the Columbiana, moved up the river to Picolata where we were re-enforced by Col. Beecher's regiment of colored troops and a detachment of the 157th N.Y V., making our force seven hundred. At Picolata the forces were debarked leaving only two companies of Col. Beecher's men on the gunboats which had directions to move up the river, the steam launch to go as far as Volusia at which point there was a post occupied by a small detachment of troops now threatened by the raiding force of the enemy.

The infantry under the command of Gen. Gordon moved out from Pilatka to the south-east, marching until Haw's Creek was reached, about nine at night, where we encamped. During the afternoon firing was heard in the direction of the St. John's river and it was learned afterward that the Rebels had ambushed the vessels at a narrow point Their first fire tore out the rudder of the steam launch and this vessel fell into the hands of the enemy—most of the men escaped.

For the next day's march a good guide was needed and Gen. Gordon asked one of the residents who seemed to be quite intelligent to perform this service for us. The man refused all offers and slighted all commands to do this duty. At length the General riding close to the man to make further effort heard the whispered words: "Take me—tie me by force." Then the General understood that this man was being watched and that any service which he should render to the Union cause of his own free will would be at the sacrifice of his life. Accordingly a guard was ordered to take the man by force which they

did, the man meanwhile resisting with stubborn energy, but was at length securely fastened astride a mule in waiting. This guide proved to be a staunch Union man with wide knowledge of affairs and willing to use it for the Union cause.

The day's march brought us to a crossing of Haw's Creek. The route was through pine woods and over a monotonous flat country that kept the soldier constantly puzzled with the query: "What do we want this forlorn, forsaken section of country for anyway?" At the crossing, Col. Noble was waiting with the forces brought from St. Augustine and surroundings. A portion of his cavalry had pushed on to Volusia and reported the garrison there safe and also that the raiding Rebels had crossed to the west side of the St. John's and so were beyond our reach. Col. Noble's brigade returned at once to St. Augustine, his cavalry driving all the beef cattle they could find. Gen. Gordon and Col. Slidell accompanied this force to St. Augustine.

On the 24th our detachment, under command of Major Rice, commenced its return march to Picolata. This march proved to be one of the most severe that the 144th ever had a part in. It was very warm and the march of the day before had resulted in a large number blistering their feet. After a fifteen mile march the detachment was halted for dinner. At two o'clock we were under way again. Coming to a water sink we were directed to fill canteens as we would not reach water again in several hours. The march was continued long after dark, but no water was reached. Part of the way there was no road, only a path over which the men marched in single file. By this time the men were nearly exhausted and a large number had fallen out. The feet of many were covered with raw sores and they made their way in great pain. At ten o'clock at night a halt was ordered, although a water supply had not been reached. There were only a few files of men to stack arms in each company and these were so worn out that they laid down at once in their places and were soon asleep. Only a few were strong enough to make search for water. A well had been passed but the guide said that some time ago the water had been poisoned, but the men in their extremity risked it and finding it wholesome a number of canteens were filled and brought into camp to the exhausted men. The one visiting the sleeping men found many of them muttering in their feverish sleep

about brooks and springs of water, and when the canteen was placed to their burning lips the one presenting it had to take fast hold of it, since it was seized with a half crazed avidity and it was only by effort that they could be made to relinquish it.

The next morning's march brought us after a few miles to a stream of water. What a rush was made for it! What delight, what comfort, to drink, to wash, to bathe the tired sore limbs in the cool, cleansing water. With this experience thirty-eight years away, yet it stands out distinctly in memory as if but yesterday. The guide had made a mistake as to distance and hence our hard march and consequent suffering. We reached Picolata in the afternoon of Thursday, May 26th, sore and tired. On the 28th the steamer, Mary Benton, came up and conveyed the detachment to Jacksonville.

Later in the month an attempt was made to capture the Rebel garrison at their fortified camp, known as Camp Milton, about eleven miles from Jacksonville. Col. Noble with his command concentrated at Jacksonville, was on the 28th moved by boat to Cedar Creek and directed to move up the creek to the rear of Camp Milton. At the same time Col. Shaw with our brigade moved directly out making a feint of attacking in front. The enemy through information received from their scouts or otherwise, had anticipated the movement, and evacuated hurriedly their strong camp, which we occupied and set fire to. Evidence of their haste in leaving was found in the large amount of provisions left in store. Anticipating pursuit they burned the railroad trestle. The stockade and breastworks were constructed of pine logs and so we were able to destroy in a few hours the work of thousands of men for months. There was some skirmishing with the cavalry of enemy, but no severe action. The object of the expedition having been accomplished we returned to our camp at Jacksonville the next day.

This expedition proved to be our last in Florida. Gen. Birney was returned to the command of the district, on the 6th of June, taking Gen. Gordon s place and about this time Gen. John G. Foster came into the command of the department. Among the first results of this change in command was the ordering of the 144th to Hilton Head, S. C. On the 10th of June the steamer, Mary Benton, carried the regiment down the St. John's and the next morning found us

safely conveyed to the dock at Hilton Head, which proved to be our permanent camping place during the remainder of our sojourn in the South. Here we came directly in touch with the Commanding General of the department, Major-General John G. Foster. For a good portion of the time the 144th furnished the headquarter's guard.

Gen. Foster was New England born, his native place being Whitefield, N. H., and his natal day May 27, 1827. He was graduated from West Point, July 1st, 1846, and entered the army as 2d Lieutenant of Engineers. He served in Mexico in a company of Sappers and Miners and had as fellow engineer officers, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Lieuts. F. G. T Beauregard, Isaac I. Stevens, Z. B. Tower, G. W Smith and George B. McClellan, all afterwards leaders in the Civil War, some with the Union and some with the Confederate forces. Gen. Foster was severely wounded at Molino del Rey, never entirely recovering from it. He was engaged in coast surveys from 1848 to '54, Asst. Prof. of Engineers of West Point, 1855 to '57, and was later the engineer in the construction of Fort Sumter and Moultrie in South Carolina and of other works in North Carolina.

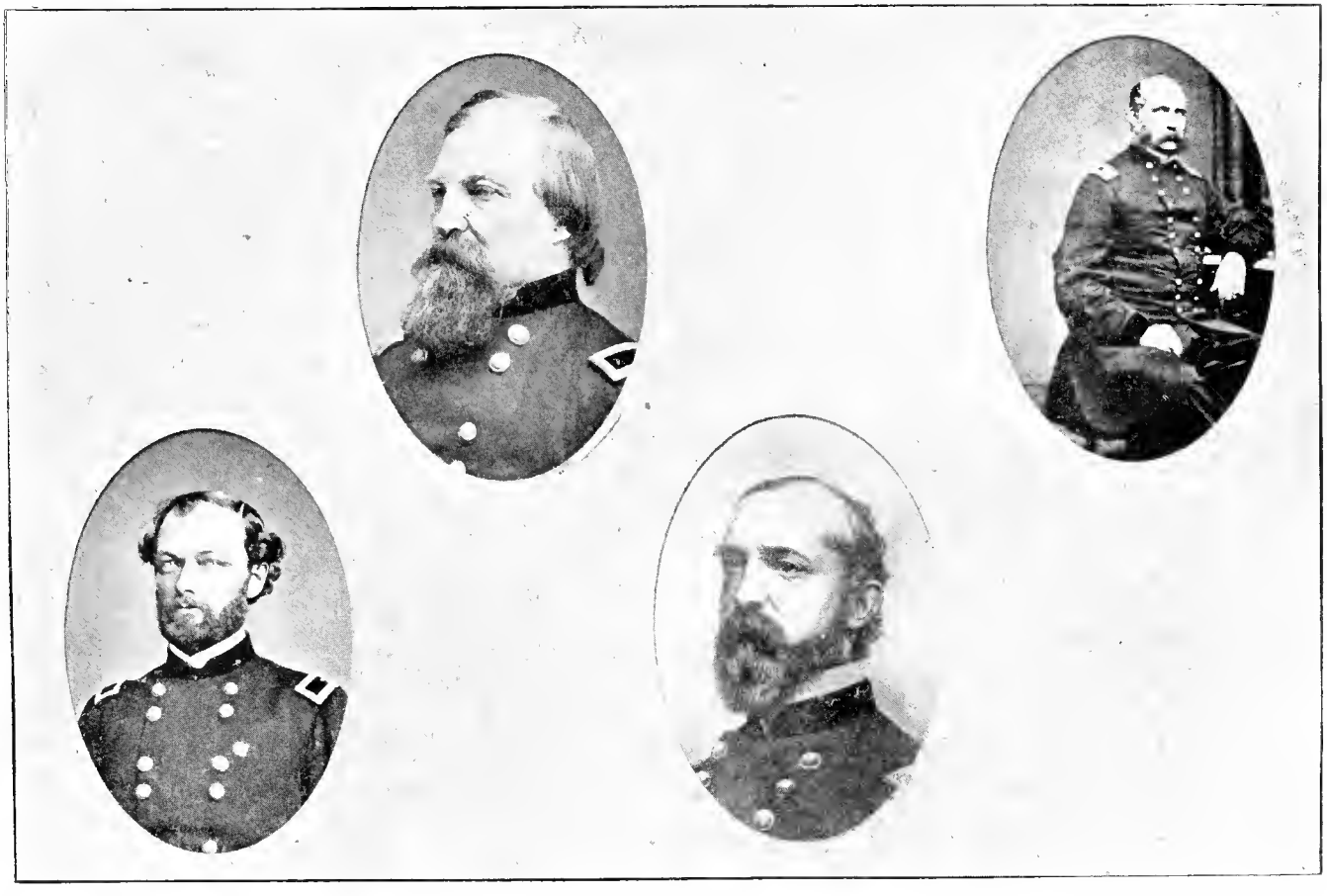
In 1861 he was appointed Brig.-General of Volunteers and commanded a brigade in Gen. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. In 1862 he was made a Maj.-General and assigned to command the Department of North Carolina, 18th Army Corps. Later, under new arrangements of departments, he was assigned to command of the Department of the South. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866 and returned to his Engineer Corps and was placed in charge of the construction of works for the preservation of Boston harbor and of Portsmouth, N. H., harbor. He died September 2d, 1874.

CHAPTER XV

HILTON HEAD—BATTLE JOHN'S ISLAND.

Hilton Head, S. C., was one of the places that returned to the possession of the Union quite early in the war, November 7th, 1861, through the well planned and gallant action of the U. S. fleet, under command of Admiral Samuel F. Dupont. A military and naval expedition had been fitted out and dispatched under sealed orders from Hampton Roads, Va. The military, under command of Gen. Thomas W Sherman, consisting of a force of three brigades, numbering some ten thousand men and a naval force consisting of fourteen gunboats and twenty-two smaller vessels, with transports sufficient to convey the troops, made up this united command. The orders when opened directed the expedition to proceed to South Carolina and commence operations to secure possession of seaports and harbors. Early in November it appeared at Hilton Head and began active operations. The action by which possession was secured created no little enthusiasm at the North and is remembered because of the peculiar evolutions of the fleet in the engagement.

The main entrance to the harbor of Hilton Head is from the south, between Phillips Island on the northeast and Hilton Head Island on the southwest. On Phillips Island the Confederates had erected a fort which they called Fort Beauregard and opposite to it on Hilton Head Island they had another fort called Fort Walker, after its capture called Fort Wells. The Confederates had also gathered for the defense of the place a small fleet of gunboats. The land force of the Confederates was commanded by Gen. T. F Drayton, who had a brother, Commander E. Drayton, of the gunboat Pocahontas of the Union fleet, afterwards Captain of Admiral Farragut's flagship, Hartford, in the battle of Mobile Bay. In his attack Admiral Dupont arranged for the vessels of the fleet to move in an



Major Gen. John P. Hatch. Major Gen. John G. Foster.

Major Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. Major Gen. George G. Meade.

ellipse, passing up on the east side with proper intervals between vessels, each delivering a broadside at Fort Beauregard as it passed, remembering the Rebel fleet as it swung around the north end of ellipse and on the way back passing Fort Walker on the west side and giving it the compliment of a broadside. It was a grand movement, terrible in the rain of shot and shell which marked the path of the fourteen gunboats as they moved with irresistible power around the designated curve. After five hours bombardment the Confederates were driven out of Fort Walker and the place occupied by Union troops that had waited the result in transports just outside the harbor. Fort Beauregard also lowered its colors and was taken possession of by a Union garrison.

From the time of its capture to the end of the war Hilton Head became the military center of operations in the South. It was the depot of supplies and so the distributing center for the department and for a large part of the time this was the headquarters of the General commanding the department. The introduction of the 144th to the place was marked by the most severe rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning that the Regiment had known in all its experience in the South. It had just reached the grounds selected for camping, with only a few tents in place when the storm came down completely deluging the camp and the unsheltered soldiers. In a few days the camp was in shape and the Regiment doing duty as guards in various parts of the island. Company B. was sent to the south part of the island, Co. G. to the west Co. F on dock guard and H., I. and K. on fortification guard. Later Co. D. and K. were detailed for Provost guard duty at Provost barracks and E. to garrison Fort Wells. Then there were details for town and headquarters guards so that there was no lack of duty to be done.

One of the men doing sentry duty on the beach made a rather strange, yet valuable capture. It was that of a sea turtle which attempted to "run the guard." It weighed two hundred pounds and brought the soldier five dollars. If he had captured it alive it would have been worth twenty-five dollars or more. The turtle was on its way to the shore for the purpose of depositing a laying of eggs, two hundred or more, in its accustomed sand incubator, out from which in due time if not disturbed, without further care of the mother,

there would have gone scrambling down to the sea, each out in the world for himself, a lot of wee turtles. Soldiers with hunter instincts learning of this habit of the turtle would get a "leave of absence" for the night and following down the beach would note turtle tracks leading across the beach toward the sand hills and following would find Mrs. Turtle. Laying hold of her shell they would proceed to turn her on her back and then search for others. Sometimes several would be found in the course of a night. In the morning a wagon would be procured and the night's "find" would be gathered up.

One enemy with which we had to contend in our new surroundings, mention of which is made in diaries and letters and not yet lost to memory, was the insect pests, mosquitoes and fleas. They were responsible for considerable anathematizing; but this did not seem to affect them since they got in their work at all hours of the day and night. Mosquito nets were issued to the soldiers later and by a judicious use of these, comfortable sleep became possible, but without them undisturbed sleep was out of the question.

On the Sabbath, June 19th, we were called upon to witness for the second and last time the extreme penalty visited upon a soldier for desertion. The deserter was John Smith, of Co. D., 41st N. Y. V., who had deserted to the enemy from Kiowah Island and persuaded four others to desert. His last words were, as he stood facing the shooting squad, "Boys take good aim."

About this time orders were issued for the men to provide themselves with bags large enough to hold ten days rations of coffee, sugar and salt. This order naturally raised the question: Where now? The answer came early in July when an expedition was outlined to secure possession of the Savannah and Charleston R. R. and also to make a demonstration against Charleston. To this end all the forces of the department were concentrated at Hilton Head except such as were near the field of action. Gen. Birney with his division from Florida, Gen. Hatch with his division from Hilton Head and Beaufort and Gen. Schimmelfennig with troops from Morris and Folly Islands. The plan seemed to have been for a simultaneous movement against Pocotaligo Bridge and the defenses of Charleston from both James and John's Island. Gen. Birney with his division was to move against Pocotaligo Bridge. Gen. Hatch by way

of Seabrook and John's Island was to menace the enemy and reach Charleston from the rear, while Gen. Schimmelfennig was to attract the attention of the enemy in the direction of James Island and if possible capture the forts and batteries that had so long annoyed us from that direction.

On the evening of July 1st, the expedition left Hilton Head, or so much of it as had gathered there. The next morning we were just entering Edisto Inlet and about sunrise the Mayflower, the transport conveying most of the 144th tied up to a rude dock on Seabrook Island and very soon we were on shore. As soon as we landed skirmishers were thrown out and after an advance of about five miles some Rebel cavalry appeared in our front and occupying the same works where they were found in February. They retired as we advanced and we occupied the works. It being low tide no difficulty was experienced in crossing from Seabrook to John's Island. Company F was advanced as skirmishers and soon drew the Confederate fire from some cavalry waiting in a piece of woods. The afternoon was spent in trying to put a bridge in position connecting the islands. In an account, given in another chapter, prepared by Lieut. Francis Heimer, as to movements of the several vessels that he was called to command, he gives account of the bridge building and other incidents of the expedition. On the next day another forward movement was made. A special detail of one hundred twenty men was made from regiments of the brigade to act as sharp-shooters and placed under the command of Capt. Dougherty, of the 157th N. Y V Lieut. Mein, of Co. C., was detailed from our regiment to act with this detail.

Our brigade on this expedition consisted of the 104th Penn., Col. W W H Davis; 144th N. Y., Col. William J. Slidell, 157th N. Y., Col. Philip P Brown, and 4th Mass. Cav. (two companies) Maj. D. B. Keith. Col. Davis of the 104th Penn., commanded the brigade.

Gen. Rufus Saxton's brigade from Beaufort, consisting of the 56th N. Y and the 9th and 26th U. S Colored regiments, came up with us during the night. This brigade with ours formed a Provisional Division under the command of Gen. Hatch.

A short march of three or four miles was made on the 3d. Dur-

ing the forenoon we could hear heavy firing to the west of us and concluded that Gen. Birney was making his effort at Pocotaligo.

The 4th of July 1864, will be remembered in the history of the 144th as one of the warmest in the service. There was no special incident in the day; but the intense heat and the stifling dust and intolerable thirst marked it. Our march was along a narrow road with high hedges of wild plum on either side into which the sun seemed to be focused like a search light, while the sand dust, ankle deep, would rise just above the hedge, marking all the line of our advance to the enemy, and then settle back upon us as we sweltered along. One compensation was found in the ripe, juicy plums which at our frequent stops could be had for the reaching. An advance of only four or five miles was made during the day Heavy firing was heard to the east of us in the course of the day indicating that Gen. Schimmelfennig and his division were trying to carry out their part of the program. The next day s march was made with constant skirmishing on the advance line. Several of our cavalry were wounded and some of the infantry A member of Co. F., of the 144th was among the wounded. The day's advance brought us close up to the enemy's entrenched position. In anticipation of an attack, rifle pits were thrown up to protect our front and since there were rumors that the enemy was making an attempt to reach our rear, rifle pits were also thrown up to meet such a contingency All night the troops were kept under arms. Late in the afternoon the enemy indicated their position and something of their feelings toward us by sending a number of shells into our camp. These were always unwelcome visitors because they came with sinister motives leading each individual soldier to think that they were just looking for him. This feeling of apprehension was expressed by the Colonel of one of the regiments, who sitting in front of his tent as the shells were dropping here and there, remarked: "It is hard to sit here and do nothing but think that perhaps one of them pesky things will drop on you."

Between our position and the enemy was a wide marsh covered with water at high tide and only passable by a bridge and corduroy road leading directly from our camp to the position occupied by the enemy Beyond the marsh on the Confederate side was a piece of woods. Skirting this piece of woods on the side farthest from us

was a public highway running at right angles to the one crossing the marsh. Between the highway and the enemy's position was an open field covered with grass and weeds. Alongside of the highway were open ditches the dirt from which had been thrown up forming an embankment and this embankment on the side next the enemy had a hedge growing on it so that it made a very serviceable breastwork. Our picket line with the sharp-shooters at the extreme right were posted along this road. On the morning of the 6th word came from the advance line that the enemy had planted a new battery during the night within about three hundred yards of our picket line. This battery made its presence known very soon after daylight by opening a savage fire on the picket line and sharp-shooters. During the forenoon Jesse Baxter, of Co. F., came in with a thumb badly lacerated with a shot and soon after Sergt. Seacord, of Co. E., was wounded in the arm. Both were with the sharp-shooters. A little later Gen. Hatch and Col. Davis were taking an observation of the enemy's position from a tree top that had been felled at the intersection of the two roads. Col. Davis was pointing out something in the Rebel position when a shell from the enemy's battery struck the outstretched hand tearing away a portion of it. In the afternoon an effort was made to take the enemy's position by assault. The 26th U. S. C. of Gen. Saxton's brigade, commanded by Col. Silliman, was ordered up from the rear and moved up to the picket line. The sharp-shooters were ordered to advance from the right and draw the enemy's fire. This was done and very soon they were actively and effectively engaging the enemy's attention. The 26th then went in on the double quick. The left reached the enemy's works and went over, but by this time the energy of the men was spent. The day was very hot and a number went down from exhaustion. The Colonel was sunstruck, about the time the Rebel works were reached, creating some confusion in the line when it was directed to retire which it did in good order. Two men were killed and fifty wounded in what seemed at the time to those looking on a very ill-advised movement. The plan of assault was all right and would doubtless have been successful had it been made by one of the regiments directly in front with only a short distance to march, and who, by reason of their service on the picket line, knew the situation. Such a regiment would have been fresh

with the added advantage of knowledge of the ground and the situation of the enemy. Besides this the line of march of the assaulting regiment was disclosed to the enemy from their very start by the clouds of dust raised. A similar mistake or blunder was made when Col. Shaw's regiment was marched from the extreme rear to make their historic charge on Fort Wagner. The men were exhausted with the march when they reached the point from which the charge was to be made and no time left to rest or to get supper, and so, tired and supperless, they made the fatal charge from which shattered and broken they were to return so soon, without their Colonel and leaving behind so many brave comrades.

Ezra Martin, of Co. G., serving with the sharp-shooters was brought in in the afternoon wounded. Word was brought at same time that they were out of ammunition and short of rations. When these supplies were brought to them the first rush was made for cartridges as just then they were more in demand even than rations.

On Friday morning, July 8th, the enemy opened the day with another vicious battery fire to which our batteries responded so effectively that they soon silenced the enemy; but the pickets and sharp-shooters, who had secured quite serviceable lookout stations in the tall trees reported the crossing of troops over from Charleston to reenforce the enemy in our front. During the forenoon the 144th was advanced beyond the bridge and stationed in the woods on the right of the road. Just as we had stacked arms a shell from Fort Pemberton on James Island struck in front of the line ricocheted and passed just over our heads. The shell was a long one and in some way had been given a rotary motion, end over end which caused it to give out a swishing sound as it passed. At once Jim Adset, of Co. I., sang out: "I object. Any ordinary shell we don't care for; but when they begin to throw bob-sleds, tongue and all it is time something was done about it." Axes were supplied to a detail of men and very soon quite a clearing had been made in the woods. At night we bivouaced near our work of the day with the line facing the enemy. During the day the Quartermaster visited us and issued two days' rations of sugar, coffee and soft bread. In the evening word was brought to Col. Slidell by our sharp-shooters that the enemy seemed very active. That from an observatory which they had established

in a high tree they could see vessels moving up the Stono and landing troops in our front all day. This word was conveyed to headquarters; but directions came back that everything was all right and we would not be disturbed.

For a number of days we had lived in our equipments, not laying them off at night; but direction was given to lay them off for the night. There was some misgiving among the men about it, badly as they wanted a good night's rest; but

"Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why"

Assuming that it must be all right they were soon indulging in the luxury of a soldier's sleep; but not so sound as to dull the soldier instinct. The next morning about three o'clock a shot was fired on the picket line followed almost immediately by the Rebel "Ki-yi! Ki-yi!" accompanied by the rattle of a rifle fire all along our picket front. In an instant every man was on his feet reaching for his "straps" and making ready for the command, "Take arms," which was not long delayed. Along the line were a few men only half awake, stumbling and fumbling, troubled to know "where they were at," but there were those about them wide awake, with nimble fingers who could "lend a hand" and so all were made ready. The Colonel was promptly in his place and directing the men to leave knapsacks, haversacks and canteens saying, "We will be back in a half hour," marched the regiment at double-quick toward the picket line. As we reached the road a storm of bullets greeted us, cutting the twigs over our heads as stooping to avoid the branches we rushed along. Some of these bullets did not pass harmless, but "winged" a number of men. A few scattering shots were sent back in response as we reached the road. We had expected to find our pickets in their place behind the sheltering hedge and since they were not there when we reached it and in the dim morning light could see men beyond, for a few moments there was an impression that these were our own men, besides there was a cry raised that ran down the line, said to have been started by the "Johnnies." "Do not shoot your own men. You are firing at your own men." But we were not long in reaching conclusions as to their real character for the occasional "Ki-yi" and careless shoot-

ing our way was evidence sufficient and without orders the men began to fire, pouring in a volley that on the right seemed to sweep the enemy out of sight. We had not been a moment too soon in our advance. Any delay and the enemy would have been over the embankment. As it was they were coming up on one side as we stepped into the ditch on the other. After the first two or three volleys all the front as seen from the right seemed to be clear of the enemy and the question of "going after them" was being mooted, but word brought from the left of the regiment disclosed the fact that there was no supporting force beyond and the enemy was moving around our left flank. Company E., under command of Capt. John Clark, was on the left and met the enemy just mounting the embankment. John Cunningham and John Littlejohn of this company were killed as the company was moving across the road, but swift retribution was visited by their comrades upon those who fired the fatal shots and upon such of their comrades as could be sighted, the company sending in volley after volley

During the short delay occasioned by the question as to whether our men were in front, the enemy were climbing over the embankment in front of Co. C., and settled the doubt by shooting Fred Ames of that company and wounding others, but no time was given them to do any more shooting, nor was the "guilty man" allowed to escape. In less time than it takes to tell the story the front of the regiment had been cleared of the enemy but in the same time the movement of the enemy beyond and around our left had developed and since no reenforcements had reached us there seemed to be but one thing to do and that was to retire across the bridge before the way was closed against us. The retiring movement was made quietly and promptly but not without something of regret on the part of those who did not know the special reason for turning back. One man went a little way and then turning back said: "I will try them one more," and taking deliberate aim delivered his parting shot. About this time the enemy began to shell our line and just as we turned back a piece of shell struck Orderly Sergeant Crawley of Co. B., tearing out his side, exposing the viscera, a mortal wound from which he died some days later. Lewis M. Fitch of the same company in trying to find some water for the wounded man was captured by the enemy. He was

Lieut. William B. Lewis.

Capt John Clark

Lieut. James Nutt.

Capt. Witter H. Johnston.

taken to Charleston and placed in the city jail. He was paroled near Savannah, Ga., in November and reached the regiment in May, 1865. Col. VanWyck, of the 56th N. Y., was in charge of rifle pits commanding the bridge and seemed quite excited as our regiment appeared marching in quick time. "Why don't you double quick? Double quick! March!" he commanded. At this command the men began to double quick; but Col. Slidell, galloping to the head of the column, commanded: "Quick time, march!" and turning to Col. VanWyck, said: "I command this regiment, sir." All the morning amid the exciting events which crowded fast on each other, Col. Slidell had been clear-headed, prompt and collected, doing seemingly just the right thing at the right time. The regiment was moved into position on the right of the road and there we awaited the visit of the enemy. Two pieces of artillery had been posted in the road to command the bridge and on either side rifle pits had been constructed so as best to command the approaches to the bridge and were well manned. When all of our forces had crossed the bridge the Pioneer Corps tore it up; but before they could get away the enemy made a charge to secure possession. In their effort to get away one of the Pioneers fell into the water and clung to the cross timbers until after the enemy's first charge when he escaped. The artillery reserved their fire until the corduroy road beyond the bridge was crowded full of the charging Confederates when it opened with grape and canister. At same time from the rifle pits a well delivered rifle fire tore through the ranks of the enemy and with the artillery literally mowed them down. It was more than Johnny Reb could stand and after a few moments they broke; but only to reform for a second effort. In a few moments they came on at double quick, yelling like fiends but only to meet the same reception and fearful loss as at first. A third time they rallied, reformed and charged; but only to add more bodies to those already dead and dying in the narrow roadway. Desultory firing was continued for a few hours, some of the enemy's sharp-shooters trying to secure positions in the tree tops from which to reach us, but without success. The battle was practically over on the repulse of the enemy's third charge on the bridge. Our sharp-shooters finding that our line had been driven back and the open road to camp cut off began to

look for a way across the marsh and were fortunate enough to make their way through, coming in on our right.

The losses in the 144th in the morning's engagement were three killed, five wounded, one mortally and one prisoner. Among the wounded was Sergt. E. W McPherson, of Co. H. A bullet struck him while stooping to avoid branches of trees, the ball entering at the shoulder near the neck ranging along under the skin, knocked off one of the "fins," as Zeke expressed it, of the back bone and buried itself in the flesh. The effect of this wound was to temporarily paralyze the nerves of the upper part of the body, compelling him to drop down and crawl on his knees. Chaplain Fullerton finding him in this condition gave him assistance and helped him back into bushes beyond our night's bivouac. Resting here for a few moments they could hear the Johnnies as they pounced on our knapsacks and haversacks, full of new drawn rations and entered upon a wordy contention for possession: "This is my fresh bread." "This is my knapsack." "This is my coffee." "I found it first." As they listened Chaplain Fullerton remarked: "Sergeant, I guess we will have to go to Charleston and eat Johnny cake," to which the Sergeant responded "No, you can get away, there is no use of your being taken;" but the Chaplain was made of other stuff and responded: "I will not leave a wounded man." After a little time with the help of the Chaplain given to the wounded Sergeant, both were able to move farther away from the enemy and while they were busy examining and appropriating the contents of our knapsacks and haversacks, to get safely into our lines and the Sergeant to the hospital. Here the surgeon in charge examined the wound and then remarked that before operating he would have to administer chloroform. To this the Sergeant objected and Surgeon Leal of the 144th, who was present, suggested that, "He is a Scotchman from my own town and I guess he can stand the operation without chloroform." The operating surgeon then poured out a glass of brandy and giving it to the patient commenced the operation. In a few moments he had cut out the ball and showed it to McPherson. Zeke looked at it a moment and then glancing over at the empty glass he said: "Surgeon, couldn't you find another ball around there somewhere." Although there was a seeming recovery from this wound there proved to have been a per-

manent injury to the nerves which has since brought and continues to bring increasing trouble to the brave Sergeant.

The sick and wounded were all removed during the forenoon to Legaresville on the Stono river where steamers were in waiting. The hospital boat Peconic received the sick and wounded where the best of care awaited them. The Sanitary Commission had its agents on board which supplied the little comforts so prized by the sick as well as more substantial ones. Edward Hoyt, of Company B., was among the sick on board the Peconic at this time and in his diary has made this record:

"I had been there but a short time when along came Mrs. Sanitary with her arms full of clothes, and there are thrown out to each one a clean handkerchief with which to wipe the sweat from the heated face. Again she comes with arms loaded with cotton shirts and drawers, and in a few moments the sick are washed and cleanly dressed and the wounded are attended by the surgeons and cared for in like manner Then comes a pail of ice-water to quench the thirst. Ah! how many soldiers will long remember with heartfelt gratitude the attentions bestowed by the Sanitary Commission."

In the afternoon the 144th was moved back about two miles to a point where it could protect communication with our boats at Legaresville, to which point the division was withdrawn on the 10th and embarked on transports which conveyed the various regiments to points from which they started on this expedition. The 144th went on board the Cosmopolitan and at six in the afternoon was at the dock at Hilton Head.

The result of the expedition as viewed from the standpoint of the thoughtful soldier was not only not satisfactory but most humiliating. Neither branch of the expedition seemed to accomplish anything. Gen. Birney's effort at Pocotaligo Bridge was not pushed. The movement under Gen. Hatch was so slow and dilatory as to allow the enemy to make full preparation. When we should have been making early marches, we were crawling along under a torrid sun and when at last we did reach the point where we could strike a hard and prompt blow we waited until the enemy was ready to strike us and that too at a disadvantage when we had ample warning to make full preparations, and now that we can look behind the scenes through the records of the

war and know the conditons of the enemy at the time, the management seems worse than at the time. Blunders on Morris Island led to severe losses instead of substantial gains. The effect on the minds of the soldiers was to discount as leaders those immediately in charge of the various branches of the expedition.

CHAPTER XVI.

IN CAMP AT HILTON HEAD.

After an active campaign the soldier's return to camp is marked by a variety of activities. Among the first things to claim his special attention was his gun and accoutrements. Next to his care of the body comes the care of these equipments for it requires only a very short experience in actual service to reveal to the soldier how vital a relation there is between himself and his gun and it comes to have a large place in his thoughts and consequent care. He begins to study it and in every way he can make it more efficient. The sights are brightened and made finer to secure more accurate results. The mainspring of the lock is adjusted so as to respond to a lighter touch of finger in shooting, and so in many ways, the soldier spirit grows in him and adapts itself to surroundings. The American soldier has always proved himself something more than a mere machine. Something of the intellectual vigor which he brought into his work was manifest in another activity which engaged him on a return to camp and that was attention to the accumulations of mail. In nothing was the intelligence of the Northern soldier more manifest than in his use of the mail, not only in correspondence but in the literature received. Quite a large number were regular subscribers to papers and magazines and so kept themselves abreast of not only the news but the literature of the times. The letters written, many of which are appearing in the war literature of our day, show a careful study and thoughtful apprehension of the grave problems confronting the nation and the means being employed to meet them. It would doubtless have been something of a surprise to the Generals commanding the expedition against Charleston and surroundings from which we had just returned to have read the various reviews and criticisms of the campaign written in letters to loved ones at home, by the soldiers who

had a part in the movement. In this statement there is no reference to or commendation of the habitual fault-finder always present in every body of soldiers and whose jaundiced and groundless criticisms of everybody and everything was the occasion of needless anxiety and foreboding in the communities and homes into which these poisoned letters came.

Soon after the return to camp a very pleasant duty and privilege was accorded the Regiment in that it was permitted to welcome the Union officers who had as prisoners of war been placed by Gen. Beauregard in the most exposed positions in Charleston reached by our guns in Battery Gregg. It was not until a like number of Confederate officers, prisoners in our hands, were placed in the most exposed positions on Morris Island, reached by the Confederate guns that Gen. Beauregard experienced a change of heart and consented to an exchange. A salute from Fort Wells greeted the arrival of the exchanged Union officers as they reached Hilton Head to take passage for the North on the steamer Fulton.

On the 20th of September, two hundred Confederate officers, that had been confined at Fort Pulaski, were brought to Hilton Head and placed under the care of our Regiment. Before they came their camp had been laid out and A tents set up. As the prisoners filed by our camp, most of our men were on hand to note what sort of men these visitors were, and yet, as they passed no taunt was uttered or aught but courteous greeting given. More than that, since it was late and the men seemed tired and worn, our cooks on their own motion went at once to their cook houses and prepared coffee and carried it out to the prisoners' camp.

Col. Slidell sent in his resignation as Colonel of the 144th, on the 25th of September, and returned to his old command as Captain in the 16th U. S. Infantry.

At this time Lieut.-Col. Lewis was absent with a recruiting party at the North. The efforts of this recruiting detail had been very successful. About two hundred recruits for the 144th reached Hilton Head, on the 22d of September, and by the 6th of October, enough had arrived to fill the Regiment up to its maximum of one hundred men to each company, leaving several hundred for assignment to other organizations. Most of them went to the Engineer Corps.

The work of drilling the recruits commenced at once and coming as they did into such close contact with the old soldiers, who were more than ready to answer questions and give manual instruction in the use of arms and equipments, the new men soon became accustomed to their new duties and surroundings.

Among the recruits were the members of the Walton Cornet Band, newly organized as the 144th band and supplied with new and approved instruments, which they had procured at Dodsworth on their way down. This new accession added not a little to the pleasurable experiences of the soldiers in the routine of camp duty. To not a few it was an old friend that they had known and heard among the hills of Delaware in cultured gatherings, in festal scenes, at annual fairs, and when the patriotic zeal burned and glowed in the great assemblies its martial tones had helped to stir the heart and lead to duty. And so it was made welcome to soldier service in Dixie, and to the camp of the 144th at Hilton Head, S. C.

This reference to the coming of the band recalls the fact that one of the helpful tonic influences in continuing and preserving the morale of an army as well as useful in directing in camp routine and manoeuvering on drill and in the field, was the martial music, and that a more detailed account of it should be given. Only a brief notice of that of the 144th can be written with the material at hand.

At the organization of the 144th Henry England was made Drum-Major, and two men from each company designated as musicians. Some of the muster-out rolls show who these men were; but not all. One of them, Porter Graves, of Co. H., was made Bugler and well and faithfully did he perform his duties. Soon after reaching Upton's Hill, Ed. Judd, of Co. D., was made Drum-Major.

On Folly Island in 1863, the Drum Corps was re-organized as follows: G. S. Ward, of Co. A., chief principal musician, and Ed. Judd, principal musician; William Northrup, W G Pomeroy, George Coe, C. W St. John, George Colgrove and William Childs, fifers, D. N. Houghton, "Sandie" White, George Cook, George Caswell, Peter Martin, John Puffer, R. Gillson, Charles Seymour, George Sandford, Emmett Chase and Frank Hunt, drummers, Henry Maxwell, bass drummer and Porter Graves, bugler.

As already noted, in August of 1864, the old Walton Band enlist-

ed as a body and joined the 144th at Hilton Head, October 3d. They with other recruits had something of a perilous and trying experience on board the transport Blackstone in passing through Hell Gate.

The band was organized as follows: Playing e-flat, G. S. North, G. O. Mead, Ira G. More, John B. Gray; b-flats, N. H. Marvin, John T. Odwell, John M. Eells, tenor, John Bally, Henry A. Mead, A. J. Launt, Charles M. Thompson, W A. Teller; bass, S. F. Reynolds, Charles Churchill; baritone, S. D. Eells; kettle drum, John F. Ames; cymbals, Frederick Eells; bass drum, A. R. Eells. In looking over this list we can appreciate the remark of the examining surgeon at Norwich, when the members of the band came before him: "My! what an 'eel pot!' " Among the duties which fell to both drum corps and band was the sad one of attending upon funerals. This in our experience at Folly Island was very trying to the members of the drum corps and at Hilton Head the frequent, almost every day calls from the General Hospital, made this service, while gladly rendered, one tinged with saddened memories.

The band accompanied Gen. Littlefield to Charleston upon the occasion of raising the flag on Sumter and this was a red letter day in its history. During the last months at Hilton Head, S. C., the band remained at department headquarters. The last time in which our martial music cheered and delighted the Regiment as a body was at Canandaigua, N. Y., on our way home to be mustered out, where we participated in the Fourth of July celebration.

On the 25th of October, the recruiting party reached the Regiment and Lieut.-Col. Lewis at once assumed the command, and soon after received his commission as Colonel of the 144th.

While Delaware county had in the main met its duty in an honorable way, responding to the call of the President for its quota of men with a strong body of loyal patriotic volunteers from its own borders, there had been efforts made by men from the North and sorry to record, men from Delaware county—albeit not successful—whose efforts to meet the quota of enlistments for their communities were neither manly, honorable or patriotic and which made the cheek of the honest soldier to blush and burn with shame. This effort was the one by which the Freedmen of the South by force or fraud were compelled to enlist. These efforts were set in motion by interested agents

sent from the North to secure enrollments to be credited to a given community and so save the citizens from doing their citizen duty in their country's need. There was in the movement as it developed a spirit not one whit removed from that which would have held these same Freedmen in bondage, with the added elements of cowardice and trickery. That this was the estimate which soldiers placed upon it was evident from the way in which they greeted these "negro hunters." "Here he comes boys—the negro driver—the slave hunter—don't know much about it—green in the business—hasn't got his outfit. Say mister where's your dogs? Can't hunt niggers without dogs." And then there were mutterings and threats to ride him on a rail. The writer recalls it now—the insult as he counted it then and remembers it still—when he was approached by an officer with an offer of ten dollars to go over to Mitchellville and arrest two able bodied negroes and bring them to the Provost Marshal's office. He explained that they were wanted by a northern recruiting agent and that there was an order out which permitted the arrest of colored men out of employment for this purpose. It was explained to the officer in return that the Union soldier was not a negro hunter and could not and should not be required to do this dirty work in order to save a body of cowards in the North from doing their duty.

The Freedmen had proved themselves ready and prompt to enlist and several brigades had already been enrolled, armed and equipped in the department. It was this readiness to enlist which brought these northern agents to the South and which gave to a number of conscienceless officers an opportunity to fill their pockets. There is just here a long chapter that has not been written in which quite a number of prominent officers, one a Brig.-General, figured as brokers in recruiting colored regiments, tarnishing their name as soldiers and in the case of the Brig.-General, leading to an examination by a military court. It should be said that none of the officers of the 144th had any part in this negro brokerage and also that most of the officers of the colored regiments were earnest and patriotic and in their efforts to organize the colored forces, had rendered an excellent service to the government. Several men from the 144th were examined and accepted positions as officers in these new colored organizations.

For some time Chaplain Fullerton had been broken in health and

unable to perform the duties incident to his office and in November he resigned his office and went North to recuperate. A successor was appointed, but was never mustered into service.

Chaplain Fullerton enlisted as a private in Co. D. At the time of his enlistment he was a student in the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., making preparations to enter the ministry. During this preparation he supplied in several churches in the surroundings as opportunity presented. At a service appointed for Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862, at Camp Delaware, the supply expected for the day was not present. These supplies were the candidates for the position of Chaplain. In the absence of the expected supply James M. Way, of Company D., suggested to Col. Hughston that Private Fullerton could fill the place and the Colonel at once directed him to take charge of the service, which he did. His sermon so commended Private Fullerton to the men that they intimated to Col. Hughston that he would be acceptable as Chaplain. He had not yet been ordained; but at a meeting of a Presbytery convened at Deposit, N Y., he was duly set apart for his special work and later received his commission as Chaplain of the 144th N. Y V He was then but twenty-one years of age, having been born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1841. He was of rather slender physique, but possessed an earnest soul which urged him to a conscientious performance of duty Under his leadership a regimental church was organized early which continued to do efficient work through the three years. Quite a large number date the beginning of a Christian life to the work of Chaplain Fullerton and the agency of this church. The work of a Chaplain is most disappointing since so often regular services are interrupted by the exigencies of war as well as by the caprice of superiors in command. The work so wore upon Chaplain Fullerton that he was compelled to resign.

After a year's rest he entered Auburn Theological Seminary and completed his preparation for the ministry. He then returned to Masonville, N Y., where he served as pastor for a time. The condition of his health compelled him to take frequent rests and even change of work. At one time he gave some attention to art work for which he had excellent taste and in which he proved himself quite proficient. The candle burned rapidly into the socket and life went out in his young manhood. He died in Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. Wm. J. Slidell. Lieut. James H. McKee, Author. Chaplain, Alex. H. Fullerton.

Political news from the North began to ferment in the camp as the time of a Presidential election, 1864, drew near. Special interest was awakened among the soldiers in this Presidential election because of the privilege which had been extended to those of the Empire State and many others also to send home their votes. These votes duly made out and verified by oath were placed in specially prepared envelopes and then forwarded by mail or sent by some duly accredited bearer. The sentiment of the soldiers was largely for Lincoln and all efforts to stampede them for McClellan because he was an old soldier, failed.

It ought to be noted here that this soldier vote was as honest and unbiased a vote as any taken in the country. The only effort made by officers was to see that every man who wanted to vote had an opportunity and the proper steps taken to conform to the rules made for sending the votes to the soldiers' voting places. This soldier vote served to confirm in the minds of the men the great fact that when they became soldiers they had not ceased to be citizens, and that what of obedience to government and law they secured by force of arms they could also assist in directing and preserving by the use of the ballot.

Thanksgiving was remembered with a special dinner ordered by Gen. Foster for the men. This was preceded by special religious services in the several regiments. Those in the 144th were conducted by the Rev. Charles Marvin. These services were followed by a general review, conducted by Gen. Potter, recently appointed to the command of our brigade. He proved a most excellent officer, one beloved by officers and men.

Gen. Edward Potter was born in New York city, June 23d, 1823. After graduating at Columbia College he studied law, but later engaged in farming. At the opening of the war he entered the service as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. Afterward he recruited a regiment in North Carolina and was made Colonel. For distinguished services in the Carolinas and eastern Tennessee, he was made Brig.-General and afterward, in 1865, Maj.-General by brevet. He resigned from the service in July, 1865, and died in New York city, Jan. 1st, 1889.

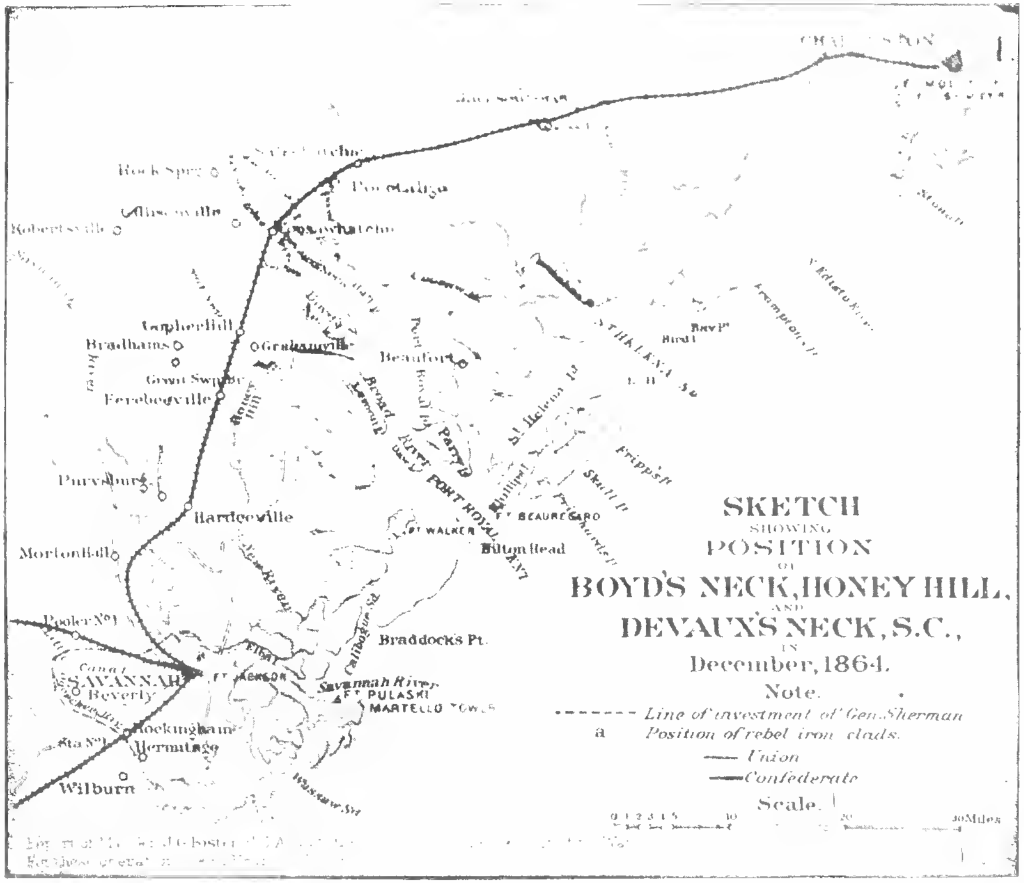
CHAPTER XVII.

THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.

The day after Thanksgiving sixty rounds of cartridges were issued to the men and on the 28th orders were issued directing that every man should be provided with five days' rations in haversack and be ready to report at the dock early in the afternoon. By four o'clock in the afternoon the Regiment, with the exception of Companies D. and K., on duty in the Provost Marshal's barracks, went on board the steamer Sylph which moved at once out into the harbor where a fleet of transports, loaded with troops was waiting.

A little later, at a given signal from the flag ship of Gen. Foster, all were in motion, moving northward. We had not been under way long before a heavy fog settled down, so dense as to baffle the pilots. Some of the vessels anchored, but others tried to find out the designated waterway and ran aground, while others proceeded, only to find in the morning that a mistake had been made and they had to retrace their way The Sylph was one of these vessels.

The expedition had been fitted out with intent to cut the Savannah and Charleston railroad at Grahamsville, S. C., the plan being to move the troops by night up Broad river to Boyd's Landing, and debarking there at daylight, move the troops rapidly to Grahamsville, only seven miles distant from the Landing; occupy and hold the place and the railroad, before the enemy could summon re-enforcements from Savannah or Charleston. The forces gathered for this enterprise were our own Brigade, under command of Gen. Potter and a Provisional Brigade, commanded by Col. A. S. Hartwell, of the 55th Massachusetts, colored; a Naval Brigade under Commander Geo. S. Preble, U. S. Navy and three batteries of Light Artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. W Ames, 3d R. I. Artillery, all under the command of Gen. Hatch.


SKETCH
SHOWING
POSITION
OF
BOYD'S NECK, HONEY HILL,
AND
DEVAUX'S NECK, S.C.,
IN
December, 1864.
Note.
Line of investment of Gen. Sherman
a Position of rebel iron clads.
Union
Confederate
Scale.
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20 30 Miles
Rock Spring
Robertsville
Bradhams
Grahamville
Beaufort
Ferebeeville
Hardeeville
Purysburg
Morton Hall
Pooler No 1
SAVANNAH
Beverly
Rockingham
Hermitage
Wilburn
Braddocks Pt.
Savannah River
FT. PULASKI
MARTELLO TOWER
FT. JACKSON
FT. WALKER
FT. BEAUREGARD
Hilton Head
PORT ROYAL
Broad River
Parry I.
St. Helena Id.
Fripps Id.
Skull I.
ST. HELENA Sd.
Edisto River
Honey Hill
Calibogue Sd.
New River
Wassaw Sd.

Because of the fog the original plan of an early landing was prevented and it was not until eleven in the forenoon that the first transport, having Gen. Hatch on board, reached Boyd's Landing. Among the vessels which went astray in the night was the Canonicus, which missed Broad river in the fog and went up the Chechesse. This vessel had on it the engineers and material for constructing a temporary dock and should have been one of the first to reach our destination; but it was two o'clock in the afternoon before it could retrace its route and reach the Landing.

The Naval Brigade was the first body of troops landed and it was pushed out about two miles to hold a crossing and prevent forces of the enemy from their fortified works on Bee Creek from interfering on the proposed line of march. The Brigade had with it eight small brass pieces drawn by sailors. At the crossing this force met a small force of the enemy and a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in driving the enemy back toward Bee Creek. The troops next at the Landing was the 32d U. S. C. T., and these were moved forward to the support of the Naval Brigade. It was four o'clock in the afternoon before the Sylph reached Boyd's Landing. Most of our Brigade was there and Gen. Hatch determined to move at once with the troops at hand and not wait for the rest or the Artillery Accordingly Gen Potter's Brigade moved out promptly The Naval Brigade had followed the enemy some two miles toward Bee Creek, thinking this was the road to Grahamsville, whereas the road to Grahamsville ran in just the opposite direction. Our Brigade had followed it out the two miles before this mistake was discovered. Then we countermarched, and passing the crossing, leaving the Naval Brigade there, marched to Bolan Church where the road to Grahamsville intersects at right angles. By some mistake in maps or blunder of guide, or both, we kept on for four miles on the direct road, when a Confederate sentinel challenged discharging his piece. Another examination of maps or consultation with guide disclosed the mistake and again we countermarched. By this time it was so dark that the sense of hearing and feeling were the only guides, and before the countermarch was completed there was not a little mixing up of companies and regiments.

We returned to Bolan Church where we bivouacked for the remainder of the night. It was two o'clock, a. m., of the 29th, when

we reached there, weary in body and with no little vexation of spirit. One feature of this night march had been the frequent altercations with the luckless recruits, who had not learned their first lesson in marching "change step," and so were constantly "clicking" the heels of those in front and the toes of those in the rear, to the no small disgust of the old soldiers.

Because of the repeated blundering as to our route which brought so much weariness without adequate results, the soldiers began to distrust those in command and this feeling found expression the next morning as the work of the day before was reviewed. Corp. McCall, of Co. I., after an early stroll in search of wood and water, came back with this report:

"Well, boys, there is one good thing about Gen. Hatch."

"What is that? If there is any good thing we want to know it," came from all sides.

"He is an early riser."

"How do you know that?"

"Why, just now I was up around his tent looking for wood and I saw the General up in his night-shirt mixing a whiskey toddy."

The Naval Brigade and the Artillery joined us in the morning with portions of Hartwell's Brigade and about nine o'clock we moved out on the road to Grahamsville. After going about one mile the enemy was met occupying the road with two pieces of artillery, supported by Infantry. They were posted at the end of a causeway, built over a marsh, flanked on our left by a swamp and on the right by an open field intersected by deep ditches and covered with a heavy growth of coarse grass. The first shot from the enemy's gun struck the head of our column injuring several men. The 127th N Y was advanced as skirmishers with the 25th Ohio on its right and the 144th, on its left, the 32d U. S C T , with a section of Mersereau's Battery as supports, came into position and began to shell the enemy s position. In order to move from the road into the field where we were ordered to support the 127th N. Y., we had to cross a deep ditch, requiring the assistance of two men on the further bank to help the soldiers over. It was while moving into this field by the flank that our first casualties occurred. A cannon ball took off both legs of Peter VanBuren, of Co. H., inflicting a mortal wound of

which he died in a few hours. Another ball took off the leg of Capt. Penet, commanding Co. A. He turned the command of the Company over to First Sergt. Lafayette Axtell and directed it to, "Move right on and do its duty." To Col. Lewis he said in his jovial way: "Well, Colonel, I had my right foot in the wrong place, didn't I?"

As the Regiment was moving into position Lieut.-Col. Woodford, of the 127th N Y., our late minister to Spain, who had command of the supports for the skirmish line, was giving Col. Lewis directions as to where to take position. Col. Lewis had recently received his commission as Colonel and so was the ranking officer He pointed to his shoulder straps and said to Col. Woodford: "I believe I rank you." Col. Woodford saluted and withdrew to his position with his Regiment.

The Confederates, with intent to delay our advance and so gain time for re-enforcements to reach them, set fire to the dense growth of broom grass that covered the field in our front, and the wind favoring the enemy, drove a line of fire and smoke down upon us. Orders were given to extend our line to the right, crossing the track of the fire as it ran down a heavy swail. The men at double-quick passed through the fire. Some of the grass had not burned and the tops of this, trod down by the men in advance, made treacherous loops which caught the toes of those following and threw them under the feet of their fellows. No serious accident occurred because of this, but not a little discomfort.

By this time the vigorous work of skirmishers from 127th N. Y and 25th Ohio, aided by a section of Mersereau's Battery under command of Lieut. E. A. Widt, compelled the enemy to fall back and the Brigade returned to the road and advanced by the flank. The enemy after retiring a short distance took up a new position, but were able to hold it only a short time. Mersereau's Battery followed closely and very soon was making it warm for the Rebels; but had to pay dearly, since Lieut. Widt, who had directed its movements up to this point, was instantly killed by a shot from the enemy's guns just as he was sighting one of his own.

These efforts of the enemy had served to delay our advance long enough for them to secure re-enforcements and to make preparations to meet us in their main line of defense which by this time we had un-

covered. A little beyond the point we had reached, the road upon which we were advancing, known as Honey Hill road, turned to the left, while another road intersected from the right, known as the Coosawhatchie road. Just beyond the point of intersection of these roads upon the crest of an elevation known as Honey Hill, the enemy had a redoubt pierced for four guns and following this ridge to the right and left a line of connecting rifle pits, arranged in a semi-circular form, had been constructed and at convenient points along this line they had several pieces of artillery These works had been constructed some two years before, but our first knowledge of the existence of them was when the redoubt opened upon the head of our column as it uncovered at turn of the Honey Hill road to the left. After a little delay a line of battle was formed with the 144th, 25th Ohio and 32d U. S. C. T on the right of the road and the 127th, 56th and 157th N. Y on the left, supported later by a portion of Gen. Hartwell's Brigade. These dispositions on the right of the road were made in the open field. When the advance was ordered, Co. B. of the 144th, under command of Capt. Marvin, was in our front skirmishing. After leaving the open fields we entered an almost impenetrable jungle of woods where there was such a dense growth of underbrush and interlacing vines that it prevented a connected movement by the front and compelled frequent resort to an "Indian file" movement on the part of the companies. These woods furnished an admirable place for the work of the enemy's sharp-shooters, and they did not fail to use it.

As our skirmish line approached these woods it drew the enemy's fire. Among the first to fall was Corp. Wilson J. Wells, shot through the abdomen. He was near Capt. Marvin when he fell and said: "Captain, I am killed." But the spirit of the soldier had not been shot out of him, for raising himself on his elbow he deliberately levelled his rifle at the enemy and delivered his last shot with the single triumphant expression as he fell back: "There!" His Captain describing the scene says: "I shall never forget the look he gave me, so defiant. It said: 'I have dealt my last blow at the accursed thing.'" He dragged himself back a little from the line where some comrades found him and carried him to the rear where his wound was dressed. He died some days later in Hilton Head hospital. Another good

soldier who gave up his life in that piece of woods was First Sergt. Butler, of Co. B. Only a few days before starting on this expedition he had returned from the General Hospital. His Captain did not think him strong enough to go out with us, but the Sergeant thought he had been sick so much he ought to go. During the forenoon's march for Bolan Church he was looking so badly that his Captain ordered him to fall out. Later in the day he made his way well up toward the front and received a mortal wound in the woods. Lieut. Colton saw him after he was shot, but he could not be found when we moved back. The testimony of his officers was, "A good soldier and a man of ability and worth." It was while advancing through the woods that Lieut. Frank J. Hine, commanding Co. I., received the wound which took him from the field and which later resulted in his death. Sergt. James Clark of the same company was wounded about the same time. Corp. Charles V Craft, of Co. H., was anxious, with all the rest, that the shooting should not be all on one side and so was moving cautiously through the woods a little in advance of his company, with his gun at half cock, every sense alert, looking for the hidden enemy; but from his hiding place behind a screen of leaves and bushes a Rebel sharp-shooter caught first view and Corp. Craft fell mortally wounded.

All these losses were especially aggravating, in that they were inflicted by a hidden enemy that we did not seem able to meet and to visit upon him compensating injury. But these conditions did not prevent us from pushing our advance. Company I., the Color Company was the first to reach the Coosawhatchie road. The Color Guard suffered severely at this point, Corp. Daniel H. Myers, of Co. G., was mortally wounded; Corp. George Makley, of Co. I., was severely wounded and Corps. Henry Puffer of Co. C. and James A. Hess, of Co. A. were slightly wounded—four out of the seven in the guard, indicating that there was on the part of the foe "method in their madness," which would compass the capture of our flag. They did not wait long, however, but scuttled away through the bushes on the opposite side of the road and into their fortified works, which were not far away

In a few moments the 25th Ohio, on the right, burst out of the woods into the road where it was rapidly re-formed and with the 32d

U S. C. T on its right, pushed on in an effort to flank the enemy's left. In the recoil from their charge on the enemy's works a number of the 55th Massachusetts drifted to the right, coming out of the woods in front of the 144th line of advance, creating the impression that there was a line of Union troops in advance of ours, which led us to withhold our fire, and to check our advance. When all the 144th had reached Coosawhatchie road it was moved forward a short distance, but the left companies were exposed to such a withering rifle and artillery fire that to move farther meant fearful loss. In a few moments Company F., Capt. Witter H. Johnston, commanding, lost in killed, Lieut. James Mack, Sergt. Ed. Miller and Corp, James K. Quick, besides numbers wounded. Lieut. H. E. Bailey, of Company H., wounded in the shoulder, was standing near Lieut. Mack and gives the following particulars of his death

"It was about two o'clock in the afternoon during the hottest part of the Honey Hill fight that Lieut. Mack was wounded, apparently in the ankle, falling to the ground and almost under the men Being near him he begged me to carry him back from the line of advance. This I undertook to do, but as my left arm was partly disabled by a wound received in the shoulder, I had to drag his feet on the ground which seemed to distress him. As we were then clear of the line, I stopped to lay him down and have a detail of men carry him back out of danger. At that moment a ricochet ball, from a small field piece of the enemy on our left flank, struck him near the sword belt, tearing through his body and passing between my arms as they encircled his form, so near my neck and face as to burst a small blood vessel and bruise the skin by its concussion, throwing me to the ground. Singularly my first impulse was to put up my hands to see if my head was still there. The glimpse I had of poor Mack as he fell in one direction and I in another is vivid in my memory today."

Our extreme left, Co. G., commanded by Capt. Hart, rested on the Honey Hill road and was also exposed to a severe fire from the Confederate fort and suffered consequent loss, in a large number wounded and one, Corp. James C. Elliott, killed. In the meantime the forces on the left of the Honey Hill road had been heavily engaged, forcing the enemy back into his line of works. These works

Lieut. William J. Clark.
Lieut. Horace E. Bailey.

Capt. Peter W. Smith.

Lieut. Hamilton S. Preston.
Capt. Charles C. Siver.

were protected in part by a creek and swamp covered with water. About noon Col. Hartwell came up with a portion of his Brigade and re-enforced on the left. The 55th Mass., Colored, were moved in on the right of the 127th N Y., and led by Col. Hartwell, made a charge on the redoubt. This charge was met by a withering fire from the enemy, who at short range poured in a well directed rifle fire, while grape and canister from their artillery more than decimated the ranks of the charging column. Capt. Crane, acting Aid of Col. Hartwell, was killed and Lieut. Hill, another Aid, disabled, and at the same time the Colonel's horse was killed and fell on him. While he was being removed from under his horse he was wounded twice and had to be removed from the field, while the Regiment fell back. Col. Gourand, of Gen. Foster's staff, gave efficient assistance in directing this movement, both in its advance and steadying it when compelled to retire. The 127th N Y had charged at the same time with the 55th Mass., but had to swing so much to the right that when it came up to the enemy's works it was almost at right angles with the 55th. It crossed the creek and advanced through the swamp to within about ninety yards of the enemy's works, the men finding foothold on roots of trees standing in the swamp and so maintained their position until the falling back of the 55th Mass., left them exposed to an enfilading fire from the Union line, when they fell back to a new line, supporting the artillery which had taken a position to command the enemy's redoubt and to reach his rifle pits. Four pieces of Mersereau's Battery were brought up, but only two could do effective work because of the thick curtain of trees and underbrush which intervened. This Battery held its position from eleven in the forenoon until three in the afternoon when two ammunition boxes of one section of the Battery were exploded by the enemy's shells, injuring several men. The Lieutenant commanding the left section was wounded with seven men, while eight horses were killed. A detachment of men from the 102d U. S. C. T., under command of Lieut. O. W Bennett, succeeded in bringing off the guns of this disabled section. A section of Titus' Battery was brought to the front to take the place of Mersereau's disabled section, and later in the afternoon when ammunition was exhausted Titus' Battery was relieved by the Naval Battery, under command of Lieut.-Com. Matthews. The

guns of these Batteries were well served, but the advantage of position and protection afforded by well constructed works, enabled the enemy to do more effective work, both in artillery and rifle practice.

The turning movement attempted by the 25th Ohio and the 32d U. S.C.T was checked by the enemy's reserves which formed a strong line in front of the 25th and received it with a severe rifle fire from behind rifle pits. The 25th maintained its position here until ammunition was exhausted. The 32d did not suffer much but did not continue the movement far enough to overlap the enemy's left. The Naval Reserves were moved out on the left but did not come up in time to render any effective assistance. The advanced positions reached were maintained until dusk when orders were given to retire. The 144th and 56th N. Y were moved into position one-half mile to the rear, forming a line in the woods to the right and left of the road to cover the retiring movement. Two Regiments, the 127th N. Y. and 102d U. S. C. T., were left as supports for the Naval Battery which maintained a continuous fire on the enemy's works. The retiring movement commenced from the left, the troops moving back deliberately A second position, a mile in the rear of the first, was occupied by the 25th Ohio and the 157th N. Y The Naval Battery and its supports were then withdrawn, and after two hours the first line left the field, marching to Bolan Church. As we lay waiting eagerly listening, no voice heard above a whisper, there came to us from the Rebel lines, wafted over the battlefield, the grand, beautiful strains of Beethoven's Funeral March, played by a Confederate band, and we knew that the day had brought casualties to them as it had to us.

The second line followed us in half an hour, and continued on to the cross roads near Boyd's Landing where the troops were concentrated. The 144th N. Y and 32d U. S. C. T., with a section of Mersereau's Battery, remained at Bolan Church, under the immediate direction of Gen. Potter, until three o'clock the next morning, when they moved down to the cross roads and bivouacked.

The casualties of the 144th in the Battle of Honey Hill were ten killed, fifty-two wounded, a number mortally, and two missing, supposed to have been killed since no word was ever heard from them.

There are a number of incidents in connection with the Battle

of Honey Hill that deserve a place in the record. One of these was the experience of Sergt. J. L. Clark, of Co. I., who was wounded in the neck, a rifle ball passing entirely through it. When he was examined by the surgeons he was bleeding profusely from the mouth and nose, unable to talk, and in the hurried examination their conclusion was that the ball had passed out at the base of brain and that the wound was mortal. In the course of the day he indicated to a passing comrade that he would like to be moved away from the rest of the wounded. He was assisted to rise but they had moved but a little way when he fainted and was laid down there apart from the rest. When the wounded were being placed in the ambulance he was overlooked and not being able to speak could not call attention to himself. When reports of the Company were being made up and he missing, not found among the wounded, it was concluded that he had died on the field and report was made of him: "Mortally wounded and died on the field." But it was not true. A Sergeant of one of the colored regiments, with a squad of men, was searching the field, looking for any of their own men that might have been overlooked, when they came upon Sergt. Clark. By signs he indicated his desire to be removed. He could hear their comments on his case, but could not make reply. The general impression was that he could not live and so it was not worth their while to make the effort to carry him back. One thought the enemy would gobble them up if they delayed their going with the burden of a wounded man. In the course of the discussion he had managed to transfer his tobacco pouch to the Sergeant of the squad. This may not have been the determining influence; but the controversy was closed by the colored Sergeant directing the men to place the wounded man on a blanket, and with a man at each corner, with many bumps given to the sagging body, he was conveyed to the Landing, five miles away, where he was placed on board a hospital boat. The next word received from him was that he was in the hospital at Hilton Head, and likely to recover. He did recover, serving with the Regiment until its muster-out. Sergt. Clark is now a successful commission merchant in New York City.

In every battle there are comic and serio-comic incidents, as well as those that mark the tragic and sorrowful, strangely ludicrous

things that help to lighten the strain that comes on body and mind. When the battle of Honey Hill was hottest, at the point where the assault was being made, a young recruit started for the rear and when he was turned back into the line he dropped on his knees and thrust his head under a knapsack, ostrich fashion.

The next morning after the battle among those who rejoined their companies were some who had "straggled" when the firing line was reached. One of these had lost all his equipment, also his cap. In answer to the question: "What made you run away from the Regiment yesterday?" he replied in an injured tone: "I didn't run away. I got behind a big tree and the Regiment went off and left me." He was supplied with a red night-cap which he was directed to wear until he redeemed himself. He was at once designated, "red-head" by his comrades, who assured him in a very "comforting way" that they would see to it that the Regiment did not "lose" him again.

Among the severely wounded in the Battle of Honey Hill was Sergt. Lafayette Axtell, First Sergt. of Co. A. He was close beside Capt. Penet when the Captain was wounded and assisted in placing the temporary bandages on the wounded limb. He then assumed the command of the company and led it into the woods in the effort to reach the enemy's position. Just before we reached the Coosawhatchie road he was struck by a ball, which entered the left cheek, passing through and out under the left ear. He was removed from the field to the hospital boat and later reached the hospital at Hilton Head. He was in the hospital four weeks before he receovered consciousness. He did not rejoin the Regiment, but was discharged from the hospital on David's Island, N. Y., to which he had been removed. He has never recovered from the wound; but suffers very much from the effects of it now.

Before Co. A. disbanded at Elmira in 1865 a vote was taken as to who should have the sword and equipment which Judge Wheeler had given into the keeping of the Company at Hancock, to be disposed of later to the one deemed most deserving in the company. The vote taken at Elmira gave the sword and equipment to Sergt. Axtell for "bravery and meritorious conduct" at the battle of Honey Hill, and Orderly Sergeant Leonard was commissioned to make the pre-

sentation, which he did at Sergeant Axtell's home in Barbourville, N. Y

The following account of the Battle of Honey Hill, copied from the Hampton Guardian, published at Hampton, S. C., will be of interest, since it enables us to see from the other side. In the main it seems a vivid, true description, as seen from the Confederate side, except the coloring here and there. There was no retreat as described; only a well-timed retiring of troops, without haste or confusion—no "casting aside everything that impeded their flight." The 144th was among the last Regiments to leave the field and in traversing the road passed over by the troops there were no evidences of haste or abandonment of material and our encampment for the night was only two or three miles from the battlefield.

"It was a calm pleasant morning, 29th of November, 1864, seated in the Captain's tent, I was quietly writing up my morning report when one of our pickets, W A. Miller, dashed into camp saying: 'The Yankees are landing in large force at Boyd's; six gunboats and transports are coming up Boyd's Creek.' I immediately sent the dispatch on up to Capt. Peeples, ordered 'saddle-up' blown and sent a courier after Lieut. Howard, who had ridden up to the village. On his arrival we had some five or six men in line. 'By twos forward—trot—march,' and we were off in a gallop down the road toward Bolan Church. On the way we overtook our old Captain Howard. He had dismounted to draw the small shot from his double-barreled gun to be replaced with buckshot. 'Go on boys,' he said, 'I will soon be with you.' Reaching the wood on the way down Boyd's lane, we dismounted and skirmished through the woods, with our right resting on the lane until we came to the open fields. Here we rested behind an old dam, while Lieut. Howard with one man went forward to reconnoitre. He discovered about two regiments in line with a large number in the background. As the Yankees took up their line of march, by fours, up the lane, with a line of skirmishers deployed in the old field, we quietly fell back up the lane much to the chagrin of old Capt. Howard, who insisted on standing our ground and like Leonidas at Thermopylae resisting as long as one of us remained alive. Half way up the lane we met Lieut. Hewlitt, I think, of Capt Peeples' company, with sixteen men at whose command we again

formed in line, with the intention of ambushing the enemy; but becoming satisfied that it would only result in sacrificing the men he reluctantly gave the order to fall back which was promptly obeyed.

"Reaching our horses we rode off towards Bee Creek, across the old field, to avoid the fire of the enemy when they came in sight, which they soon did and commenced shelling us with a gun drawn by ropes. Fortunately their aim was too high and their shells passed harmlessly over our heads. The only accident that occurred happened to W H. Tucker. In attempting to jump his horse across a wide, deep ditch, both horse and man fell in; we thought at first that the old man was killed, as he was under the horse, but Lieut. Howard dismounted and succeeded in getting the horse up, when the old man was found to be but slightly injured and was able to mount again and ride away with us.

"On reaching the old Savannah dirt road, the enemy appeared at a loss which way to go. The proper way for them would have been to take the left to Bolan Church, then the right by way of Honey Hill, but as we had gone to the right it seemed to have puzzled them as to the right course. While the officers were consulting about the way, the men got to shooting and butchering some beeves for fresh meat. Thus they wasted precious time, while every hour gained was in our favor, as we knew that re-enforcements were coming. So the day wore on and night gradually approached;the picket lines exchanged a few shots, which finally ceased. The enemy had evidently decided to wait until morning before making any further advance. Our men breathed freer for they knew that ere the day dawned succor would arrive. Some of us returned to camp and slept soundly.

"The morning found us all stirring early. Breakfast was eaten and we were soon ready for what was before us. I was delayed a little by some necessary camp arrangements, and when I rode on the ground the line had already been formed. Col. Colcock was present, he had been absent the day before, to get married I think. His line was formed across an old broom-grass field above Bolan Church, his left on a thick sapling thicket. I rode up to Lieut. Kit Lealey, of Kanapan's Battery, who was quietly standing by a gun, engaged in shelling the causeway this side the Church. He was as cool and collected as if practicing at a target. How effective his fire was we dis-

covered next day. Corporal LaPrince was sitting astride of the trail of the gun, his eye glancing along the glittering piece, while the gunners sponged out and reloaded the piece. I could see little puffs of white smoke rise occasionally from the edge of a myrtle swamp to the left of the causeway, and the venomous hiss of the minie-ball told us where the Yankee skirmishers lay. Inquiring for my own command I was told they were on the extreme left. Riding down the line and noticing its thinness, I was struck with the quiet stern resolution on the faces of the men. Slowly the Yankee skirmishers made their way out of the myrtle thickets into the old broom-grass field, while shot and shell were searching them out wherever the puffs of smoke revealed their presence. Little by little they worked their way nearer and nearer to my line, their fire becoming more and more harassing. Finally Col. Colcock ordered the broom-grass in front of our line to be fired. The wind was blowing in the direction of the enemy and a wall of flame, preceded by clouds of smoke was soon bearing down upon them. Under cover of the smoke one of the enemy's guns was run up in close range and opened on DePass' Battery, killing one of the gunners. The flames cleared the old field of the skirmishers.

"The next move of the enemy was to advance under cover of the pine thicket and attempt to turn our left. So sudden was their advance and so stubbornly did we hold our ground, that a portion of our left, some five or six men, myself included, were cut off from the line and only saved ourselves by a sudden detour to the left and rear. Eventually we came up in the rear of our command, which had fallen back and formed a new line, and were received with cheers from the men who had supposed us all captured. The sun was now high over our heads. Col. Colcock had done all that had been required of him; 'to hold the enemy in check until re-enforcements arrived.' They had come. Quietly he gave the order to fall back on the breastworks, leaving me with a squad of mounted men to keep the enemy in view and report every movement. They were soon marching across the old field in solid line of battle. Reaching the road, they formed column of fours, taking up their line of march for Honey Hill. We fell back slowly ahead of the enemy after reporting their advance. Suddenly a courier came dashing down towards us with orders to 'clear the road.' Looking up I saw Lieut. Kit Lealey coming down

the road with one of his guns, at a gallop. As we took the side of the road he wheeled and unlimbered, the next instant a shell came hustling down the road, and seemed to burst exactly in the head of the column; another and another followed in quick succession, until the whole Yankee column was forced to take to the woods.

"As we rode into the breastworks, Major John Jenkins was busily packing the men two deep close around the inside of the works, towards the left—those works that Clingman, three years before, with admirable foresight had built, saying, 'If the Yankees advance on Grahamsville by this road, here is the place to meet them.' The Georgians were busy pulling down some log shanties and laying the logs lengthwise on the top of the earthworks, choking up the ends so as to fire under the logs and protect their heads. Capt. Hal. Stewart, with his battery, occupied the center, his guns commanding the road and water-slash in our front, and Major Black with some of the Georgians was on his right. Our lines extended outside of the works along the branch, on the right and left.

"Gen. Smith of Georgia, had just arrived and was sitting on his horse in the works, Col. Colcock rode up to him and offered to turn over the command, he being the ranking officer. 'No,' said Gen. Smith, 'you have planned the fight, you know the ground; go ahead, I will not interfere.' Gen. Smith asked that six couriers be assigned to him. Lieut. Howard detailed 'Uncle Rube.' Smart, who, though just off picket, had reported for duty, myself and four others, who were sitting on their horses waiting for orders. Gen. Smith remarked that, 'the enemy must be nearly here now.' 'Uncle Rube.' asked permission to dismount and engage in the fight until he was wanted, which was granted. I noticed Capt. Hal. Stewart standing by the side of his gun, with his face fixed steadily to the front. Suddenly the Yankees turned the bend of the road just beyond the water-slash. I heard no orders to fire but instantly a sheet of flame, a deafening roar from Stewart's gun, and the Yankee column disappeared, the whole front carried away by the shower of grape. At this moment a Yankee officer dashed around the bend, waving his sword and encouraging his men. Again the column turned the bend and made for the water-slash. Directly in front of me was 'Uncle Rube.' down on one knee, the other supporting his elbow, his rifle straight to the

front, the glittering sight on the officer's bosom, but the report of his rifle was drowned by the roar of Stewart's second gun and a score of rifles to the left. As the smoke lifted, horse and rider lay in the water-slash, and the head of the column had again been swept away. Finding how utterly useless was the attempt to storm the works in column, the enemy deployed along the branch on either side of the road, and tried to force their way through the vines and thick underbrush, but with no better success. Stewart's guns, served rapidly with grape and canister, cut wide swaths in the branch, carrying death and destruction every where amid their ranks; the leaden hail from the unerring rifles searched continually among the underbrush for new victims. The cheers of the Yankees as they attempted to charge were answered by the old-time Rebel yell and the leaden hail descended with renewed force.

"The battle now swelled into one continuous roar; the smoke settled down and enveloped everything, out of which the red flashes of the guns leaped continuously. Eventually foiled and beaten in front, the enemy now tried to flank us on the right. This movement had been anticipated by Col. Colcock and resulted only in further disaster to the Federal troops.

"At this time Major Jenkins borrowed my horse to look after the extreme left; the result was perfectly satisfactory to him.

"Soon after Col. Colcock sent word to Gen. Smith that he believed the enemy were in a rout, and asked permission to push them vigorously. Gen. Smith replied: 'Do so very cautiously; you may get into a hornets' nest' The result proved exactly as Col. Colcock had suspected; the enemy were fleeing, casting aside everything that impeded their flight.

"In their reports the Yankees acknowledged a loss of 800—our estimate was 1,000 to 1,200. Our own loss was 56 killed and wounded.

"JOHN A. MOORE,
"First Sergeant Company C., 3d South Carolina Cavalry."

CHAPTER XVIII.

BATTLE OF DEVAUX'S NECK AND COOSAWHATCHIE.

After the battle of Honey Hill the troops were encamped for a few days near Boyd's Landing. On Dec. 4th the 144th and one other regiment with a section of artillery, all under the command of Col. Lewis, were sent out to examine the strength and surroundings of a Rebel fortification on Bee Creek, some three miles north of our encampment. As a result of this reconnoissance the entire Brigade was moved out the next day with intent to take these works by assault; but just as the formation for the attack had been made, a Union prisoner captured by the Rebels at Olustee, made his escape from the enemy and came running into our lines as we were waiting the order to advance. This man reported the works as very strong and well manned with three masked batteries in position to do very great damage to an attacking force. As a result of this communication the troops were withdrawn without loss and returned to camp.

In the early morning of the 6th, the Regiment was in line and about daylight marched to the Landing and went on board the steamer Sylph. Orders were given to leave knapsacks behind so it was concluded that a rapid movement and a return was in the minds of officers, and yet, almost the entire Division seemed to be engaged in the movement. We steamed up the Broad river and into the Tulifinny, going as far as Gregory's Plantation on Devaux's Neck where the troops were debarked. The Sylph was detained for a time, having run aground and we did not get off until the tide came to our aid. Devaux's Neck is a point of land between the Coosawhatchie and Tulifinny rivers. A dirt road runs north up the peninsula, about midway between the rivers, until it intersects the turnpike running east and west between Coosawhatchie and Pocotaligo. This turnpike was about three miles from the place of

Capt Matthew W. Marvin. Capt William Deverill. Lieut. George A. Colton.

landing. The first troops to land were a portion of the 127th, 157th and 56th N. Y V., with the Naval Brigade. As they moved out on the dirt road the enemy's skirmishers were met. These were driven back to the turnpike where the main body of the enemy was encountered, sheltered behind a hedge planted on an embankment of earth. By this time the balance of 127th regiment had come up and this regiment with the Naval Brigade formed a line of battle on right of the dirt road and the rest of the troops on the left. Col. Gurney of 127th, commanding the Brigade, was severely wounded about this time and carried to the rear. The command of the 127th devolved upon Lieut. Col. Woodford who led it successfully to the end of the engagement. Col. Woodford had been relieved from duty on Gen. Foster's staff at his express request, that he might take part in this expedition.

The Sylph reached Gregory's Plantation about noon and as soon as the Regiment was landed it marched rapidly forward. By this time firing in front of us indicated that the enemy had been found and a little farther wounded men were met, some of them Confederates. A little farther and the fighting line was in view. Just as we reached this point the enemy delivered a staggering fire from the hedge causing the Union line to waver and a portion to turn back As we marched in column along the road there was a slight rise of ground which gave a good view of everything in front up to the Rebel line and it was interesting to note the effect of this wavering movement in front. As the men in the extreme front turned toward the rear the men in the column next to them began to turn and so file after file faced to the rear. It was only for a moment when the movement was checked, but it was suggestive of how troops are or might be stampeded.

Our Regiment was moved to the right of the road into an open field to support the Naval Brigade, which had wavered, but had now straightened its line, and confronted the enemy behind the hedge. As we moved into position we passed a wounded Confederate, a young lad apparently not over sixteen years of age As we approached him he cried: "I didn't want to; I didn't want to; they made me; I didn't shoot; I didn't shoot," and he pointed to the clean barrel of his gun in proof. The wound was a mortal one from which the

blood was pouring, fast draining his life away. As he grew weak his mind wandered to his Georgia home, and longing for its solace, he murmured: "I wish my sister was here. Nellie; O, Nellie, won't you come, won't you come?" The tears dried in their course, the heart beat ceased, and with this longing for home, his life went out.

Our position, while close up to the enemy and receiving his fire, did not permit us to return the fire, but it was a good place to take notes of what was going on in front. The Naval Brigade were not sticklers for forms, but there seemed to be among them a hearty good will and readiness to respond to any call of duty. One man was lagging behind his company in a vain effort to get a refractory ball into his gun, when a Lieutenant gave him a sounding whack on the rear with the flat of his sword at the same time commanding "Get up into your place!" Without moving the man responded "Be gorry! I'll not move wan step 'till I get this ball down." "Is that the trouble, my man?" said the officer. "Let me help you," and both seized the ram-rod and soon drove the ball home, and with a "Now, I'm ready for them," the man trotted to his place. Just then a bullet struck the sword belt of another Lieutenant and throwing up his hands he staggered back and would have fallen had not one of his men caught him. After a moment's examination he found that it was not a fatal shot, the ball having been stopped by his belt clasp. About this time the color-bearer of the 5th Georgia went down and the members of the Pioneer Corps of the 144th, led by Sergeant Pierson, of Co. D., seeing the flag fall, made a rush and captured it.

All this time the advance had been making it so warm for the Confederates that they concluded to act on the sage advice of Hudibras

"He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

Accordingly a part retreated east across the Tulifinny and a part west across the Coosawhatchie. Gen. Potter had reached the field during the engagement and pressed his way to the front, where, just as the enemy was breaking, he raised the flag of the 5th Georgia, just captured, which was greeted with loud cheers of victory The flag was not returned to the Pioneers of the 144th, who captured it,

but as we shall see later found its way into the hands of the 56th N. Y

No time was lost in following up the enemy. The Naval Brigade was directed to move promptly toward the east and the 144th to the west, and destroy the bridge over the Tulifinny. As soon as the Naval Brigade had received its orders,the officer in command stepped through an opening in the hedge leading to the turnpike, at the same time calling to his men: "Come on, my hearties," and so, without much military form, but with a genuine military spirit they pushed after the retreating foe. At the same time the 144th marched to the east. Just before we reached the bridge the cavalry videttes of the enemy filed out of the woods on either side of the road and escaped across the bridge before they could be interfered with. The first platoon of Co. G., under command of Lieut. H. S. Preston, was directed to cross the bridge and deploy on the opposite side of the river, and watch the movements of the enemy while a detail of men were engaged in destroying the bridge. The Confederates were not long in making their presence known and before the bridge was broken up they had a section of artillery in position and were shelling the position occupied by the Regiment, at the same time making active demonstrations against our light skirmish line. Very soon the shells from across the river were dropping uncomfortably fast and near; but by this time we had our work so nearly done that the skirmish line could be recalled. A few finishing strokes and the bridge was destroyed and with nothing to detain us we were not long in placing a safer distance between us and the enemy's guns; withdrawing to a position selected for our camping ground. In the day's engagement our Regiment had six men wounded.

After this engagement there was some question as to what organization was entitled to the possession of the flag of the 5th Georgia, which had been captured as before described. Lieut-Col. Woodford in his report of the part the 127th N. Y Vol. had in the battle, says that in a charge made by this regiment they struck down the color bearer and passed over the flag which some one else picked up; but the Naval Brigade covered the front opposite the place where the flag was captured and the Pioneer Corps, just at hand, pressed through their line to secure the flag, but do not claim to have done

the shooting. In an interview which Gen. Potter had with the officers of the Naval Brigade, they seemed entirely indifferent to any honor that might attach to the possession of the flag and dismissed the matter with this characteristic inquiry: "What the bloody thunder do we want of that flag, anyway?" The flag was awarded to the keeping of the 56th N. Y Vol. and remained in their custody until in the fullness of time there came not only an "era of peace," but of "good will." The flag after remaining in the hands of its custodians at the North for twenty years was returned to its original owners. The occasion of its return was one marked by a warmth of interest and good feeling which indicated the passing of bitterness engendered by the war. Hon. L. Coe Young of Binghamton, N. Y., with a company of G. A. R. delegates were the bearers of the flag to Macon, Ga., where the veterans of the 5th Georgia were holding their reunion on the 22d of Aug. 1885. In a felicitous speech Mr. Young tendered the flag to the old veterans, unfurling it and placing it in the hands of the President of their veteran association. Writing of this Mr. Young says: "While I was speaking I never saw more tears in the eyes of men or heads more reverently bowed as the flag under which they had fought for four long and bloody years was unfurled and returned to the hands of their President." A most cordial reception was accorded the delegation during their stay. The United Confederate Veterans voted unanimously that Mr. Young take charge of the Jeff. Davis train, as a mark of their appreciation. Hon. Thomas Hardman, formerly Colonel of the 45th Georgia Regiment, made the address welcoming them to the hospitality of the veterans.

Our occupation of Gregory's Neck was something of a surprise to the enemy and they were not quite ready to permit us to remain. During the night of the 6th, Gen. Jones, the Confederate general commanding the forces opposed to us, concentrated all the available troops at his command, on the railroad at the Tulifinny trestle and at day break on the morning of the 7th, made an effort to surprise our pickets and capture our camp. The Marines had established a section of their battery on the pike commanding the road in the direction of the Tulifinny river. Just before the enemy reached it the "Blue Jackets" had manned the ropes and brought the guns safely away. Our pickets held the enemy in check long enough for the troops to get

into line, and after a little skirmishing and a round or two from our artillery the enemy withdrew. From the position our forces occupied our artillery could reach the railroad with their shells and so all the pieces were massed where they could do the most efficient work and on the approach of trains would "let loose." At all hours, day and night, the rumbling of a train would be the signal for the discharge. A little later a twenty-four pound Parrott gun was mounted near our camp which added very much to the volume of sound that interfered with our slumbers and made traveling uncomfortable on the railroad, but did not prevent it. On the 9th of January a demonstration in force was made on the enemy's position on the railroad, with two objects in view. The first was if possible to gain a lodgment on the railroad and the second to clear away the woods which obstructed the view of the railroad, so that our artillery could command more perfectly the situation and prevent the running of trains.

In the early morning the troops were under arms and ready for an advance. A "Skirmish Brigade," consisting of the 127th and 157th N. Y V., with the Naval Brigade had been organized and placed under the command of Colonel Silliman of the 26th U S C. T This "Brigade" was deployed within our lines, the men taking distance of two paces, the Marines on the right, the 157th in the center and the 127th on the left. This line was pushed out across the pike, moving north through the woods toward the enemy's position, the remainder of the Division following in the line of battle as reserves. The advance was begun under cover of a heavy artillery fire. The enemy's pickets were met when within about a quarter of a mile of the railroad. These fell back on their reserves after a few shots and the reserves on the center and right fell back on the main line of defence which immediately opened on our advance. The enemy's reserves on the left held their position which was curtained by a thick growth of young pines and from this screen they maintained a heavy and well directed rifle fire, which inflicted heavy loss upon the left of our skirmish line. Col. Silliman commanding the "Skirmish Brigade" was wounded in the leg so severely as to be compelled to leave the field, and Lieut. Hill of the 55th Mass., serving on Col. Silliman's staff was killed. Lieut.-Col. Woodford, commanding the 127th

N. Y., assumed command of the skirmish line which continued to advance until within some two hundred yards of the railroad. On the right the Naval Brigade confronted by a Rebel battery, which it attempted to flank, thinking to charge it when the movement was perfected, but, a heavy screen of underbrush broke and disorganized their line, and they were compelled to fall back to reorganize. The Brigade was then withdrawn from skirmish line and placed in the reserve. In the meantime the reserve had followed closely the movement of the advanced line. The 144th was on the extreme left. As we neared the enemy's line the Regiment was formed in echelon the right wing commanded by Lieut.-Col. Rice and the left by Maj. Plaskett. As the movement progressed we found ourselves to the left of the skirmish line and exposed to a telling fire from sharp-shooters posted in a live oak tree. In a few moments our color bearer, Sergt. Hotchkiss, of Company K., was shot down and a number of others of the color guard wounded. There was some delay in answering this attack since we supposed that the "Skirmish Brigade" covered our front; but the deadly results proved that there was an enemy behind the guns firing upon us and an answering volley from the color company, Co. I, cleared the enemy out from their cover. Co. H., Capt. Siver commanding, was then thrown out as skirmishers, and very soon cleared our immediate front of the enemy. The Regiment in the meantime had moved up in line with the "Skirmish Brigade," where it was ordered to lie down. While waiting here a shallow grave was dug with bayonets in an open space in the woods and the body of Sergt. Hotchkiss placed in it. Col. Lewis conducted the burial service, reading the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians and making a short prayer. Later in the day some member of the 127th Regiment having learned of this burial service, brought one of their dead comrades and requested Col. Lewis to conduct a like service for them, which he did. Few who were present will forget this burial scene. There is a most interesting sequel to it which should have a place here.

In the fall of 1896, Col. Lewis with one of his sons was visiting in Delaware county. They with Dr. and Mrs. Bundy, made a trip through the county visiting the old soldiers, when this incident narrated by Dr. Bundy occurred:

"While visiting in the town of Colchester we were looking for Philo Hotchkiss, a member of Co. K., and stopped at a farm house to which we had been directed, when we were met by a Mr. Hotchkiss whom we mistook for our quondam soldier boy, and told him we had a warrant for him. He replied that there were a good many Hotchkisses around and that we had probably made a mistake. We then asked him if he did not belong to the 144th Regiment. 'No,' said he, 'but I had three boys there. Two of them never came back, one of them is here, Philo, one was killed in battle and the other died in South Carolina.'

"The bullet that killed his son struck his breast plate, carrying away a portion of it and entering his heart. Col. Lewis at once remembered the incident and stepping down from the carriage grasped him by the hand and said:

" 'I saw your son when the fatal bullet struck him and we gave him a Christian burial on the field.'

" 'Yes?' says the old man 'and under fire at that?'

"The Colonel replying to this said:

" 'Yes, I am Col. James Lewis; I read a chapter from Corinthians and offered a prayer under fire as you said.'

"Looking the Colonel full in the face and with tears running down his bronzed cheeks he said: 'I have been blessed in many ways. I do not regret that my sons went to the army; but this is the crowning blessing. I am now eighty-six years old and I have prayed many times that I might be spared to see the man who buried my son under such trying circumstances. Your visit to me will be a comfort and a blessing to my death.'

"Philo came and after visiting awhile with him we were obliged to drive away, but the memory of that happy face, after he knew to whom he was talking, will go with our party always."

About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon we received orders to move back; but we had scarcely begun the movement before the enemy charged with yells. Our skimishers received them with an answering volley which held them in check. The Regiment was ordered to lie down in the tall broom sedge which just at this point covered an open space in the woods and at the same time our skirmishers received orders to fall back over the men in line. The John-

nies followed with a yell, but when only a few rods away the Regiment rose up and delivered such a well directed volley that it not only quieted the yells but a number of the yellers as well. The firing was continued for some time when finding that he could accomplish nothing in a direct attack the enemy made an effort to establish himself on our left flank, but he was "caught in the act." The 32d U. S. C. T was ordered to that part of the line making it secure. By this time the ammunition of the 144th was exhausted and Gen. Potter ordered the 25th Ohio to relieve us. After we had been supplied with ammunition the Regiment was moved into the breastworks where it waited the results of the retiring movement. About sundown the enemy made another attack on the left of our line when a brisk fight ensued, but it was soon ended and the loud cheers which came back to us announced the result. It was after dark before the entire force was withdrawn and back in their camp. A pioneer detail from the 55th Mass., Vol. (colored) had during the day cut a slashing which opened up a clear view of the railroad for the artillery. The 144th casualties in the fight were three killed, and twenty-four wounded. On the 14th word reached us that Gen. Sherman had captured Fort McAllister and the investment of Savannah was complete. The good news was voiced to us all the way from the Landing by a continuous roll of cheers as the news ran from camp to camp—a volume of sound that reached to the Rebel lines and startled the Confederate in his camp. The explanation of their officers, as we learned from a deserter the next day was that "The Yanks were having a big drunk."

We remained on Devaux's Neck until Jan. 1st, when the Regiment having received orders to report at Hilton Head, went on board the transport, Gen. Hooker, and the next morning at four o'clock landed at Hilton Head.

Lieut. John A. Coulter.
Capt. John D. Penet

Lieut. James Adee.

Lieut. G. W. Graham.
Lieut. Frank Heimer.

CHAPTER XIX.

REBEL PRISONERS—EDISTO ISLAND—BATTLE OF JAMES ISLAND.

Soon after the return to Hilton Head the 144th was ordered to furnish guards to relieve a detachment of an Illinois regiment, in guarding a camp of some eight hundred Rebel prisoners. This camp had been established at Hilton Head to receive prisoners captured by Sherman on his "march to the sea." Orders of retaliation had been issued directing that these prisoners should be treated as our own men in Andersonville were being treated. In some formal sense this order was obeyed, but it was impossible with northern soldiers on guard to enforce it in any real sense. Andersonville was not possible with the Union soldier as guard. It was only possible with Union citizens when, far removed from the actual suffering and burning and chafing under the news which was constantly reaching them of suffering worse than death, endured by the loyal soldiers in the prison pens of the South. It was under these circumstances that they by petition, personal entreaty and passionate appeal in the press and by letters, wrung from the great hearted Lincoln an order of retaliation, which as the sequel showed, it was impossible to enforce. The soldiers of the 144th were often brought face to face with the suffering inflicted upon and endured by Union soldiers at Andersonville and Salisbury, in the person of escaped and paroled prisoners, and had often heard from their lips of the suffering inflicted, and indignities practiced upon them, and if feelings of resentment and retaliation could have been awakened and made permanent the circumstances were favorable.

Sometimes, it is true, under the impulse of the moment they would give expression to their feelings in language which sounded in retaliation.

One day an impulsive soldier, after listening to such a narrative of suffering muttered through closed teeth "I'd like to have some of them Johnnies under my care. I'd fix them; I'd feed them on pudding and milk and make them eat it, with a pegging awl." And yet this same soldier, as company cook, with the other cooks of the Regiment, on their own motion, officers and soldiers assenting, prepared out of the company rations, coffee and other refreshments for two hundred fifty Rebel officers, who were brought prisoners to Hilton Head from Fort Pulaski and placed under guard of the 144th Regiment. This was before the order of retaliation was issued. The order of retaliation had been issued and so far enforced that no adequate provision was made for protecting the prisoners against the cold and storm, only a meager supply of old condemned tents being furnished, and the provision given them was scant, but much that was lacking in the supply furnished by the Government, was made up by our soldiers. Fortunately the supply which Uncle Sam deals out to his soldiers is bountiful, and when it is all husbanded there is more than they can eat, and especially when the Government ration is supplemented, as it always is, by supplies secured from the sutlers, either by raid or purchase, boxes from home and foraging. This surplus provision, by various means, found its way to the hungry prisoners.

The writer remembers that one morning, a brother who tented with him, just before going out on guard duty made this inquiry: "You know about military regulations, and of this order of retaliation? We have a loaf of soft bread here, more than we can eat. Will it be wrong to take this out with me under my coat, and when on duty throw it in to those hungry men?" And he added, "Other soldiers do this." This feeling was shared by officers and men alike. One day one of the prisoners produced from its hiding place a ten dollar gold piece saved up against this time of need, and handing it to one of the guards requested him when relieved from duty to make some purchases in town, which he named, and bring them to him with the balance of money. The soldier in whom this confidence was placed was one in whom the law of "mine and thine" was not correctly fixed, appropriated the money of the trusting Rebel and did not report as requested. The next day the facts reached the ear of Col. Lewis. He at once directed the calling out of the

old guard, drew them up before the prisoner and requested him to pick out the man who had wronged him. He had no trouble in doing this, for "Bony" was such a specimen of the *genus homo,* that once seen he was not easily forgotten. The Colonel then directed that "Bony" be handed over to the prisoner to deal with as justice required; but the injured man only required the return of his money, which under the circumstances the culprit was very glad to produce.

What the above facts and incidents illustrate as to the character of the men of the 144th Regiment, like facts and incidents in its history does for the entire Union army, and prove the statement that Andersonville was not possible with the Union soldier as guard.

In making a tour of inspection through the Department of the South, Secretary Stanton, accompanied by Quartermaster-General Meigs, Adjutant-General Thomas, Major-General Barnard and Brigadier-General Barnes, visited Hilton Head on January 15th. The 144th was called upon to do the honors of the occasion, which it did in the very best "form." The soldiers noted and commented with many expressions of anxious feeling on the careworn, almost haggard look of the great war secretary.

The rapid enlistment of colored soldiers in this department, occasioned frequent calls on the white regiments for men to officer the newly organized regiments and the muster-out rolls show that a number of these officers were furnished by the 144th, so that the Regiment has something of history in the service which these officers rendered in these new organizations. It should also be noted in this connection that a number of men from the 144th found their way into the Veteran Reserve Corps where they rendered good and efficient service which cannot be given in detail in this history

Early in February, the 144th was sent with the 32d U. S. C. T. on an expedition to Edisto Island to make examination of Rebel occupation and fortifications. On Feb. 2, we went on board the steamer Ann Marie and going up to Beaufort were joined by a transport having on board the 32d U. S. C. T We continued up Beaufort river to the Coosa, then down the Coosa into St. Helena Sound, then up Edisto river to South Edisto Island when we debarked and marched inland until a stream was reached with bridge removed. After reconnoitering in the vicinity we marched back to the landing. In the

absence of full supplies of rations the soldiers secured a quantity of oysters from the stream and served them up on the "half shell." Their methods if not aristocratic, were liberal. The bivalves were loosened from their beds in bunches and these bunches were thrown into the bivouac fires. When "done to a turn" they were pulled out and surrounded by an interested group of soldiers were soon made to deliver up the toothsome morsels. The next morning the troops went on board the transports and going back to the Sound moved up Edisto Inlet to Edisto Island where we debarked again. A march across this Island brought us to Gov Aikin s mansion. Just before reaching it a halt was ordered. Company B. was in the advance and during the halt some of the men were "skirmishing" among the deserted negros cabins to see what could be found. In one of them they found a sugar cask which had been taken possession of by a swarm of bees. The finder cut the hoops with his hatchet letting it fall apart and then seizing a handful of comb started for the Regiment, calling "Co. B! Co. B!" Company B. was not long in finding its way there and soon there was a line of men back in their places each having a piece of honey-comb, with a number of bees adhering. One rather humorous incident, in results occurred. The bees seemed so surprised that they did not think of their "javelins," but crawled over the men in a sort of maze. One of them in the course of its travels found its way into Sergt. Fitch s ear, entering out of sight. Eli was patient, fearing greater damage if he interfered; but the effect on his nerves was rather trying and the pain excruciating as the bee skirmished around against the tympanum. One comrade started for Dr. Bryce another who was indulging in a quiet smoke after disposing of his supply of honey started up with the remark "I will attack him in the rear," and inserted the stale of his pipe in the Sergeant's other ear and placing his mouth over the bowl, blew the smoke into the ear. Instantly the bee began to back out of the other ear and took itself off. Immediately an interesting physiological discussion sprang up as to whether the bee was indeed smoked out, one side insisting that it was not possible for the smoke to pass from one ear to the other, and that it was only a happy coincidence, the bee having doubtless concluded by the time the smoker commenced business that there was not room to set up house-

keeping and so backed out, while the other side stoutly insisted upon the evidence of sight. In the meantime, remembering the unpleasant experience of Sergt. Fitch, each one would caution the other if he saw a bee crawling on his person. Suddenly a jovial Corporal called out: "Oh! Fitchie! Fitchie! there's a bee on you! look out!" "Where?" "On top of your cap, be careful or it will crawl over into your ear." The Sergeant removed his cap cautiously and looking over the top saw the brass letter B.

A little distance in advance of where this halt was made we came to a marsh, bordering on a stream. Beyond the stream an earthwork could be seen, but it did not seem to be occupied. Pickets were thrown out along the edge of the stream and all our force so maneuvered as to make as large a show as possible. A signal flag was improvised and a man stationed on the roof of a cotton mill was directed to go through motions as though signaling troops on another part of the Island. Our instructions were to make as large a showing as possible and to develop the situation of the enemy. All our efforts seemed to awaken no response and we began to conclude the works opposite to us were not occupied; but late in the afternoon just as the men were busy preparing their supper there was a little puff of smoke from one of the embrasures of the fort and a shell came hurtling across, striking in the marsh and then ricochetted, passing just over the heads of the men. No harm was done; but the men did not wait for a second invitation to leave. The pickets were withdrawn and the troops marched back to the plantation quarters where they encamped for the night. The plantation was one of the possessions of Gov William Aikin, one of South Carolina's most wealthy and most influential men prior to the War. A little time before the breaking out of the War he sold his plantation, freed his negroes, and went to Europe. On his return after the Civil War was begun, he made some remarks about it, not just pleasing to the moving spirits of the Palmetto State and he was arrested and for a time placed in confinement. His stately mansion on Edisto Island was all unoccupied and so Col Lewis used it as headquarters for himself and staff during the night. Orders having been received from Gen. Potter we marched back to the landing the next morning and went on board the steamer Cosmopolitan which was waiting for us.

Tuesday morning, Feb. 6th, the steamer brought us into Stono Inlet, and we disembarked on Folly Island where we bivouacked and had our last experience with the Folly Island sand storms, endured so many times before.

We remained on Folly Island until the night of the 9th when we were moved across to Cole's Island and marched to the north end and the next morning "Commodore" Heimer crossed us over to James Island on one of his "tin clads." There were gathered at this point, besides the 144th, the 54th N. Y., 32d and 33d U. S. C. T., and 55th Mass., (colored) forming a Provisional Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Hartwell. The whole movement was under the supervision of Maj.-Gen. Schimmelfennig.

Major-General Alexander Schimmelfennig was a German by birth. He served under Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and came to the United States immediately after Hungary's failure to secure freedom from Austria. At the opening of the War, Gen. Schimmelfennig was made Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. He served under Sigel in the Shenandoah Campaign and under Pope in his Virginia Campaign. He was later commissioned Brigadier-General. He commanded a Brigade at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In 1864 he was sent to the Department of the South. He died at Minersville, Pa., Sept. 7th, 1865.

After all the force had been concentrated on James Island it was moved up the Island until the enemy's pickets were driven into a line of earthworks. About three o'clock in the afternoon skirmishers were thrown out, who engaged the enemy a short time and then were withdrawn. It was determined to take the works by assault and the 144th and 32d U. S. C. T. were designated for this purpose, to be supported by the 54th N. Y. and 55th Mass. U. S. C. T. The assaulting line was formed at 4:30 with the 144th on the right and moved forward at quick-step. The enemy opened on us all along their line with telling effect, but it did not hinder the movement or break the line which pressed forward in magnificent form. When within a few rods of the works the command was given to "fix bayonets," followed by, "Forward, double-quick, Charge!" Down the line of the 32d rang the ominous slogan: "Remember Fort Pillow—remember Fort Pillow," as they sprang forward in perfect alignment with the 144th

that with answering cheer, pressed up and over the enemy's works, which the enemy promptly deserted, not standing on the "order of their going." The pursuit of the enemy was arrested after they had been followed a short distance, since the position of the enemy's works beyond was not known. The time from the commencement of the movement to the conclusion was about fifteen minutes; but in that time the 144th had lost one killed and twenty-five wounded, one mortally, and this out of two hundred twenty-five men, which represented the strength of the Regiment in the action. Companies D. and K. had been left at Hilton Head on special duty, besides a number of men on guard duty and detached service.

Among the wounded were Capt. Witter H. Johnston of Co. F. and Lieut. James Nutt of Co. B., both valuable officers. Capt. Johnston was so full of fight that when he was being carried to the rear and was met by some of his own men, who ventured to express their sorrow at his being wounded, he inquired savagely. "What are you doing here?" and then commanded: "Get up to your place in front." The battle cost him a leg; but he has never been known to begrudge it. It was a glad, free-will offering to the cause made by one who thought the best was none too good to give to his country Lieut. Nutt did not lose his foot, but it was so badly injured that he never recovered from the injury, but has suffered and still suffers most excruciating pain, a result of the wound. He too rejoices that he was able to do and to endure for a country beloved. Our entire loss in the engagement was four killed and fifty-two wounded.

The enemy's losses were considerably larger than ours in killed and wounded, besides some twenty taken prisoners, most of them by the 144th. Among the prisoners was Maj. Merrigault, who commanded the forces of the enemy and one Lieutenant. Both Generals Schimmelfennig and Potter witnessed the charge and pronounced it one of the finest that they had seen during the War. Col. Lewis in a trip which he made in the South during the winter of '94 and '95 brought back corroborative testimony from the enemy Col. Lewis says:

"On a train from Columbia to Charleston, I had the pleasure of an introduction to the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, then Assistant Bishop. He is Gen. Caper He had a fine

record as a soldier. Of course we talked of the War. He told some very interesting stories of his own experience and observation. Talking of striking incidents of the War, he said: 'I was entertained by a Major of our South Carolina troops the other day He told me of an affair on James Island, about the 10th of Feb., 1865.' Of course I was all attention. He continued: 'The Major said "Two Union regiments, one white and the other colored, made a charge against an earthwork which we were holding. In all my four years' experience in the war I never saw anything in battle so fine as that charge."' "

After Major Merrigault's wounds had been dressed and he had been made comfortable by Surgeon Bryce, he evinced a desire to fight out the battle in words and the doctor, nothing loth, in friendly converse as he could find time from other cases, kept the Major company late into the night; but the matter was not settled. As so often, on this question "the man convinced against his will was of the same opinion still."

An amusing feature of the battle, recorded by some of the men who had occasion to report prisoners at headquarters, was Gen. Schimmelfennig's method of interviewing them. The General was anxious to secure information as to the location of the enemy's works and strength of forces in the next line of defense toward Charleston. His knowledge of, or rather, perhaps, his use of English idioms was quite imperfect and to strangers bewildering. His formula of interrogation was "You tell me sometings, you tell me sometings, you tell me sometings, or I split your head open." The effect on the prisoners can be imagined. Before the interrogation would progress a great way an Aid on the Staff of the General would interpret for him to the very great relief of the startled prisoners.

Another incident illustrates the ease with which we can forget just when we want to remember. As our line swept up to and over the enemy's breastworks and the late occupants were doing some great sprinting, trying to widen the space between us and them, while we, on our part, were trying to persuade them to halt, guns were at a premium and no one was quite ready to lend. Lieut. John Mein, of Co. C., was very anxious to do some "persuading," and tried to borrow a gun. At the same time he had a good revolver on his sword

Lieut. Edgar A. Vermilyea. Capt. Geo. W. Reynolds. Capt. Wm. B. Dowie.

belt which he had carried for three years to meet just such an emergency but never thought of it. Doubtless in the years since, as a "rough rider" out on the plains of Oregon, caring for his herds of horses, he has become better acquainted with this companion of the belt.

In the evening the troops were all crossed over to Cole's Island and marched down to Stono Inlet.

CHAPTER XX.

BULL'S BAY—CHARLESTON—SANTEE RIVER.

After the battle of James Island an expedition under the command of Gen. Potter was fitted out to menace Charleston from the direction of Bull's Bay. On the afternoon of Feb. 18th the 32d U. S. C. T., 55th Mass. (colored) and the 144th N. Y V., were embarked on transports, the 144th on the "tin clad" Savannah, commanded by Lieut. Heimer. The next morning we found ourselves in Bull's Bay. Two or three attempts were made to land the troops; but at every available point on the mainland the Rebels had batteries posted, supported by infantry. A landing was made on Bull's Island on the 14th, to rest the men and give opportunity to renovate the transports; but were re-embarked on the 15th and efforts renewed to effect a landing on the mainland. On the 17th a feint was made of landing at Buck's Hall while the 144th and 32d U. S. C. T., landed at another point. The landing was made in small boats on a spit of marsh near the mouth of Graham's Creek. The troops in crossing the marsh sank to their knees in mud and in some places men sank so deep they had to be pulled out by their comrades. Near the mouth of Graham's Creek the enemy had erected a line of works and a well constructed battery and this was occupied by a small force. Several steam launches from the navy covered our movement. One, running into Graham's Creek, threw a well directed shell into the enemy's works which caused the occupants suddenly to decamp and very soon we occupied their vacated camp. During the night and next day heavy muffled reports that shook the earth were heard in the direction of Charleston. The next day Gen. Hartwell was directed to destroy the bridge over Wando Creek and so protect our right in the movement toward Charleston.

We had barely lain down on the night of the 18th when word was brought by despatch boat announcing that Charleston had been

evacuated. In a few moments the camp was wide awake and loud and continued cheers evinced the joy awakened by the good news.

The evacuation of Charleston was the natural sequence of the capture of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by Gen. Sherman. Gen. Hardee, commanding the Confederate forces, realized that unless he moved promptly he would be isolated from the other Confederate forces and the troops under his command practically useless in the near coming death grapple of the Confederacy Of the inside scenes connected with the evacuation of Charleston, Pollard, in his "Lost Cause," has given a vivid description and it is quoted herewith:

"At an early hour in the morning, before the retirement of Gen. Hardee's troops, every building, warehouse or shed stored with cotton, was fired by a guard detailed for the purpose. The engines were brought out; but with the small force at the disposition of the fire department, very little else could be done than to keep the surrounding buildings from igniting. On the western side of the city the flames raged with great fury.

"The horrors of the conflagration were heightened by a terrible catastrophe. It appears, some small boys had discovered a quantity of powder at the depot of the Northwestern railroad and amused themselves by flinging handfuls of it upon the masses of burning cotton in the streets. It was not long before the powder running from their hands formed a train on the ground, leading from the fire to the main supplies of powder in the depot. The result is easily conjectured. A spark ignited the powder in the train; there was a leaping running fire along the ground and then an explosion that shook the city to its foundations from one end to the other. The building was in a second a whirling mass of ruins, in a tremendous volume of flame and smoke. About 200 lives were lost by the explosion and not less than 150 bodies were found charred in that fiery furnace.

"From the depot the fire spread rapidly and communicated with the adjoining buildings, threatened destruction to that part of the town. Four squares, embracing the area bounded by Chapel, Alexander and Washington streets, were consumed before the conflagration was subdued. The destruction of public property had been as

complete as Gen. Hardee could make it. He burned the cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermasters' stores, railroad bridges, two ironclads, and some vessels in the ship-yard. Among the captured property were 200 pieces of artillery; spiked and temporarily disabled as they could not be brought off."

A fact testified to by leading citizens of Charleston should be recorded here. As soon as the city was occupied by Union soldiers they gave prompt assistance in checking the fires set in motion by the Confederates, and thus prevented the threatened burning of the entire city.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Gen. Potter had his force under way and by seven o'clock in the afternoon entered the evacuated works at Christ's Church. These works had been deserted so hurriedly that the usual precaution of destroying ammunition and spiking guns had not been taken, and so fell into our hands intact.

Sabbath morning, February 20th, we marched into Mt. Pleasant, the 144th leading, and had the pleasure of seeing the United States flag floating over Sumter and other forts in the harbor, as well as over Charleston itself. As we entered the village a colored woman came out to meet us bearing a large United States flag which she had secreted during all the years of the war, preserving it from Rebel hate. She gave it into our hands with fervent ejaculations of "Bress de Lord! bress de Lord!" Very soon this flag was floating on the breeze, answering as of yore to the flags of Sumter, Moultrie, Pinkney and Ripley This flag rests with the colors of the 144th in the state archives at Albany.

On the afternoon of the 21st, Gen. Potter received orders directing him to move his division over to Charleston. It was not without some misgivings as to the safety of the road over which we had to travel that we went on board the boat, for the harbor was strewn with torpedoes, and we had to trust to a Rebel pilot to steer us through. Feelings of peculiar pleasure were awakened when we found ourselves in that city, toward which we had been looking from nearly every side for so many months, and these feelings found expression in the cheers with which the troops greeted the inhabitants from the moment of landing to the place of encampment, just outside the city on the Santee road.

The next day, the 22d of February, the writer visited Charleston, and he cannot better present the condition of affairs than by reproducing some memoranda made at that time, of things seen and heard. Just as the city was reached one tremendous burst of artillery from the forts and gunboats in the harbor made the earth tremble. It was Washington's Birthday and these were the orators. Immediately there was a screaming and a rushing to and fro of the inhabitants, some thinking the city was being bombarded, and others that the Confederates were attempting to retake it. Only a few cherished a memory of the day and the honors due on each recurrence of it. A little farther on two ladies dressed in black and heavily veiled were met. Just as they passed one remarked to the other "It is too bad to give up after so much blood has been shed." The issue of the great struggle brought a bitterness of which we can have but little conception, not only to the hearts of those who had borne arms in the "Lost Cause," but to those at home as well, who gave without stint a loyal, earnest devotion to it which did not spare any sacrifice, even the best and dearest.

It is perhaps a just tribute to the devotion of the women of the South to the "Lost Cause," to say that the last year of the War was only possible because of their heroic efforts and sacrifices.

When that part of the city which was visited by our messengers from Morris Island was reached, just before turning into Bay street a plaintive "Bah-h-h!" arrested my attention. Casting my eyes up the side of a large brick building, three stories up, standing in an aperture made by a shell, a goat was seen. Thither he had climbed on the debris made by a bursting shell, and now stood "monarch of the hall." Thus tenantless was nearly a fourth part of what had once been the most flourishing part of the city. The report of grass growing in the streets might have been true had it not been for the thick mass of brick and other matter which covered them. Beyond this was that portion of the city destroyed by fire in 1861. The fire extended from Cooper to Ashley river, burning about two streets in width. None of the burnt district had been rebuilt; the ruins remaining, black skeletons telling of waste and desolation.

Business led to that part of the city where the United States Commissary had his headquarters. This street was filled with those

who so lately were "going to fight from hearthstone to hearthstone," asking bread from the United States Commissary and receiving it. Turning back the Citadel was visited where the Provost Marshal had his headquarters. Here we listened for a time to the plaintive stories of those lately Rebels; but "now and ever" strong friends of the Union, for which sentiment they vouched by taking the oath of allegiance. Thus early was that work of reconstruction commenced which so long claimed the attention of the legislative power of the country. At the residence of Dr. Keith, one of the most bitter Rebels, one who did much by his writings and speeches to educate up to secession, the Provost Marshal of that ward had his headquarters. The fine library as well as the chemical and philosophical apparatus of the Rebel divine were at the service of the guard. They also enjoyed the, to them, unaccustomed luxury of easy chairs, sofas and spacious rooms.

On the way toward camp a call was made at a restaurant kept by a Charleston matron. She was very much troubled as to the condition of her financial affairs, which is best explained in her own language

"I did a very good business during the war and would have got along very well if they had only let me alone, but as soon as the Confederate money was put into circulation they compelled me to receive it in payment. It was never good at the best and it kept growing worse, and now that you soldiers have come I cannot buy anything with it. The United States ought to make those men who made poor bodies like me take their rags, to receive it back and see how they would like it. Don't you think it will?"

These fragmentary incidents may serve to bring more vividly to mind something of the condition of Charleston when the lawful power of the United States was restored.

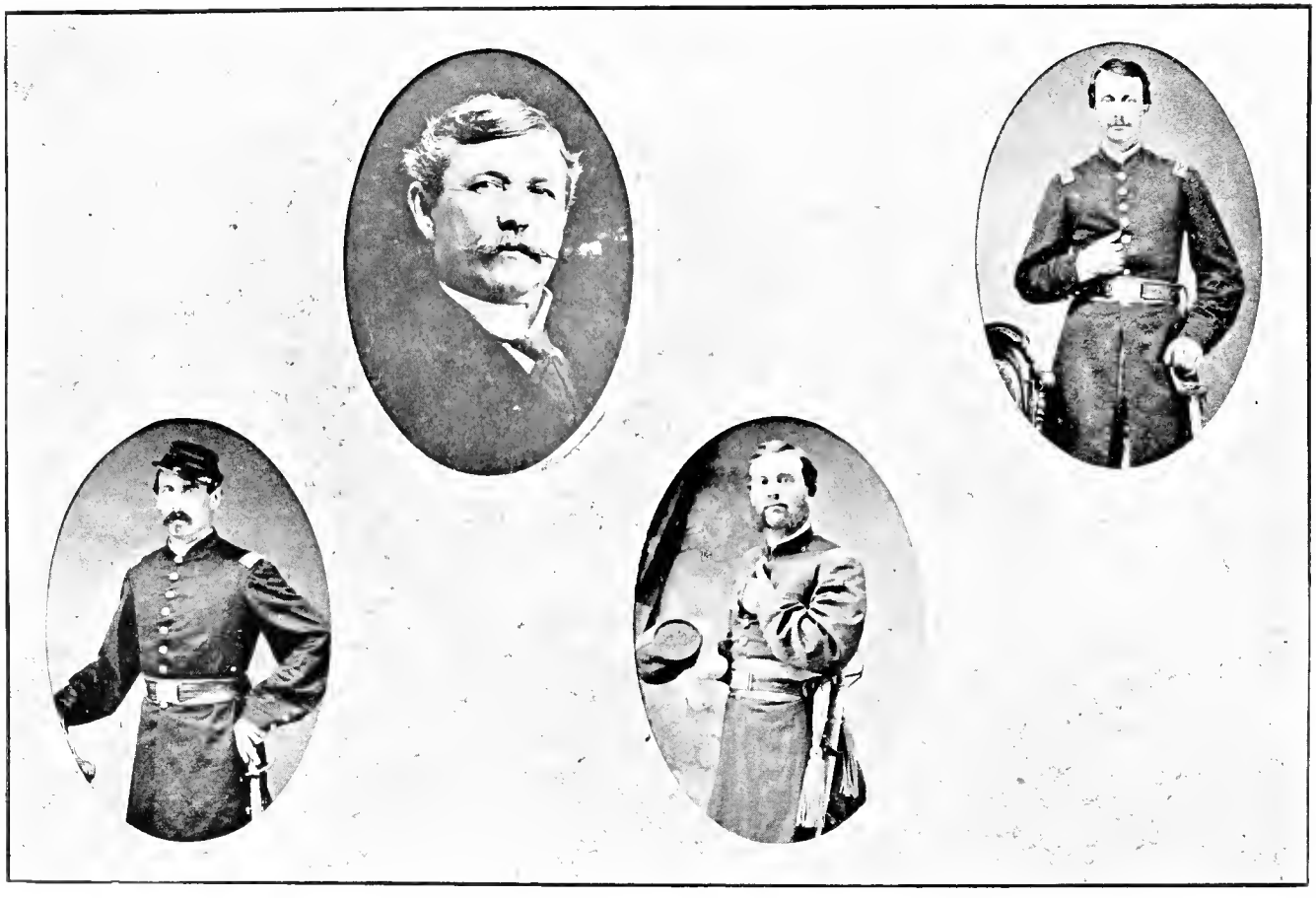
We left the regiment on the morning of the 22d of February, 1865, encamped near Charleston. In the evening of the same day when the writer reached the camp, he found it deserted, and on inquiry ascertained that it had been vacated in the forenoon, the troops moving north on the Santee road. Taking the same direction along the lonely road at "quick time," made quicker by the thought that it traversed Rebel territory, the belated soldier hastened to close up the

interval that separated him from his movable home. Soon after nightfall he is made aware by the sound of approaching voices that there are others abroad. Soon a party of foragers from the 54th Pennsylvania are met. They had found in the cellar of a planter a large quantity of wine, and with the "Faderland" instinct for the article, had not stinted themselves. Their first salutation is: "You trinks some," and immediately produce a bottle of wine of which they urge acceptance, adding at the same time, "You trinks some, we haf blenty in a cart behind." Moving on in the gathering darkness the whereabouts of said cart is made known by a jargon of German expressed with more than usual power, but with muffled articulation. The cause is found on reaching the cart, in the fact that the end board had come out, spilling the bottles. The detachment in charge were doing their best to preserve what remained in the broken bottles. The invitation to "trink some" is renewed with pressing earnestness. A test of their generous disposition is made, not by accepting the proffered wine, but in asking and receiving the loan of a confiscated mule in their charge. Infantry now became cavalry only the charger is not in a charging mood, and only consents to move in the new direction as a "military necessity" made such by the vigorous application of a sword blade. A half hour's rapid riding brings us up with another squad of foragers, consisting of two members of the 26th U. S. C T hastening in with the results of a half day's foraging. They had two carts with mules attached, the popular team in South Carolina, loaded with fowls and other plunder The first cart was driven by one of the foragers, and the second by a captured Rebel, while the second forager brought up the rear riding a horse and leading two mules The "force of habit" was well illustrated in the kind of booty captured by the two squads of foragers. The "German contingent" had pounced upon the wine, while the negro soldiers had made for the hen roosts.

As we move along in the darkness we enter into conversation with the captured Rebel. He proved to be a son of one of Charleston's leading shipbuilders, once of the firm of Webb & Co., of New York. He gave an interesting account of the condition of things in Charleston immediately preceding the evacuation of the place by the Rebels, the destruction of public stores, blowing up of the arsenal

and consequent loss of life and property. Fire was communicated from the burning debris to private dwellings, and at one time the entire city was threatened. He gave hearty testimony to the humane efforts of our soldiers to subdue the fires and allay the suffering. From some cause he was detained in the city until after its occupation by our troops, and was captured in the effort to make his way through our lines to rejoin the retreating Rebels. Conversation was interrupted by the summons coming to us out of the darkness, which never failed to awaken apprehension of personal safety—"Halt!" We obey promptly "Who goes there?" and we answer, "Friends." "Stand friends; advance one with the countersign." But that was something which we did not possess and so answer. "Corporal of the guard." How familiar these old soldier formulas seem, and what a world of memories they awaken of "field and camp!" Not only the "Corporal of the guard;" but also the "Officer of the guard" responded to the call of the sentry It proved to be the outpost of the camp we were looking for. In a few moments we were able to prove ourselves the "friends" we had announced and were permitted to pass within the lines, all except the captured Rebel, who was taken in charge by the guard, and some of the fowls surreptitiously abstracted from the carts as they moved past the sentry Midnight found us in the camp of our regiment, over which quiet brooded save in the vicinity of the cook's quarters. They are busy cooking confiscated fowls and other rations, in order to have them ready for the soldiers' haversacks on the morrow's march. The savory odor quickens the appetite made sharp by the long night march; but it is soon appeased by the generous supply provided by Phil. R. who presided over the kettles of Company I. A sleeper near us is awakened by our conversation. The *placidum caput* of Lieut. Clark is raised from his couch of earth with the greeting: "Halloo, there, you Charleston bummer fall in here." The order is obeyed, the government toga envelops us, and sweet sleep, that especially for the soldier "knits up the ravelled sleeve of care," blends the realities of the day with the visions of the night.

The movements of the 144th from Charleston to the Santee river and return, covering the time from Feb. 22d to March 10th, 1865, were not marked by any matters of special military interest.



Drum Major Ed. Judd

Lieut. Charles Rollins.

Lieut. Walter Dickson

Capt. Frank B. Hart.

At one or two points there was an artillery skirmish with the rear guard of the retreating Confederates; but they were in too much haste to tarry long, since Sherman and his victorious legions were at Columbus, threatening to cut off their communication with the forces of Joe. Johnston. The itinerary of this march is in part as follows: Feb. 22d, left camp near Charleston; Feb. 26th to March 3d, Monk's Corners; March 6th, Strawberry Ferry; March 9th, Calais on Wando Creek; March 10th, in camp at Oak Grove near Charleston.

On this tramp the soldiers were permitted to destroy more of public and private property than at any other period of service. It may have been because we were in the cradle of the Rebellion, and it was thought best to make those who had been instrumental in precipitating the fateful act to feel directly some of its horrors in their person and property.

It is a pleasure now to recall and record that the 144th as such had no part in this indiscriminate burning and plundering. At times when there was need, regular foraging parties were sent out and the result of their work turned over to the Commissary for regular distribution. Doubtless individuals of the Regiment did some foraging on their own account and in isolated cases might have committed excesses; but such conduct had no countenance or sanction from the officers. This incident is recalled, as we write, illustrating the thoughtfulness which characterized both officers and men. One day on our march to the Santee a member of the Regiment who had been foraging on his own account, was present when a house was being despoiled and among his foraging spoils brought in a package of papers, which, on examination, was found to contain bonds and mortgages, a will and other valuable matters belonging to a family of the name of Rhett. As soon as the men about him saw what he had brought they said: "Now, that is too bad, these papers mean much to those people. They should be returned." Steps were at once taken to get them into the hands of Col. Lewis. He caused them to be returned to their owner, who received them with warm expressions of gratitude.

One feature of the country through which we marched was particularly noticeable. All the property seemed to be collected at cer-

tain centers. After a long march through the dreary pine woods, in which, here and there, we would pass some miserable huts with squalid surroundings, we would come suddenly upon a fine residence with splendid furnishings without and within. It reminded one of a great spider's web, in which all the lines converge to the point where the owner is housed ready to emerge and possess himself of the blood of such unfortunates as might be caught in its meshes. All this was in marked contrast to the comfortable homes which dot the roadsides all over this northern country, and to which the minds of the soldiers often reverted in these dreary marches in the "Palmetto State."

At all points we were met by negroes who embraced the opportunity to taste of freedom. At one point such a squad was headed by an aged negress, who expressed her feelings by clapping her hands and springing in the air, accompanying the movement of hands and feet by the ejaculation: "Bress de Lord! Hallelujah!! Bress de Lord!! Hallelujah!!!"

Foraging would have been very difficult, since everything that could be, had been concealed with the greatest caution and cunning; but for the negroes, who in every such case came to our aid and disclosed the whereabouts of an immense amount of concealed provisions. In very many cases the negroes had been warned by their masters not to have anything to do with us, representing that we were monsters in human form; but the negroes evinced an amount of secretiveness which entirely baffled their masters, as to their knowledge of Union soldiers, their doings and whereabouts.

There is a phase of the war of '61 full of interest, not yet written—"The Negro in the South during the Rebellion." The material for such a history exists in the person of the slaves themselves. The interest such a work would have is evinced in the eagerness with which we listen to the story of individuals of this class, who have made their way among us. "The Fool's Errand," and several books of that class, have given us some of this history in fiction; but the truth would be "stranger than fiction." During the fall of '64 the Government directed the taking of census of the "Department of the South," and details were made from several regiments of intelligent soldiers to take it. These census takers had a peculiar experience among the freedmen. The negroes could not understand why so many

questions should be asked them of their history, family, ages, size, etc. Sometimes word would get out in these negro communities that this information was being secured to identify them so that they could be returned to their old masters at the end of the War, and it required all the ingenuity and skill of the census taker to allay this fear and secure the required information. Often when a cabin was approached the entire cloud of children would disappear like so many partridges, while the dusky matron would stand "guard" and meet the intruder with, "Go way, dar; go way, dar." But when the fears of these much abused children of Ham had been allayed and their confidence secured, they would unburden a history of deprivation, pain and suffering, mental and physical, which at once explained the caution which at first seemed so absurd. On one of the cotton islands set apart by Gen. Saxton for the use of freedmen, a negro had provided for himself and family a comfortable home. He had escaped from a plantation in central Georgia, made his way to the coast, secured a home on this island, and then returned for his wife and children, whom he succeeded in gathering from various places remote from each other, and bringing them under the shadow of slavery to freedom and a home. To do this he had to make several trips, each full of danger and adventure.

Is it any wonder that those who had ventured so much and suffered so much should have looked with suspicion upon anything which suggested a return to bondage? Is it any wonder that those who had so looked and longed for freedom, should, when it was within their grasp, shout, "Bress de Lawd—Hallelujah?"

CHAPTER XXI.

DETACHED SERVICE—"OUR COMMODORE."

A large and very important part of the service rendered and duty done by the 144th, which does not appear in the History thus far, except in incidental reference, was that performed by both officers and men on detached service. This was especially true after reaching Hilton Head, S. C.

Companies D. and K. with their officers were detailed for service at the Provost Marshal's barracks and were retained here during the remainder of their term of service. Company E. and its officers were detached for service in Fort Wells and "held the fort" for some months. Company C. was detached for service in dismantling a fort at Bay Point, on the Island of St. Helena. At expiration of service several companies of the Regiment had become quite proficient as artillerists.

Detachments of the Regiment were sent to various points on Hilton Head and surrounding islands and each had experiences, amusing and otherwise, worthy of narration; but of which the Historian has not enough information to give them in detail.

Capt. John Rich, of Co. K., as Provost Marshal and Lieut. N. H. Hebbard, of Co. D., as Assistant Provost Marshal, rendered efficient service to the district of Hilton Head in the effective way in which they dealt with wrong doers. The incident which all will recall of the punishment inflicted on the man caught in smuggling and selling liquor to soldiers illustrates. This man was the steward of one of the large mail steamers, making regular trips between New York and Hilton Head, who, when detected in his illicit business, had been turned over to the Provost Marshal. He directed that one-half of the prisoner's head be shaved and then he be drummed through town, a placard on his back and breast, reading: "This man sold whiskey

to soldiers." When this summary punishment had been administered he was escorted aboard his vessel with directions not to visit the place again.

Another officer who rendered most excellent service on detached duty was Lieut. William B. Lewis, of Co. F., who for several months was Officer of the Port at Hilton Head. His duties were varied and exacting. Among these was the examining of vessels, both incoming and outgoing, to see that no persons without proper passes came in or went out and that no contraband articles were smuggled in or out. It was through his vigilance that "the man who sold whiskey to soldiers" was detected and his goods confiscated. His work as an officer received warm commendation. He had a special and interesting interview with Jeff. Davis when the President of the Confederacy was brought into Hilton Head harbor.

Soon after reaching Folly Island two officers of the Regiment, Capt. St. John and Lieut. Frank B. Hart were detailed for service on Gen. Ames' staff. Capt. St. John as Inspector-General and Lieut. Hart as A. D. C. Both were with him on the expedition to John's Island in Feb. 1864, and were initiated into staff work on the field by being about twenty-five hours in the saddle. Lieut. Hart was soon after promoted to Captain and returned to the Regiment and placed in command of Company G. Capt. St. John continued on staff work as Inspecting Officer, successively and successfully, on staffs of Generals Ames, Birney, Gordon, Hatch, Scammon and Vogdes. His last staff appointment was as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the South. It illustrates something of the versatility of the Northern volunteer that an infantry officer should be found capable and successful as an Inspecting Officer in all branches of military service, called to inspect forts and their equipments, artillery and cavalry as well as infantry. Capt. St. John was about to inspect the forts about Charleston harbor in June of 1865, when he received orders to report to his Regiment for muster-out.

The fact of the efficiency of volunteer officers found evidence in the establishing of an Examining Board of Officers to examine those about to be discharged from the service for positions in the regular army Several received such offers and many more would, had they expressed a desire to continue in the army. Maj. Plaskett was one

of the Examining Board for the District of Hilton Head. He with Col. Lewis were the only ones of the Captains who came out with the Regiment that were mustered out with it. Since his muster-out Maj. Plaskett removed to the Pacific Coast.

Perhaps the most unique experience of all the officers of the 144th, sent on detached service, was that of Lieut. Heimer of Company C., our "Commodore." At the request of the Historian he has written an account of this service and it is given in full because it touches at several points the movements of the Regiment and has in itself special interest. One factor in Lieut. Heimer's work does not appear in his narrative and that was his ability and his service in preparing maps of the waterways and points on these waterways in the vicinity of Hilton Head, north and south between Charleston and Savannah, of strategic importance. It was this as well as his tact in executing trusts committed to him, that commended him to the commanding General of the Department.

The following is Lieut. Heimer's account of this service:

"On June 21st, 1864, I was detailed to take command of a detachment of troops on the armed transport steamer, Croton, laying at that time in Scull Creek, S. C., and I entered at once upon this service. It was my orders to steam slowly backward and forward all night long with guards posted and cannon loaded and keep a good lookout, ready for any emergency—was in fact a moving picket force among the many islands between Charleston harbor and Savannah river. These islands were all deserted by the inhabitants, if they ever had any; but the Rebs. had several picket posts near the edge of the waterways bordering the islands and neither friend nor foe could securely occupy them. The waters were full of good eating fish and very many good meals we had though not always successful in our fishing efforts.

"I had to make a report every two weeks as to the condition of the vessel, ordnance and ammunition, as well as of the Department, to Ensign Cecil C. Neil, U. S. N., Superintendent of Armed Transports, and also an Aid on Gen. Foster's staff.

"I found twenty-five men of Rhode Island Artillery when I arrived on the Croton; but their enlistment expired on July 1st and af-

MEMBERS OF 144th REGT. BAND.

1 Stephen D. Eells,
2 Henry A. Mead,
3 G. S. North,
4 John Bally,
5 John T. Odwell,
6 Samuel F. Reynolds,
7 John F. Ames,
8 Ira G. More,
9 John M. Eells.

MEMBERS OF 144th REGT. BAND (Cont'd.)

10 Charles M. Thompson,
11 Nathan H. Marvin,
12 Allen R. Eells,
13 A. J. Launt,
14 George O. Mead.
15 C. F. Churchill,
16 William A. Teller,
17 John B. Gray,
18 Frederick Eells.

ter that I had a detail from the 144th, consisting of four non-commissioned officers and forty-four men.

"July 27th, at eight o'clock p. m., I took Gen. Hatch and staff on board and steamed up to Beaufort, then went to Otter Island, halting at the mouth of Mosquito river to take soundings and then returned to Hilton Head.

July 1st, seven o'clock p. m., left Hilton Head with Generals Foster and Hatch with their Aids on board. Had also one company of 1st Engineers with material for trestle bridge. July 2d arrived at a dock on Seabrook Island, north of Edisto river. Our pilot ran the steamer on a sand bank near Rockville. The place was entirely deserted; but Rebel cavalry had been there but an hour before. A church and fourteen dwellings made up the place. We stuck solid until the tide at about four o'clock p. m., lifted us off. The steamer Flora had been sent, in the meantime, to take off the trestle bridge.

"I was then sent to White Point up the Edisto river and laid there until July 3d, six a. m. This raid was intended to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. I was ordered to follow the navy boats, Flora and Nemaha, with Gen. Foster and staff on board. up the Dahoo river. At eight a. m. we were attacked by the enemy and brought to a halt. The Nemaha fired eight rounds and I fired twenty-four at the fort, Fort Pemberton, which had challenged our approach. We retired without doing to our knowledge, or receiving any damage. The troops of Gen. Hatch's Division were near, moving up John's Island.

"On July 17th, took Gen. Hatch and staff, with a party of ladies, to Beaufort. July 25th the Croton was laid up for repairs at shipyard on St. Helena Island. I enjoyed myself during that time visiting the different islands around Port Royal Harbor in small boat with crew from Croton. October 1st, I was relieved from the command of the Croton and ordered to take command of the Mayflower with my detachment from the 144th. October 20th, we had a little brush with Rebel pickets. The Mayflower was run on an oyster bed in May river by our pilot, a colored man, and was delayed six hours before getting off. The Rebels thought it was their opportunity, to do us damage, but did not succeed. The vessel's bottom was so injured that we had to lay up for repairs again. In the meantime I

received orders to take command of the military post on St. Helena Island, relieving a Lieut. Cameron. The Island of St. Helena is about fifteen miles long and twelve miles wide and is about seven miles north-east from Hilton Head. The Government machine shops were located on the Island at that time and some seven hundred men employed in them. There were three planters' homes on the Island and some seventy colored families. I was military governor of the Island for the time being and my men acted as a police patrol. Guards were posted on the dock and inspected whatever was landed on the Island, taking special care to see that no liquors were smuggled on shore, for when it could be procured the machinists would have an awful drunk.

"November 3d, I took command of the Mayflower and at four o'clock p. m., started for the front with two hundred rounds of ammunition, but did not have any occasion to use it. Nov 28th, I was ordered to take command of the Edwin Lewis and also of the Plato and started for Boyd's Landing on Broad river. On the 29th was ordered to the Mayflower and directed to ascend the river and shell the woods. Fired eight rounds with shell, and again on next day was ordered to shell the woods from two to four o'clock, p. m.

"December 2d, I was ordered to the Edwin Lewis and directed to take all the wounded officers and the colored troops to Beaufort. Capt. John D. Penet and Lieut. Frank T Hine of the 144th were among the wounded officers. On the next day returned to Boyd's Landing. Dec. 3d, I took command of the Mayflower, it having a 30-pound Parrott gun on board, good for long range, and started for the front at four p. m., with four hundred rounds of ammunition. Dropped anchor at seven p. m., two miles from Boyd's Neck. The next morning took part of the 25th Ohio on board and steamed up the Coosawhatchie river to reconnoiter. The Plato, Daffodil and Nemaha were with us, and for the day's duties I had gone on board the Plato. We landed the troops near Port Royal ferry and then waited their return. The troops succeeded in capturing one 24-pound gun and destroying another that they could not bring away and this without loss to themselves.

"The next day Dec. 5th, while reconnoitering in the Coosawhatchie a Rebel masked battery opened fire on our little fleet, which

we returned. After only a short engagement a twenty-four pound shot entered the bow of the Plato and lodged in the stern, disabling the engine, and so rendering her helpless. The Nemaha moved up promptly and threw us a line and towed the boat out of danger. On the 6th took the 25th on the Mayflower and in company with a number of transports loaded with troops moved up the Tulifinny river to Gregory's plantation where the troops were landed about noon. At two in the afternoon Col. Gurney, of the 127th N. Y. V., was brought in on a stretcher, wounded, and I was directed to take him to the Cosmopolitan, the hospital boat, and then proceed to Boyd's Landing and wait for orders.

"December 7th, started for Fort Pulaski and on 13th returned to Gregory's Landing with ammunition. Stayed all night, and in morning started for Fort Pulaski. Had been there about fifteen minutes when I received orders to proceed at once to Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee river, which had on this day surrendered to Gen. Hazen. The route taken was through the narrow in-shore channels, through Skull Creek into Calibogue Sound. Passed Spanish tower into Lazereto, then through Tybee Island river to Warsaw Sound and thence into Rumbly Marsh. This was the narrowest river I ever saw a steamboat on, the side wheels actually touching the shore on both sides. Then we entered Adams Creek through Osabaw Sound; then through Hell-gate into Ogeechee river up to King's Bridge where we landed Dec. 20th. We were back again at the dock at Hilton Head on the 23d and from there were ordered to Fort Pulaski and from there to Savannah. Run aground about five miles up the river; but succeeded in getting off after an hour or two and spent Christmas Eve. on the Savannah river. Visited Fort Jackson, a very strong fortress built of brick. The Rebels had spiked their guns before running from it. I had to remove obstructions, which the Rebels had placed in the river, by driving down piles and fastening them together with a heavy chain. We steamed up to the obstruction, hitched a chain around a pile and then, backing the boat, drew it out. We kept doing this until we had made an opening wide enough for vessels to pass through. Gen. Foster was waiting in a boat behind us and as soon as the obstructions were removed passed on up the river without trouble. We visited Fort Lee and a naval battery op-

posite the Fort. We arrived in Savannah, Dec. 25th, at three o'clock p. m. Oh! what a looking place it was—destruction and desolation seemed to have left their marks everywhere. I saw Generals Sherman, Logan and Hazen. The next day I received orders to return to Hilton Head and was very glad to leave Savannah. Reached Hilton Head on the 27th and there received orders to take command again of the Edwin Lewis.

"January 6th I was ordered to proceed to Fort Pulaski and lay down a line of telegraph cable from Fort Pulaski to Savannah. We had the cable on board and commenced at once to put it down, finishing the work by the 20th. Was ordered then to proceed to Hilton Head and lay another line of telegraph cable from Hilton Head to Port Royal ferry. We experienced a very rough sea and my men did not relish the job of laying telegraph cables..

"On February 6th I received orders to report at the Navy Yard and take command of the new iron-clad steamers, Savannah and Augusta, which had just arrived from New York. These steamers were bullet proof; but not cannon proof and so were sometimes designated as the "tin-clads." They were armed with Wiard rifled guns, good against infantry but not very efficient in an artillery fight. They had no keel, and were flat bottomed, drawing only five feet of water, just the things for moving around in shallow water.

"February 11th started with 144th on board, in company with fleet of transports and next morning we were entering Bull's Bay, north of Charleston. The troops remained on board the transports until the next day, when they were landed on Bull's Island. On the 17th Gen. Potter, from his flag-ship, directed me to shell the woods near the shore. Eight rounds were fired and during this time the 144th, which had gone on board another transport, was landed in small boats and secured a lodgment on this mainland. Later I was ordered by Gen. Potter to go to Mount Pleasant, opposite Fort Sumter. I thought it a mistake for I never could stand Fort Sumter's guns with the Savannah. The order was given from the flag-ship when quite a wind was blowing and I certainly thought I made a mistake in receiving it; but on asking again I received the same answer and so started at once. When we reached the blockading fleet outside Charleston, we were met with cheers on cheers from the

men; but I could not understand what it all meant. When we came in sight of Sumter, by the aid of my glass, I could see a small U. S. flag flying above the fort. Now everything was clear to me and with my heart jumping up and down I reached the landing at Mt. Pleasant, and after fastening the steamer took the small boat and made for Fort Sumter. Entered on the east side and make myself believe that I am the first Delaware county man to enter Fort Sumter. I found it just as the Rebs. had left it and a great sight it was. I cannot describe my feelings, standing there on the wall where the three smaller guns had been mounted. This was at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th. Later in the day the 144th made its appearance in Mt. Pleasant, coming across the country from where they had landed at Bull's Bay. At four o'clock I was ordered to Charleston. I sailed proudly by Castle Pinkney. but will confess that I was a little afraid of torpedoes and expected every minute to be blown up; but I got there, fastened the steamer, placed a guard on gangplank and then took a look at the city. Oh! what a spectacle! Confusion everywhere. The negroes were shouting, laughing and praying. A colored woman, big enough to eat me up, came toward me, with such evident intent to kiss me that I had to dodge, and all the time she was ejaculating "God bless you, and all the Yankees. God bless every hair of your head." I returned to the boat at nine p. m., and slept sound all night. The next morning an Orderly brought to me an order directing that I should report to Gen. Schimmelfennig at his headquarters in the Citadel, which I did. The General after asking several questions concerning my boat and detachment asked me to look at a map spread out on a marble-top table. Pointing to the Cooper river he said:

"'Now, I want you to coal up, take ten days' rations and go up the Cooper river. When you come to this crook in the river I want you to commence firing. Fire always to the right of the river, never to the left, for two reasons. One is to let the Rebels know you are there and also to let Gen. Potter know your whereabouts, who is marching with troops west of the river. Now, go ahead. One thing more; take away all arms and ammunition you can find in any house along the river.'

"When I returned I had ninety-six different guns, besides powder

flasks and other shooting equipments, which I turned in to the Quartermaster at Hilton Head; but never had a receipt for. The Savannah was the first steamer up the Cooper river and at all the landings I made was greeted with shouting and dancing by negroes, men, women and children. My 'boys' had a good time being supplied with ducks and chickens, besides many other good edibles. We made fast to a cotton dock, some twenty-eight miles from the mouth of the river and waited further orders from Gen. Potter. Was there two days when orders came directing me to return to Charleston, which I did, well pleased with these four days in the heart of Rebeldom.

"After that I was ordered to go up the Ashley river and give protection to the loyal men who desired to go down to Charleston and take the oath of allegiance. Many were turned back and not permitted to go on by a Rebel of the name of 'Sim.' I was to catch him and bring him to Charleston, 'dead or alive.' I laid several traps for him, but somehow he always, 'got wind' of it and escaped. I saw him several times and gave orders to fire, but in some way missed him. I stayed up Ashley river five days and think I did some good, for 'Sim' was not heard of afterward.

"On one occasion while on the Ashley river we saw a large alligator about twenty feet from the boat. One of my men, I forget his name, he belonged to Co. K. and came from Colchester, asked the privilege of shooting it. I gave consent and instructed him to be sure and aim for the eye. He did just as I told him and the monster, eight feet long, rolled over on his back, shot in the eye. This shows what kind of marksmen I had on board. The boys let down the small boat and loaded the alligator and brought it on deck. My colored cook was tickled all over when he saw it and quickly got a knife and cut out the glands in the neck behind the jaw and threw them overboard. He said that this was necessary to keep the meat from tasting strong. I asked him if he intended to cook and eat any part of it. He said: 'Yes, the tail is very good,' and he proceeded to cut it off and split it open. The meat looked white and nice, very much like a large codfish. He cut off several nice slices, parboiled them and next morning fried them with pork and brought them on the table for breakfast. I ate some, but cannot say I relished it much. It tasted good enough, but I was all the time thinking of the nasty

Sergt. George Crawley, Sergt. James L. Clark, Edgar L. Thomas.
James F. Quick. Corp. Cyrus W. Hotchkiss. Joseph B. Gilmore
(Killed and wounded in battle.)

critters as I saw them in the water alive, in groups of five or six, especially in the Rumbly Swamps where the river was so narrow that the side-wheels drew away all the water in front and exposed the alligators lying on the bottom near the shore. To say the least, I am not going to recommend alligator for breakfast.

"When we left the Ashley river we went up the Great Pedee and the Santee river on the same errand as on the Ashley. Was ordered to destroy a railroad bridge over the Santee, which I did, but came near losing two or three men. While there we heard of the assassination of the immortal President, Abraham Lincoln.

"Sunday, April 2d, was ordered, while in Charleston, to go to Georgetown, N. C., and report to Gen. E. E. Potter, joining in an expedition up the Pedee river. I coaled up, laying in a supply of thirty tons, secured one hundred rounds of ammunition for each gun and twenty days' rations for the men. The distance to be run along the coast was seventy-five miles. We left Charleston harbor at seven a. m. the next day. The vessel was in good order, with new side-wheels and engine in perfect working condition. We rushed by Castle Pinkney and Fort Sumter and made the eleven mile buoy in one hour. We had a nice breeze which soon increased to a stiff nor'-wester, and outside the bar it was blowing a gale, and this against our flat bottomed boat caused the sea to strike against the bow of the boat with tremendous force which soon caused the deck planks to loosen from the timbers and guards. Two heavy anchors were piled on; but did not do any good. Then heavy timbers and irons were put on; but without avail. Water came into the hold and filled within two inches of the fires. The iron pilot house and iron sides made the vessel rather topheavy and serious danger from drowning looked us in the face. The Captain and Engineer said: 'We cannot stand this much longer, Lieutenant; the best thing we can do is to go back to Charleston.' I said my orders were to go to Georgetown. We were then about five miles from Bull's Bay and I suggested that we run in there for protection. To this all agreed and at eleven a. m. we were safe in the shelter of that harbor, where we remained during the day and night following. Three steamers had come from Georgetown to Charleston during Sunday afternoon and not having seen anything of the Savannah along the route, reported

her lost in the gale with all on board and the Charleston Courier had such a report in its next issue. The steamer Achilles had been dispatched from Charleston to find us, or to bring relief to any who might have survived.

"Monday morning when we ventured out of the Bay we met the Achilles looking for us. She threw out her lines and took us in tow We reached Georgetown about noon. I found the 157th and 56th N. Y., 25th and 75th Ohio and one colored regiment ready for action; but we soon found that the Rebels had left that section to concentrate against Sherman. We proceeded up the river Pedee a short distance and I shelled the woods. A bridge over the river was destroyed. I then returned to Charleston where I received orders to proceed to Savannah, Ga. I reached that place May 14th and reported to Maj.-Gen. Grover, with orders to turn over all my ordnance for which I was accountable; but the General sent to me thirty men from the 12th Maine and 156th N. Y and ordered me to proceed with them to Augusta, two hundred fifty miles up the Savannah river. We met a steamer coming down which had on board the captured Rebel chief, Jefferson C. Davis. We reached Augusta safely and after a two days' stay returned to Savannah. Here I received orders to proceed to Charleston and turn over my ordnance stores. When this was done, according to orders received from Gen. Gillmore, I returned to Hilton Head and reported to Col. James Lewis."

CHAPTER XXII.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

This chapter is given a place in this history because of the interest which soldier and citizen alike have in the sad, cruel experience which came to so many brave men and because of the service of detached officers and men of the 144th who were detailed for duty in caring for the Andersonville prisoners when paroled.

Most of the material has been furnished by Dr. Bundy, and at the request of the Historian he has written out an account of his experiences and observations as Medical Director of the District of Florida, having special charge of the paroled prisoners. This account is given as follows:

"In accordance with an arrangement between Commissioner Ould of the Confederate Government and Commissioner Mulford of the U. S. Government, Maj. Thompson, Provost Marshal-General of the Department of the South, met an officer of the Confederate Government, under a flag of truce, near Savannah, Ga., and it was then agreed between the two men that 5,000 of the Union prisoners then in Andersonville, Ga., should be sent to Darien, Ga., and exchanged. But transportation in Rebeldom was limited and it was found after this agreement had been entered into that so large a number could not be sent at one time. So a farther understanding was had, that the U. S. Government was to establish a camp at Darien, Ga., under a flag of truce and prisoners be sent in detachments until the whole 5,000 were sent. From this place they were to be sent, as fast as transportation could be obtained to points North, where they might be furloughed and sent home.

"The first installment of prisoners was to arrive at Darien on the 12th of April. Gen. Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South, caused details to be made for the carrying out of these

plans under the immediate supervision of Maj. Thompson, Provost Marshal of the Department of the South. Capt. Frank B. Hart with his Co. G., of the 144th was detailed as guard for the parole camp. Lieut. J. H. McKee, of the same regiment, as Quartermaster, a Capt. Garwood of another regiment, Commissary. Dr. O. T Bundy, Jr., was sent by the Medical Director with directions to establish a field hospital and furnish such medicine and other necessaries as such men would be likely to need. The amount and variety of supplies both of Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments was the most liberal. Our Government, through its officers at Hilton Head, giving direction that everything required by these officers, detailed for this important duty, should be immediately supplied without the formality of having to go through the regular line of travel up to and through the Headquarters of the Department. On the tenth of April this detail under direction of Maj. Grey, of Gen. Gillmore's staff, who had taken Maj. Thompson's place, went on board the transport Annie Marie and proceeded direct to Altemaha Sound, arriving there on the morning of the eleventh, meeting there the gunboat Cimerone, Capt. E. Broadhead, commanding, who had orders to give any assistance he could to further the plans for this exchange of prisoners. In the afternoon Capt. Broadhead took Maj. Grey and others of the party on his launch up to Darien, where efforts were made to open communication with the Confederates, but failing to find any one the party returned to the Sound, and we steamed back to Hilton Head.

"On the 16th orders were given to make a second attempt to open up communications with the Confederates; but with the same results as the first, and the several details were directed to turn over their supplies to the proper officers. No prisoners were sent to Darien; but on the 27th of April word came that these prisoners had been sent to Jacksonville, Fla. The explanation was that in consequence of Gen. Sherman's movements in his 'March to the Sea,' it had been impossible to send these prisoners through to Darien and the Confederates fearing that Gen. Sherman would release them and thereby do away with the formality of an exchange and of course destroy the credit which they were entitled to receive in number of prisoners, by the agreement at Savannah, and so rushed them to Jacksonville, Fla., in advance of Gen. Sherman's troops. As soon as it was known at

Hilton Head that these prisoners were at Jacksonville, Dr. Bundy was directed to proceed at once to that place and take entire charge of the supplies and medical stores and establish a hospital camp, both for the sick and for those requiring only a little medical care.

"The Rebels brought these prisoners as far as Baldwin, Fla., where they paroled them, leaving them to find their way into Jacksonville, a distance of fourteen miles, as best they could. When Dr. Bundy arrived at Jacksonville he found that the Provost Marshal of the place had furnished transportation for as many prisoners as could not march and had sent assistance to the others by way of rations, both of food and of whiskey Three thousand three hundred of the worst conditioned men ever seen had come into the village of Jacksonville—as some of them expressed it, 'born again,' for they were as naked as they were when they first came from their mother's womb.

"The first treatment consisted in clipping their hair and then washing them thoroughly Those who were sickest were placed on straw beds with clean hospital bedding.

"The Field Hospital was established on the bank of the St. John's river, south of the town. Forty-two hospital tents were set up and used. Dr Bundy had twenty-three medical officers, five medical cadets and two regular army Hospital Stewards to assist him. This force was by the hardest kind of work made to do the duties of the camp and hospital. Dr. Henry Balzar of New York acting Assistant Surgeon, was made Executive Officer and well did he perform his duties. His testimony on the Wirz trial at Washington is a matter of record and a portion of it is given in connection with this article. Dr Bundy was in the far West at the time of the Wirz trial and so was not found in time to secure his testimony. Later he testified before the committee appointed by Congress to enquire into the treatment of Union prisoners of war. The report of this committee was never published and so the true condition of our soldiers in Andersonville was never officially published except as it appeared in the testimony of witnesses on the Wirz trial.

"It was the first thought of these prisoners on coming within our lines to write letters home and these letters all spoke of their need of money. Before a reply could possibly reach them they were sent North by hospital boats and these replies which filled four or five

bushel baskets were forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, direct from Jacksonville, through the U. S. mail. It was first thought best to send these letters back to the writers, but the work of opening them and finding out the writers' names added to the danger there was that the money therein contained would not find its way to the proper person. It was thought best to send them to Washington as before stated.

"None of these soldiers ever reached their regiments; but were sent home from the parole camps in the North where the hospital boats left them. A picture of a group of these prisoners, taken as they came into Jacksonville, accompanies this article and is a faithful picture of some of the best dressed among them. Other pictures were taken and appeared on the Wirz trial. In the care and disposition of these prisoners the Government took immediate steps and without delay hospital boats or transports, fitted out with supplies of all kinds and furnished with a Surgeon and Hospital Steward were sent to Jacksonville and these men taken on and sent North. The dealers in fruits and canned stuffs supplied all that they had in store, receiving their pay from the Commissary of Subsistence. Blankets and clothing of all kinds were given to the men out and out. A ship load of oranges were sent from the Red river, Fla., and dealt out to the men as many as they could eat. There were buried at this point ninety-eight of these Andersonville prisoners. The report of the sick and also of the deaths is now in the hands of Dr. O. T Bundy, Deposit, N. Y

"The order of Gen. Imboden, published in this chapter, was furnished to me by one of the Andersonville prisoners—he had kept it in his possession for a long time. It was read to the prisoners in all the prisons under General Imboden's command and shows for itself the kind of talk that the people of the Confederacy were accustomed to listen to. To one not acquainted with the interior of these prison pens it would appear that the guards were Christian gentlemen and the Union soldiers bands of savages. The testimony of Dr. Balzar furnishes evidence of the kind of savages these Christian gentlemen (?) had to contend with.

"The following is a copy of the testimony of Dr. Henry Balzar on trial of Major Henry Wirz for murder. Major Wirz was the

Soldiers photographed at Jacksonville, Fla., immediately on exchange from Andersonville Prison in 1865.

keeper of Andersonville prison during a large part of the time of its existence and immediately responsible for the inhuman treatment of prisoners which resulted in such a long death roll and the untold suffering of the survivors, both before and after release. He was found guilty of the charge and suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

"Dr. Balzar's testimony gives a more vivid picture of the condition to which these Andersonville prisoners were reduced.

TESTIMONY ON TRIAL OF HENRY WIRZ.

September 21st, 1865.

DR. HENRY BALZAR FOR PROSECUTION.

"My position was acting Assistant Surgeon and Contract Surgeon. I was stationed at Hilton Head, S. C., twenty-seven months. I had occasion to treat the prisoners returned from Andersonville, at Jacksonville, Fla., from the 1st of May to the 26th. I was ordered there on the 28th of April. There arrived at Jacksonville on the 1st of May, 3,250 prisoners and on the same day I arrived, 50 more came. They were in a most horrible condition, nearly naked. If they did have anything on it was only rags. They were covered with filth and lice. They had sores all over them and a great many of them were living skeletons. The most prominent disease among them was scurvy and diarrhoea. The disorder seemed to be a symptom of the scurvy, not the ordinary camp diarrhoea that we see in our army The men got better as soon as they got better treatment and fresh vegetables. Fresh vegetables generally increased our ordinary diarrhoea. A great number of the prisoners had their arms and legs swelled up three or four times their natural size and actually black with extravasated blood. They had ulcers three or four inches in diameter on their arms and calves of their legs. Some of them had lost eyes from ulceration of the anterior portion of the cornea. Some of them were totally blind no doubt from extravasation of blood as well as from fluid in the posterior parts of the eye. A good many were idiotic and demented from softening of the brain, resulting no doubt, from long suffering. Bad nourishment and exposure to the

weather would cause that. There were 3,300 at Jacksonville altogether, and I do not believe there were 200 who did not require treatment more or less.

"From the 1st of May to the 26th of May, when the last of them were taken away, there had died between 80 and 90. The 3,300 were not there all the time. On the 9th of May 1,300 and 1,400 were taken away, part to the hospital at Hilton Head and part to Annapolis. On the 15th or 16th of May there was another batch taken away so that on the 26th of May, when the hospital steamer Cosmopolitan came to take off the balance, there were only from 250 to 300 men left there. I know from the records that between 40 and 50 died in the hospital at Hilton Head. I do not believe that one-half of them will ever again be fit for their former occupations. I take it for granted that they were mostly mechanics and farmers. I do not believe they will ever be strong enough to perform the same amount of work.

Four photographic pictures, one of them being already in evidence and the others being subsequently put in evidence, were then shown to the witness.

"I have seen cases similar to those, I have seen numbers of them, not individual cases; but I might say, by the dozen. Long continued improper and insufficient food, and exposure to the weather produce this condition of things among these prisoners; to the sun as well as to the cold and rain storms. I also saw several cases of gangrene produced, no doubt, by exposure to cold and (the latter part of April) to the sun. From the history given by the men their feet commenced to blister and all vitality left their limbs. I did not meet with these pecularities of disease in treating the soldiers of our army. I have been in the service three years and eight months, and during that time I have seen only one case of scurvy in our army, and I have been where there was a chance to get it, on the Peninsula.

"I did not find it necessary to make amputations in treating these returned prisoners. They were too far gone. They died two or three days after they came to Jacksonville. I made no amputations on the survivors.

Cross-examined by Counsel:

"I was educated as a physician in New York City. I had been

in practice two or three months before going to Jacksonville. I was in the hospital as surgeon about twenty-three months before these prisoners came to me. These 3,300 prisoners arrived between the 28th of April and the 1st of May, 1865. I know they came from Andersonville from the statement of nearly every one of them, and from the official lists of the Provost Marshal-General of the Department of the South—official reports are sent with them. I know that all these 3,300 came from there. I know nothing about Andersonville myself, Thank God."

"HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,

"WEST OF SAVANNAH RIVER.

"Augusta, Ga., Feb. 15th, 1865.

"General Orders No. 2.

"I. In consequence of a recent meeting and attempted escape of prisoners from the Military Prison at Cahaba, Ala., it is ordered that if any prisoner or prisoners of war confined in any of the Military Prisons in the States of Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi shall engage in any meeting or attempt by force to escape, the guard shall instantly fire upon the mutineer, and if necessary upon the whole body of prisoners, until perfect order is restored, and every prisoner found with arms in his hands at the time of any meeting or forcible attempt to escape shall be instantly shot to death, and this penalty will in no case be remitted where such armed prisoners are overpowered by surrendering to the guard on the suppression of a meeting.

"II. The Brigadier-General commanding, directs that all prisoners of War who conduct themselves in an orderly manner shall be treated with humanity becoming the Christian People of the Confederate States, who notwithstanding the barbarous atrocities inflicted upon them by a cruel and merciless foe have not yet learned to forget their own high civilization; but he is resolved that no ruffianism shall be tolerated amongst the prisoners under his control.

"III. This order will be published to those confined in the pris-

ons of this Department and their own conduct will then determine whether their lives are spared or not.

"By Order

"BRIG.-GEN'L I. D. IMBODEN,

"G. W McPHAIL,

"A. D C. and A. A. A. G.

"Official

"R. B. THOMAS,

"A. A. A. G."

This order is quite in keeping with and exhibits something of the same trend of thought and feeling which moved the Confederate General, John R. Winder, Provost Marshal-General of the Confederacy, to issue his famous order No. 13, and to boast that, "I am killing off more men than twenty regiments."

The following is a copy of Order No. 13:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY PRISONS,

"ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., July 27th, 1864.

"Order No. 13.

"The officer on duty and in charge of the Battery of Florida Artillery at the time, will, upon receiving notice that the enemy has approached within seven miles of this post, open upon the stockades without reference to the situation beyond these lines of defense.

"JOHN R. WINDER,

"Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

"Provost Marshal-General."

CHAPTER XXIII.

RAISING THE FLAG ON SUMTER—MUSTER-OUT—HOME.

On our return from Charleston the Regiment resumed the routine of camp and guard duty As news of Sherman's victorious march northward came back to us and Grant's and Sheridan's brilliant movements were "wig-wagged" down the coast the "beginning of the end" seemed at hand and expectation ran high of a speedy ending of the War, and a return home.

The fateful 13th day of April, the fourth anniversary of the lowering the flag on Sumter, came and with it a great company from the North and a much larger company from all the surroundings, gathering at Charleston to witness the return of the old flag to its rightful place.

What a glorious series of events marked the surroundings in which to fix the historic scene! It is true the background was all shaded with the sombre coloring of blood shed, lives lost, hearts and homes bereaved, and in the near foreground the gloom that shadowed all the land because the grand moving spirit in all the mighty movements of these years was suddenly removed. But these dark shadings serve only to make the picture of loyalty to country and to flag to stand out in distinct relief and brilliant coloring.

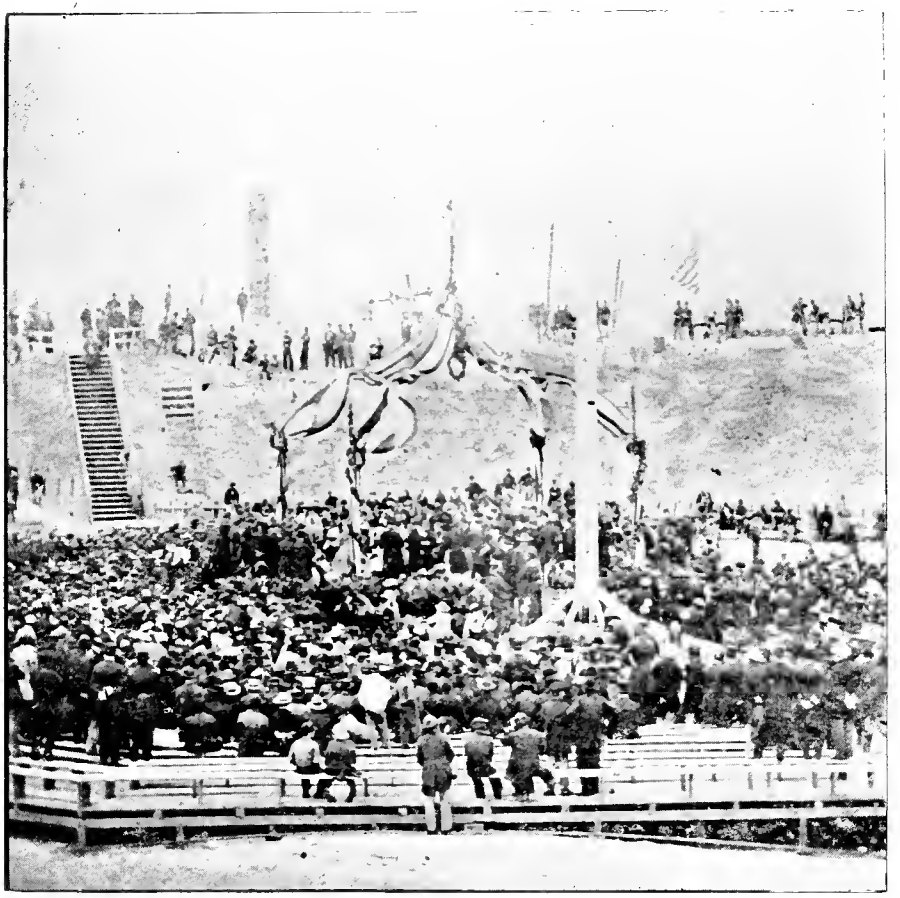
Between the 13th day of April, 1861 and this of 1865, what heroic deeds on battle fields, patient endurance in siege and on march, in camp and bivouac; what suffering in hospital and in prison, what tears and heart ache in the home; what a wealth of money and material expended, all that the flag might be returned to the flag-staffs from which they had been torn and float free over the free in every portion of the land beloved. All this enriched with a glorious coloring all these surroundings, making them lustrous on the pages of history, growing brighter as the years go by.

The day so long looked for was bright and beautiful—an ideal day for out of door service and ceremony. With the sunrise gun, flags flew out over all the forts and fortifications in Charleston and its surroundings, and from every mast-head on the vessels that now dotted the harbor or lined the piers, and with the Stars and Stripes long lines of bunting, representing the flags of every nation. Even Charleston, the heart of Rebeldom itself, was in gala dress; albeit there were many within its walls whose hearts were sad and breaking and heads were bowed because of a "Lost Cause," saturated with the best blood of the Confederacy.

The city was full of guests all uninvited, 'tis true, yet quite at home, and these early threaded their way down to the piers and soon the harbor was alive with boats making their way over to the battered dock of Fort Sumter There was a large representation from the 144th, nearly all its officers not on duty, with a large sprinkling of the men, together with the Band. The 144th Band had the honor of playing for all the services at the Flag Raising at Fort Sumter. From all the forces in and about Charleston, both of army and navy, there were large representations. The occasion had an especial interest to them, for all these many months they had been looking forward to such a time as this—it was the fruition of hope secured by earnest effort.

Upon the temporary platform erected within the Fort were representatives of the Government, officers of rank in Army and Navy representative citizens, both lay and clerical but the central figures were the little band of those, who four years before had filed out of the Fort after saluting and lowering their flag. Major, now General Anderson, was the central figure of this group. With him was Rev Matthew Harris, the chaplain who had invoked God's blessing upon the nation and its flag when its folds were given to the breeze in 1861; Sergt. Peter Hart was with his leader, bearing the treasured flag carefully locked in the old mail bag of the Fort. The gallant band of Marines, survivors of those who had in 1863 made such a brave assault on the stronghold with intent to capture it, were there.

At about one p. m., the services were begun with music by the 144th Band, then a service of sacred song, followed by prayer by the



Ceremonies attending the return of the Old Flag to its rightful place on Fort Sumter, April 13, 1865.

old chaplain. Psalms of victory and rejoicing were read responsively by minister and audience. At intervals of the service, Joseph Hoxie, a veteran singer whose voice had been heard on platforms all over the North voicing the songs of freedom, gave several selections. Adjutant-General Townsend read the dispatch of Maj. Anderson in which he announced to the Government at Washington his surrender of the Fort. Sergt. Hart then advanced and unlocking the old mail bag drew forth the precious flag. Its appearance was greeted with an ovation of cheering. Gen. Anderson received the flag at the hands of Sergt. Hart and holding it in his hands he voiced his thanksgiving to God for his goodness in so ordering that the opportunity of the day was vouchsafed. Then unfolding the flag, he fastened to it, assisted by the Sergeant, a wreath of evergreen and roses, fitting emblems of the North and South, and attached the halyards to the flag. With hands trembling with emotion he pulled the rope until the flag swung clear, when hundreds of hands of fair ladies and brave men assisted in the glad service of hauling it up. As the breeze caught it some of the roses from the wreath were loosened and as they fell were caught by eager hands and are treasured still as valued souvenirs of the occasion. As soon as the flag was in its place at the top of the flagstaff, Gen. Anderson s daughter stepped forward and kissed her father a fitting testimony to her love and his loyalty to the flag, at the same time cheer after cheer went up from the great assembly, rending the air This was followed by a great hush when tears of joy, more eloquent than the mighty volume of voice, testified to the pent-up feelings of patriotic fervor glowing and burning in the hearts of those present. Tears flowed freely down the cheeks of fair women, who had prayed, and bronzed men who had fought and prayed for this day But other voices had joined in the mighty volume of sound which saluted the restored flag. From out the war vessels in the harbor and from all the forts and batteries that were in and encircling the harbor flashed and thundered the great guns whose voices echoed and re-echoed over the waters out to the great ocean and spoke to the heart of the city and country around the good word of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

It was a most timely, joy-crowning word that came as the great company was gathered rejoicing within the battered walls of Sumter

—that signaled message that ran down the coast line from the battle-field of the North—Appomattox! It was a fitting time to "look up." Dr. Richard S. Stows of Brooklyn, N. Y., voiced the feelings of the overflowing hearts in a prayer of thanksgiving and praise with fervent appeal for continued and abiding blessing upon the country, the entire country, with peace established in righteousness.

The great pulpit orator of his time and country, Henry Ward Beecher, followed with that eloquent address which echoes still in the voice of a younger generation, fitting in our educational institutions to do worthily the work when it shall be committed to them by their fathers. And yet, eloquent as were the words spoken, the occasion was larger than mere words could compass. It was a day of prophetic import which led hearts to look out and up and to join with deepest fervor in the closing exercise of the day—the Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

In sharp contrast with this day's experience of excessive joy was that of April 18th when the sad word reached us of the death of our great-hearted President and Commander-in-Chief. Unspoken, but felt were the words of Walt Whitman:

"O, Captain! My Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O, heart! heart! heart!
O, the bleeding drops of red
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead."

In their great grief and impotent wrath there came into the hearts of soldiers all unused to harbor such feelings, thoughts of revenge; but a later thought suggested what now we know, that there was grief in the South as well as the North over what seemed to them the untimely death of one whom they had come to feel was their friend, one who could and would help them in adversity. These contrasts of joy and grief were emphasized on the 30th when we received the glad news of Johnson's surrender to Gen. Sherman, the great chieftain

himself reaching Hilton Head on the same boat that brought the news, while all day, at intervals of a half hour, the firing of the funeral guns reminded us that the dead President was being conveyed to his last resting place.

CHAPTER XXIV

MUSTER-OUT.

All these events were hastening the end and early in June the company commanders received orders to prepare the papers for the muster-out of their companies. This was a work involving special care, since every man whose name had appeared on the rolls of the company must have his name with his exact war record recorded in the muster-out rolls.

Col. Lewis, soon after the discharge of the regiment, prepared a statement which was published in the Delaware Republican, in answer to some criticisms that were in circulation. This recites in such detail the circumstances of our muster-out that it is given in full:

"DELHI, Aug. 8th, 1868.

"EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

"As there are so many false reports in circulation with reference to the muster-out and final discharge of the 144th N. Y Vol., I deem it proper to give a statement of the facts.

"I was in New York on the 1st day of June and saw Gov Fenton at the Astor House. I requested the Governor to use his influence to have the Regiment mustered out at once, for I knew that there was a desire at Post and Department Headquarters to retain the Regiment until the expiration of its term of service. The Governor said he would telegraph to Secretary Stanton and General Grant the next day, and urge our immediate discharge. He also assured me that the Regiment could be sent to Delhi for final discharge and payment. The Governor expected at that time to be able to arrange so that it could be done, but subsequent events rendered it impossible. I returned to the South and reached Hilton Head, S. C., on the 5th day of

June. An order had just been received at Department Headquarters for the muster-out of all regiments whose term of service expired previous to Oct. 1865.

"The company officers, acting upon the information that such an order had been received at Department Headquarters, commenced at once to prepare the papers for the muster-out of their respective companies. Great care had been taken by the officers previous to that time to prepare the original muster-in rolls of every man in the Regiment. This had caused much labor, for many of the recruits who joined the Regiment last fall, came without any papers. The order for the muster-out of the Regiment was received at Regimental Headquarters on the 7th day of June; but the company officers had commenced work on their muster-out rolls and they faithfully continued that work until Thursday the 15th of June, when I reported to Department Headquarters that all the papers necessary for the muster-out of the Regiment were complete. The steamer Arago was then at Hilton Head and would sail on the 18th of June. It remained for the mustering out officer to examine, compare and sign about 900 discharges. The amount of labor devolving upon the officers of a regiment and the Mustering Officer, in connection with the muster-out of a regiment, can only be appreciated by those who have had experience at it.

The Mustering Officer told me on Thursday the 15th of June that he could complete his work so that the Regiment might go if the Arago could be detained until Monday the 19th or Tuesday the 20th. I saw General Gillmore and he said he would detain the Arago two days if the Mustering Officer could complete the work in that time. By Saturday the 17th the Mustering Officer saw that it would be impossible to complete the papers and the Arago was not detained.

"On the receipt of the order for muster-out, I found that there were about sixty men in the Regiment who would have to be transferred to other organizations in accordance with the provisions of the order. I wrote to Governor Fenton stating the facts and requesting him to use his influence to procure an order for the muster-out of every man in the Regiment. I also wrote to Hon. S. F. Miller requesting him to go to Albany and use his influence together with the Governor, to procure the order, and I enclosed to him a copy of my

communication to the Governor Mr. Miller went to Albany, and with the Governor sent a telegram to General Grant which procured from General Grant a telegraphic order to Gen. Gillmore to have the whole Regiment mustered out. This order was received at Hilton Head, Friday, the 16th. It necessitated some changes in muster-out papers; but did not cause any delay.

The Mustering Officer and his assistants were barely able to complete our papers on the 25th of June so that we could embark on the 26th. The Regiment was not relieved from any of the duties that it was performing at Hilton Head until the 25th of June, and it was not entirely relieved from duty until the morning of the 26th, the day we embarked. Before leaving Hilton Head, I requested from Department Headquarters, an order to proceed directly to the place of final discharge and payment; but could not get it, and was told I did not need it. We arrived in New York on the 29th of June, late in the afternoon. As soon as I saw the Regiment safely quartered, I telegraphed to Governor Fenton as to the possibility of our being paid off and discharged at Delhi. He answered at once that it could not be done. This was done in the evening, and did in no way delay the Regiment.

"As I could not procure transportation without an order from the Chief Mustering Officer in New York, I reported to him as early as possible on the morning of the 30th and urged him to order the Regiment to Elmira as I felt certain we would be paid off at that place. He said he could not, as Elmira was in the western division of the state and Delaware county was in the northern; but said he would telegraph to Col. Townsend, Chief Mustering Officer of the northern division at Albany for instruction and directed me to return to the office in two hours. I returned at the hour appointed, but no reply had been received from Col. Townsend. As it was getting late in the day, and I was anxious to get the Regiment out of New York City, I again urged the Chief Mustering Officer to give me an order to go to Elmira and called his attention to a paragraph in the General Orders from the War Department, in accordance with which we were mustered out, which indicated that the Regiment should be sent to Elmira without reference to which division of the State we belonged in, and also to the fact that our books and papers, which had all been

boxed up by the Mustering Officer at Hilton Head, were directed to the Chief Mustering Officer at Elmira. He insisted that he could not do it and gave me orders to report with the Regiment to Col. Townsend at Albany Acting Regimental Quartermaster Bradford, who was with me at the time proceeded at once to the Quartermaster's office and procured transportation for the Regiment to Albany. We reached Albany the next morning, July 1st and I reported to Col. Townsend. He told me that he did not receive the telegram from the Chief Mustering Officer until late in the afternoon of the 30th and telegraphed him to send the Regiment to Elmira, calling his attention to the same paragraph in General Order, War Department, to which I had referred him.

"Col. Townsend did not wish us to remain at Albany as there was more to be done there than at Elmira, and he did not wish to take the responsibility of incurring the extra expense for transportation in sending the Regiment to Elmira, so he telegraphed to Washington for instructions. On the afternoon of July 2d, I received an order from Col. Townsend to report with Regiment to the Chief Mustering Officer at Elmira. Lieut. Bradford procured transportation immediately; but they were unable to make up a train on the Central Railroad sufficiently large to carry the Regiment, until about noon on the third, when we left Albany. We reached Elmira on the evening of July 4th, having spent most of the day in Canandaigua. Adjutant Cannon reported to the Chief Mustering Officer at Elmira that evening and I reported to him the next morning, and found that he could commence on the papers the next day.

"I also found that he could not have commenced on our papers any sooner, even if the Regiment had been sent directly from New York to Elmira; for the organization on whose papers he was at work, was in Elmira before we could have possibly reached there. Work was commenced on our muster-out rolls on the 6th of July and faithfully attended by every officer who had anything to do with it until the Regiment was paid off on the 13th. It is but just to the officers connected with the mustering and pay departments at Elmira to say that they were faithful, energetic and gentlemanly There was no unnecessary delay there.

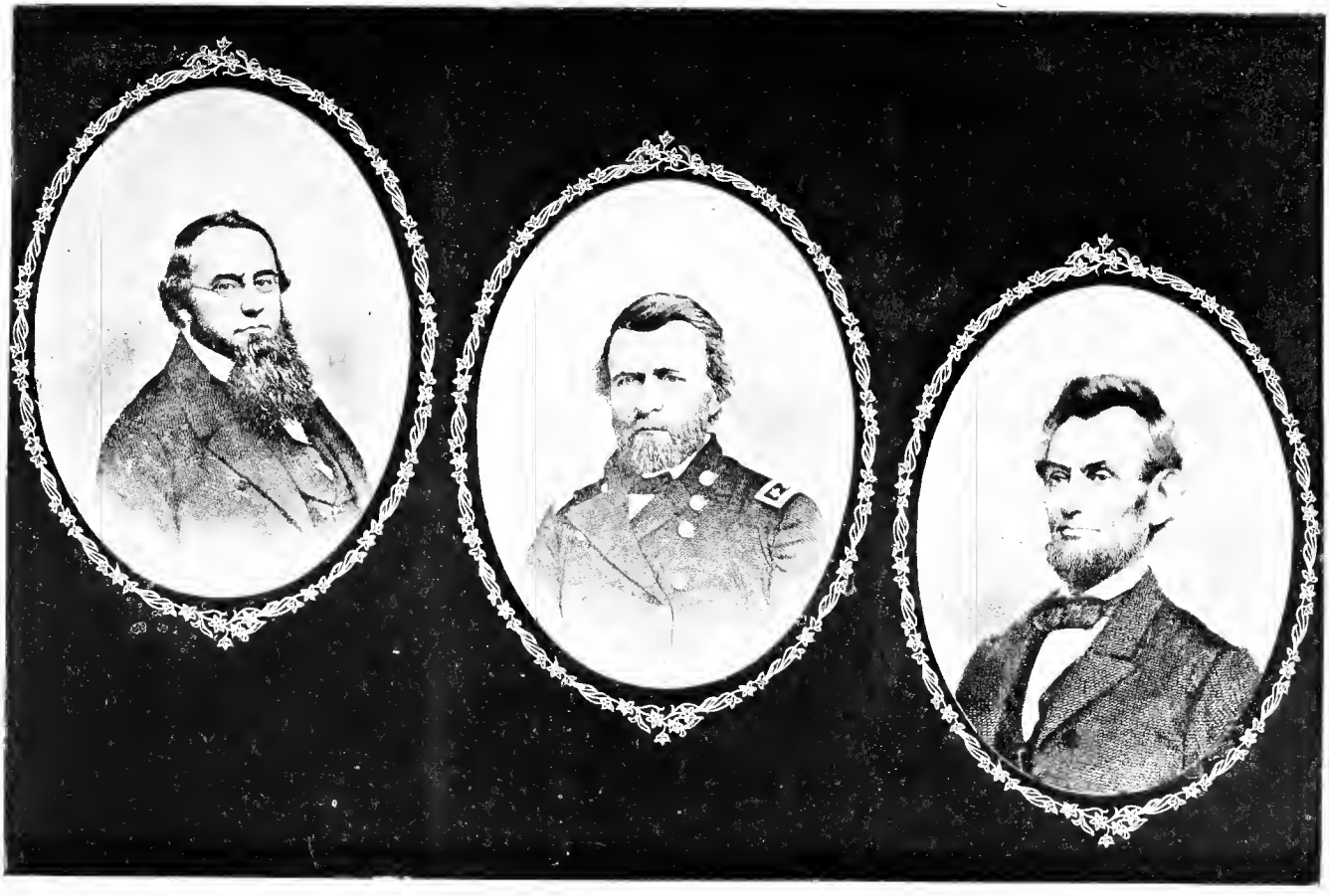
"I will answer definite complaints that have been made with reference to the muster-out, and then I am done.

"It has been said that other regiments from the Department of the South were paid off and had gone home before the 144th N. Y Vol. The facts are as follows: The 127th, 128th, 144th and 157th N. Y V., the 17th Conn. Vol., the 107th Ohio Vol., and other regiments in the Department received the order for mustering out at or near the same time. The 144th N. Y Vol. numbered about 900 officers and men and the other regiments numbered from 300 to 600. The 144th was the first to reach New York, the 127th reached that city eight days later, the 107th Ohio sixteen days later, the 128th and 157th something over twenty days later, and no other regiments from that Department have yet reached that place. The 144th was paid off Thursday July 13th. The fact that the 4th of July occurred after our arrival and before final payment, causing a delay of at least one day. The 127th N. Y V., was paid off on Monday, the 17th of July, the 157th on Monday the 31st, and when the other regiments were paid I do not know; but certainly not before the 144th.

"It has been said that the absence of myself and other officers from Elmira for short periods of time, delayed the payment of the Regiment. The final discharge was not delayed one moment by the absence of officers.

"Bitter complaints have been made with reference to the quarters and rations of the men at Elmira. The barracks were not well located, but they were as good as could be expected where troops were continually coming and going and no regular system of policing could be carried on. The rations were not good the first day; but on the morning of the second day I made complaint to Col. Lewis the Post Commander. He at once gave his personal attention to the matter, and from that time forth the rations were abundant and good, although the coffee was not as good as the men were accustomed to make with their excellent cooking arrangements in camp. The most of the men boarded in town after the first meal or two, and of course their ideas of the rations obtained from those meals were not correct.

"The statement that any of the men suffered from being tyrannically shut up in the barracks is not true. From the time we reached New York the men were given every privilege possible, and it is but



Edwin M. Stanton, Secty. of War. Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant President A. Lincoln.

just to them to say that they did not abuse their privilege, and that they received in New York, Albany, Canandaigua and Elmira the highest praise for their soldierly appearance and gentlemanly behavior.

"In the matter of muster-out, final discharge and payment of the Regiment, it does not seem that any blame can attach itself to any one except the party responsible for our having been sent to Albany. This was either Gen. Gillmore for not giving me an order to proceed directly to Elmira, the Chief Mustering Officer in New York for putting a wrong construction on an order from the War Department, or myself for being in too great haste to leave New York City.

"The facts are before you and I must leave each one to judge for himself.

"Respectfully,

"JAMES LEWIS."

The Regiment during its stay at Hilton Head had made for itself a large place in the hearts of not only the military authorities, but in that of the citizens as well. As Col. Lewis has intimated in the article just quoted, there was at both Post and Department Headquarters a very ardent desire that the Regiment should remain at Hilton Head until the expiration of its term of service. Gen. Foster, when assigned to another Department was anxious to have the Regiment accompany him. The Charleston Courier, published at Charleston, S. C., and the Palmetto Herald, published at Hilton Head, speaking for the people, gave us warm testimonials of regard and published long articles reviewing the history of the Regiment.

It was Monday, June 26th, 1865, when we bade farewell to Dixie. As we rested "in place" near our old camping ground with all our movable goods in knapsacks, waiting for final orders, there was one characteristic scene which comes back vividly—the swarm of negroes despoiling our vacated camp, and especially when loaded with *impedimenta* of all sorts, carefully poised upon the head; boards, kettles, straw ticks, cast off clothing, all variety of left behind things. Nelt. Brant marshaled them all in line on the parade ground and marched them around to the old time-keeping order, "Hay foot, straw

foot; now you've got it and left, left," until compelled by the officers to desist. It was a sort of melo-dramatic climax of our stay in Dixie.

It was about noon when we went aboard the good steamer, Fulton, which, with its consort, the Arago, had a special interest for us, since for so many months they had been our regular line of communication with the North. So, often we had "sighted" them outside of the harbor and then waited with what patience we could for them to "round-to" and make their way up to the dock, and then wait still further until the mail found its way out to camp and was distributed. What a letter hungry lot the soldiers were.

Our trip North on the Fulton did not furnish any very stirring incidents—a quiet sea, a quiet sail, a calm content, we were going home. And yet, there were "ripples." That incident of the soldier who filled up with spiritus frumenti and then tried to smash the anchor chain with his head and when he came to himself next morning moralized: "It don't pay to hire out to the Government for sixteen dollars a month to break up pig iron with your head." And then there was that "sprig" of the navy who chose the "chief seat" at the table and made such sage comments on the lax discipline of the 144th with sundry comments on the diminutive mental caliber of its officers, which led up to that sub-voce interview of Capt. Marvin and Lieut. Clark when seated beside the "sprig" on the deck. One suggested: "I guess he's Captain of a canal boat on the Erie canal." "May be Captain; but I tell you what, I'd like to buy him for what he's worth, and sell him for what he thinks he's worth." Sequel A wordy encounter with Lieut. Gibbons, followed by a brief fistic. Climax: Lieut. Clark holding the Ensign at arm's length by the throat and saying blandly to Col. Lewis as peacemaker: "Colonel, let me kiss him for his mother." For the rest of the voyage the Ensign was a self-made prisoner in his own room.

Little incidents served to amuse. The school of porpoise that lined out like skirmishers abreast the steamer, keeping pace with it, furnished a pleasing diversion. The soldiers leaning against the rail yelled the familiar orders: "Come up on the left." "Guide right." "Come up in the center" "Be careful of your intervals." "Rally by fours." Some one fired a shot and they disappeared with the command: "Rally on the reserve." With some there was special

matter of regret with special aggravation. When they made the voyage down the coast to Folly Island they slept on deck, had a ravenous appetite with little besides hardtack and coffee to satisfy it and now with a cabin passage and a full table there was a squeamish appetite with frequent and sudden retreats from table to deck with every day a growing leanness of body

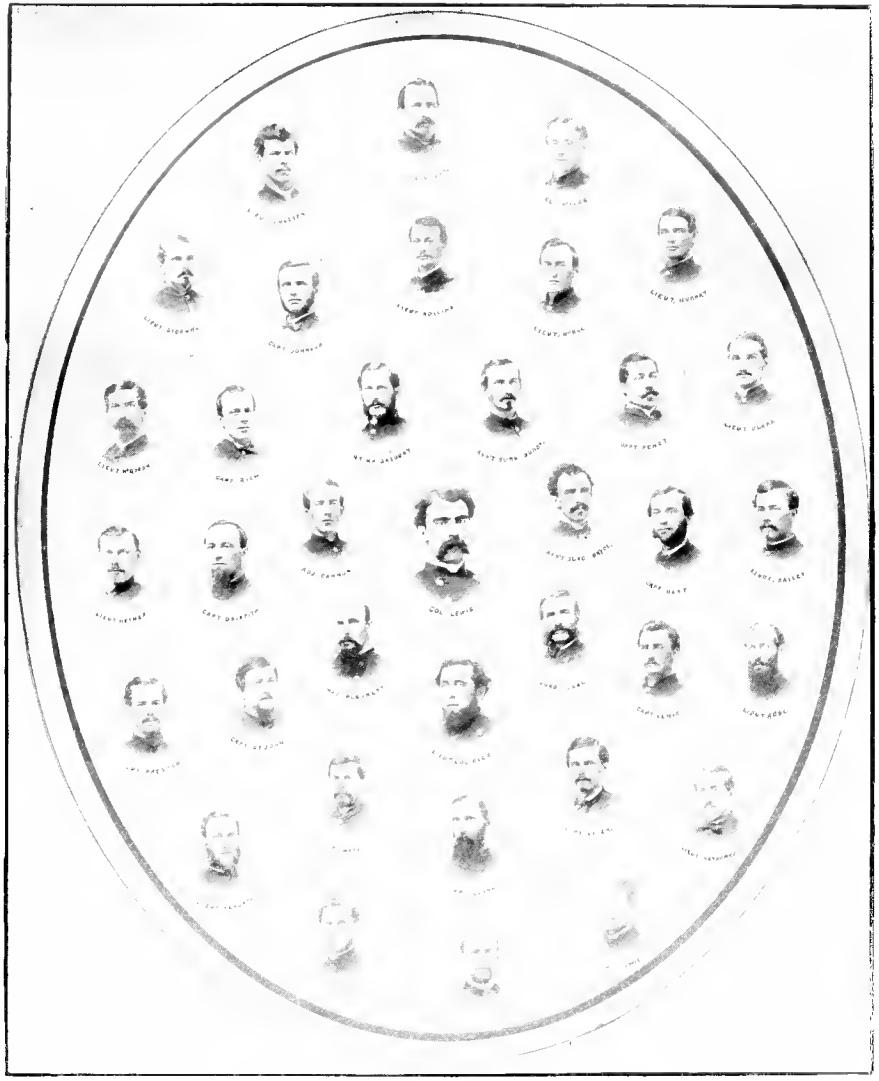
We reached New York on Thursday, the 29th, and late in the afternoon the Regiment found itself the guests of the 71st N. Y S. M., and comfortably quartered in their barracks, where we remained until afternoon of the next day. Two remembered incidents of this stay are the receiving of the new stand of colors, presented by the ladies of Delaware county and the presentation to Ed. Judd, our most efficient and faithful Drum-Major, of a beautiful snare drum. Friday evening found us aboard the John Brooks enjoying the beautiful scenery of the Hudson. A good breakfast, provided by the citizens of Albany awaited us. While sojourning at the Capital City the Regiment had its last experience of tent life. The weather was unfavorable and with restricted opportunities of visiting hen roosts, pig pens, fruit orchards, straw stacks, and of appropriating fence rails, loose boards and other foragable property, life in camp was not as luxurious as in Dixie, and so the men were glad to take the cars for Elmira.

In the early morning of the 4th of July we captured Canandaigua or at least commenced the assault on the place with stirring music by the Drum Corps, followed by the Band and later in the day completed the conquest by joining in all the services, and in turn Canandaigua captured us in the cordial reception given, the royal dinner prepared for us, the real hearty greeting to returned soldiers. The afternoon found us on the cars running down the Chemung valley, with colors flying, making the echoes ring with soldier cheers. It was a glad, happy day.

Elmira reached, the work of mustering out was begun and one by one the companies were paid off and as fast as paid made their way back to the homes in Delaware county and elsewhere. During the time of waiting the officers made their home in the Hathaway House and the men, those who chose, in the soldiers' barracks, but most of them in boarding houses in the city. But even here soldier

instincts and habits prevailed. One day an officer in passing a group of soldiers, members of Co. H., who were domiciled in quarters just opposite the Elmira Female College, noted that they were intently watching something going on in the opposite grounds. An inquiry elicited the reply: "We are trying to capture the College—don't you see our scout out yonder. We are trying to flank it. We made an attack in front and opened communication with some friends inside and had our line well established with free communcation; but our enemy the Preceptress interrupted it, captured our communications, destroyed our line and has established a strong guard there. But we will open the line—see our scout." Looking in the direction indicated a small boy was seen to dodge behind an abutment, while from a number of windows the laughing, watching faces of a number of girls could be seen. Then a line with a letter was lowered to the boy and another letter was attached. In a few moments "the scout" was with the soldiers, the letter read and a return answer prepared.

This was the beginning of "assaults" carried on by individual soldiers and which have resulted in establishing soldier homes all over Delaware county and up and down through the country which give cordial welcome to the traveler and sojourner; but reserving always the warmest greetings and the most cordial welcome for comrades of the 144th.



Commissioned Officers of Regiment when Mustered Out at Elmira, N. Y., July, 1865.

CHAPTER XXV

OUR FLAGS—WELCOME HOME.

The flags of a Regiment become so much a part of it that its history is not complete without their life and history. Just before leaving Camp Delaware the ladies of Delaware county procured and presented to the Regiment a beautiful stand of colors, an account of which appears in an opening chapter.

The following letter, written by Col. Lewis to Mrs. H. D. Gould, of Delhi, N. Y., gives in brief the history of these colors and their condition at the date of writing, with suggestions as to new flags:

"HEADQUARTERS 144TH N. Y VOL.,

"DEVAUX'S NECK, Dec. 22, 1864.

"MRS. H. D. GOULD:

"*Respected Friend* I take the liberty to write to you with regard to our Regimental Colors, for, if I recollect correctly, you were the President of the Committee of the ladies of Delaware county who presented the Stand of Colors to the Regiment. The fact is the Colors are so entirely used up that we cannot unfurl them. In the fight at Honey Hill the staff of the United States flag was struck with a piece of shell which slightly wounded Corporal Harry Puffer, Co. C., who was carrying it. We came out on this expedition with 400 armed men and officers and have had just 100 killed and wounded.

"Our Color Guard consisted of seven Corporals, and of these Daniel H. Myers, Co. G., was mortally wounded, (since dead), George Makley, Co. I., dangerously wounded; Harry Puffer, Co. C., and James A. Hess, Co. A., were slightly wounded at the battle of Honey Hill and Cyrus W Hotchkiss, Co. K., was killed at Devaux's

Neck, Dec. 9th. Our Color Bearer, Sergt. Leonard H. Huguiner, Co. A., arose from a sick bed to come out with us and bore the colors gallantly, through the battle of Honey Hill, but after that, was taken down with fever and compelled to return to Hilton Head. Although this is the post of danger our non-commissioned officers are willing and anxious to fill any vacancy in the Color Guard.

"Capt. J. D. Penet, Co. A., was the first one struck in the Regiment. A solid shot nearly severed his foot from the leg and as he was being carried from the field he said to his company: 'They have hit me; but do your duty boys.' As he passed me he said: 'Colonel, I had my right foot in the wrong place that time.' The next shot mortally wounded private Peter H. VanBuren, Co. H., and he bore it like a hero. This was when we were advancing to the battle of Honey Hill. Soon after we became engaged, 1st Lieut. Frank T Hine, commanding Co. I—color company—was severely wounded in the knee joint by a musket ball, (afterward died of wound.) As we crossed a road running at a right angle to the one along which we were advancing the left of the Regiment came under a terrific fire from the Rebel battery and breastworks and 2d Lieut. James W Mack, Co. F., was killed, and 2d Lieut. H. E. Bailey, Co. H., was slightly wounded. During the day 64 enlisted men were killed and wounded. At Devaux's Neck, Dec. 6th we had six enlisted men wounded. Although engaged Dec. 7th at the same place we were so fortunate as not to have any one injured. In our advance toward the railroad from our present position, Dec. 9th, we had three enlisted men killed and twenty-three wounded.

"All these have fallen, to bear in the face of the enemy with credit to themselves and in a manner to do honor to the donors, the Colors you gave us and I have deemed it only proper that the ladies of Delaware county should be informed of the condition of our flags. We are compelled to use a guidon for a flag to 'show our colors,' and that has already been struck by a musket ball and a piece of shell. The State flag is entirely gone, except the center piece, and the fringe of the United States flag is so far gone that it hardly indicates our nationality. We need a new Stand of Colors at once for the indications are that we will be actively engaged all winter. We would purchase them ourselves, were it not that this might appear dis-

courteous to those who gave us the Colors we now have. If you conclude to 'take the matter in hand' you may make such use of this as you deem proper.

"With highest regards,

"Very truly yours,

"JAMES LEWIS,

"Col. 144th N. Y. Vol."

"P S.—There should be inscribed on the U. S. flag: 'Wagner and Gregg,' 'John's Island,' 'Honey Hill,' 'Devaux's Neck,' 'Coosawhatchie.' These are the names of the engagements in which the Regiment has suffered losses. It is worthy of note that all our losses have occurred in South Carolina. We have lost some noble young men; but this is the price we must pay for our liberties. God grant the price may soon be paid. J. L."

In accordance with the suggestion made in this letter steps were taken to procure a new stand of colors; but it was not forwarded in time to reach the Regiment in the field; but intercepted it on its way home. While the Regiment was waiting in New York City, for transportation to its place of muster-out on June 30, 1865, the stand of colors was presented not with as much form as the first set; but given and received with real patriotic fervor and pride. About the old there gathered precious memories, treasured up in the years of fighting and marching under them and while there remained only the tatters of the beautiful flags received at Camp Delaware from the hands of the patriotic women of the county, they represented still not only a country's greatness, but service and sacrifice to preserve unsullied the country's integrity. When the men marched out from the armory of the 71st N. Y S. N. G., with joyous step under the folds of the new colors it was with a deeper love for the flag of the State and Nation because of the service given under the ragged emblems which these replaced.

The citizens of the county had been greatly disappointed in not being able to extend a welcome home to the Regiment at Delhi immediately on its return to the State; but since the "powers that were" had determined otherwise, and the men returned from Elmira in

squads as fast as discharged, steps were taken to give a mammoth reception to all the returned soldiers at the county seat. Tuesday, Aug. 22d, was fixed upon as the date for the gathering.

The following is the account of it as given by the Delaware Republican:

"THE SOLDIERS' RECEPTION.

"The largest concourse of people that has assembled in Delhi for many years met here last Tuesday to greet the returned soldiers and give them a hearty welcome. At an early hour the people began to come in and for several hours there was no cessation in the streams of wagons that were pouring into the village from all directions. The rains of the night previous had laid the dust and although the appearance of the clouds betokened more rain, the prospect did not deter the crowd.

"The procession was formed on Second street and after marching through the principal streets repaired to the stand in front of the Court House, where Prof. S. Fitch took the chair. The Marshal, Col. Parker, then presented the returned soldiers of the army to the President of the day, who welcomed them in a stirring speech, after which he introduced Hon. Samuel Gordon, who made a speech marked by his usual force and ability. He dwelt considerably on the questions likely to grow out of the war—negro suffrage, the national debt, the Monroe Doctrine, etc., and reminded them that as they had been good soldiers, they were now to be good citizens. Hon. S. F. Miller was the next speaker, and made a brief but eloquent address. John Grant, Esq., followed in a most effective speech which quite carried his hearers with him. The flags of the 144th were then formally returned to the ladies of the county by Col. James Lewis, in a few neat and appropriate remarks."

Later these flags were deposited with the State and now rest in the beautiful Memorial Room in the State Capitol at Albany. A poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Emeline P Howard was then read, selections from which are given herewith:

RETURN OF THE FLAG.

Brave men! we welcome back the Flag,
Though of its former beauty shorn;

THE CIVIL WAR GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

Edwin D. Morgan. Horatio Seymour. Reuben E. Fenton.

Thrice welcome home for it proclaims
The dawn of a peaceful morn.
War's trumpet blast is silent now;
The sword is sheathed, and past the night,
You come with laurels on the brow,
Who battled firmly for the Right.

Mingled emotions filled our souls
When first was given this ensign bright;
Sadness that all might not return
To home and kindred, from the fight.
Pride that our country's sons came forth
So zealous for their country's weal,
Fine samples of the rugged North,
Their strength and loyalty to seal.

"Bring back the Flag," your motto there,
And well you heeded the behest;
Obedience is the soldier's law,
And nobly thus you stand confest.
And mid the fearful perils past,
By land and sea along your track,
Through sunlight strong or shadows cast,
Still faithful bring the banner back.

The flagstaff only left to bear
The symbol of our country's fame,
The eagle, proud and rising sun,
To herald glory on its name—
These tell that war hath been its lot,
Though torn and pierced by many a ball,
It floated on amid the shot,
Yet was it never doomed to fall.

'Twas borne aloft most gallantly
At Morris Island in the fight;
Ever at Charleston's siege 'twas found

And yielded not to Rebel might.
Firm at John's Island it was seen,
Victorious still its folds to wave;
At Honey Hill it too hath been
And strong hearts all their prowess gave.

Some laid their lives with honor down,
Upon this dreadful battlefield;
A Standard Bearer, wounded sore,
Gave it to other hands to wield.
And still 'twas there above the dead,
For gallant Union soldiers fell;
They in the fearful carnage bled,
While cannon tolled the funeral knell.

Devaux's Neck proved your valor too,
And Coosawhatchie owned your power;
James Island saw your victory won—
Foes yielded in that trying hour.
Disease has thinned your honored ranks
On Folly Island's sickly soil;
While others on Potomac's banks
Were falling victims to their toil.

The new flag, glorious in the breeze,
Of actions past a record bears
Of days and years that tried men's souls,
Fatigue and battle, suffering, cares.
We need not bid you guard it well,
Unquestioned patriotism is yours;
'Twill mark the time Rebellion fell,
'Twill show our Union still endures.

And see we here a stranger Flag
Of Stripes and Stars, a loyal loan,
An old man's idol, hid with care,
And worshipped silent and alone.

From Charleston, forced by showers of shells,
He bore it to Mt. Pleasant's shade
And Afric's daughters' joy impells
To waft it gaily through the glade.

Its flagstaff is a trophy won
By our defenders in the fight,
And tales of interest each will tell
From History's page at dawning light.
'Mong our State archives may they stand,
Mementoes of the victories gained,
That drove foul Slavery from our land,
And our escutcheon leaves unstained.

May God bind up the broken hearts
Which mourn the kindred war laid low,
With tenfold blessings round them thrown
And help them to forgive a foe!
And blessings on the soldiers true
That gather round this favored dome;
Blessings that fall like gentle dew!
Brave soldiers all—a "Welcome Home!"

The rain, so ominously threatened, commenced falling about the time the exercises at the speakers' stand began and long before they closed had increased to a shower, drenching the audience and injuring the refreshments which had been spread on tables under the trees on the square and partly under a large tent which had been pitched there. But the tables were quickly filled and full justice done the ample supply of substantials and delicacies which had been provided for the occasion. But the rain continued, and although the people had already given proof that they were neither "sugar nor salt," the audience slowly dissolved, the drenched and bedraggled multitude slowly wended their way homeward. The following toasts were read to the few persons who remained at the tables and closed the entertainment:

"The President of the United States—In whom we have implicit confidence."

"General Grant—The General of the Age."

"General Sherman—The great right arm that struck down Rebellion."

"The Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of our Army and Navy—Patriots fearless in war, good citizens in Peace · May Heaven bless them."

"Cavalry Sheridan—The Hero of Petersburg and Richmond. The live General, from whom no enemy could escape. The leader of our cavalry, that mighty host, whose raids cut the heartstrings of Rebellion."

"The Veterans of 1861—Comprising the companies of Capt. Johnson, Capt. Elwood, Capt. England, Capt. Jacobs, Capt. Fitch and a part of the 101st Regiment, besides parts of other organizations, the heroes of many battles—to them great honor is due."

"The 144th Regiment of Delaware—Boys whose names were never tarnished."

"Abraham Lincoln—The Martyr for his country, the Deliverer of the oppressed."

"The Dead Heroes of this War—May they ever be remembered, and the warmest sympathy of all extended to their bereaved families."

"The Old Flag—The emblem of peace and power at home; of good will to the nations abroad and the hope of mankind."

"The Union of the States and the people of the United States, re-cemented by the blood of our heroic army, it defies the hate of factions, the power of tyrants and the ravages of time."

"The late Rebellion—The political grave of demagogues, dug with their own hands."

"Malcontents who would 'rather have ruled in Hell than served in Heaven.' "

The number in attendance is estimated by good judges at about 4,000 and would doubtless have been larger had the day been a pleasant one. As it was the affair was a success and showed the cordiality with which the people of Delaware welcomed their returned soldiers. The music by the band of the 144th was excellent and those present do not seem to be able to say enough to express their admiration of the superb appearance of the tables and the refreshments which had been provided.

Besides this "Welcome Home" given at the county seat, there were gatherings in the towns throughout the county in which the "soldier boys" were given both formal and informal "welcome home," testifying to the large place which the 144th had in the hearts of the people of Delaware county. Then too, there was a "Welcome Home" given to its returned soldiers by the Empire State, through its chief executive, Governor Reuben E. Fenton, in a proclamation full of warmth and good cheer to the soldiers, good reading for the veteran now and worthy a place in his History:

GOV FENTON'S PROCLAMATION.

"STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPT.

"ALBANY, June 7th, 1865.

"*Soldiers of New York*: Your constancy, your patriotism, your faithful service and your valor, have culminated in the maintenance of the Government, the vindication of the Constitution and the laws and the perpetuity of the Union. You have elevated the dignity, brightened the renown and enriched the history of your State. You have furnished to the world a grand illustration of our American manhood, of our devotion to liberty and of the permanence and nobility of our institutions. Soldiers: Your State gives you the pledge of her lasting gratitude. She looks with pride upon your glorious achievements and consecrates herself to you for all time for your unfaltering heroism. To you New York willingly intrusted her honor, her fair name and her great destinies. You have proved worthy of the confidence reposed in you, and have returned these trusts with added lustre and increased value. The coming home of all our organizations, it is hoped is not far distant. We welcome you and rejoice with you upon the peace which your valor has achieved. Your honorable scars we regard as the truest badge of your bravery, and the highest evidences of the pride and patriotism which animated you. Sadly, yet proudly, we receive as the emblem of heroic endurance, your tattered ensigns and fondly deposit these relics of glory, with all their cherished memories and endearing associations in our appointed

depositories. With swelling hearts we bade God-speed to the departing recruits; with glowing pride and deepened fervor, we say welcome to the returning veterans.

"We have watched you all through the perilous period of your absence, rejoicing in your victories and mourning in your defeats. We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits, and the glorified memory of your dead comrades, and in records more impressive than the movements of the past, and enduring as the liberties you have secured, the people will regard with jealous pride your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow and the fatherless, and those dependent upon the fallen hero.

"The fame and glory you have won for the State and the Nation shall be transmitted to our children as a most precious legacy, lovingly to be cherished and reverently to be preserved.

"R. E. FENTON."

Added to all this was that message of the great general, who had by his consummate planning and heroic leadership brought the War to a successful conclusion and made possible this home coming of the soldier—a message which the veterans will be glad to re-read and have their children read:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ GEN'S OFFICE.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2d, 1865.

"*Soldiers of the Armies of the United States*:

"By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the Rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past achievements and will be the patriot's pre-

cedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and your families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow countrymen and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousand of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will forever cherish and support their stricken families.

"U. S. GRANT,

"Lt.-General."

CHAPTER XXVI.

OUR SURGEONS.

Among the things in which the 144th was favored was its Medical Staff. It had a full complement of most capable and efficient surgeons at the outset and they remained with it through to the end, performing in all the varied requirements which the exigencies of field, camp and detached service called for, conscientious, efficient service. Not only through their professional labors, but through the warmth of good comradeship, as well, they came to have a very warm place in the memory of the veterans of the 144th, which seems to demand something more than the scant reference made to their work in this History thus far.

This chapter will supply in part this demand, in giving brief biographies:

Dr. Leal.

Dr. John R. Leal was born of Scotch parentage, in Delhi, N. Y., in 1827. His literary education was secured at Pittsfield, Mass., and his medical at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City. This education was supplemented by a post-graduate course in the same institution. He commenced the practice of medicine in Andes, N. Y., in 1848, and continued there until the organization of the 144th, when he was commissioned Surgeon of the Regiment.

In the performance of the duties required in this new field he not only commended himself to the men of his own command, but to his professional comrades as well.

During the first year in the service his duties were confined to the routine of the camp and he was never taken entirely away from

Asst. Surgeon O. T. Bundy. Surgeon John R Leal

the Regiment, except for a very short time at Suffolk, Va., where he was detailed for special service at General Hospital.

While we were at Folly Island, Dr. Leal served at the Operating Hospital on Morris Island, taking his turn a certain number of days in each month with the other surgeons on Morris and Folly Islands. In this hospital the surgeons had to deal mainly with wounds caused by large missiles, often requiring amputation or the removing of destroyed tissue. It was a valuable experience for the surgeons. At Hilton Head, S. C., Dr. Leal was Chief Medical Officer of the District and on the staff of Gen. Potter. He served also as President of Examining Board for discharges and furloughs. In these several positions he discharged his duties faithfully and with credit not only professionally, but as a man commending himself to all his associates.

The severe and trying experiences on Folly Island so affected his health that a sick leave was granted to Dr. Leal, enabling him to return to Delaware county. Through the unjust workings of an order issued from the War Department at Washington, Dr. Leal, while absent on this sick leave, was dismissed from the service, but was restored again upon an investigation of the facts. It was the occasion, however, of very great anxiety to him and a cruel wrong done to a worthy soldier This order worked the same damage and wrong in the case of several other worthy officers, and soon after it was repealed.

Dr. Leal was with the Regiment at the battle of John's Island and gave untiring attention to the sick and wounded. The doctor's horse, Prince, is remembered as a faithful servitor during the three years' service, remaining with us all the time and was ready for further duty when peace was restored.

After the War, Dr Leal commenced practice at Purdy, Westchester county, N. Y., but soon found that his health was so broken that he was not equal to a country ride, and in 1867 removed to Paterson, N. J., where he continued to practice until his death, Aug. 28th, 1882. He never recovered from the effects of disease contracted on Folly Island, and this induced other complications, resulting in his death.

In 1856, Dr. Leal was married to a Miss Lang, the daughter of Rev. James Lang, so long the pastor of the United Presbyterian

church at Andes and Cabin Hill, N. Y His widow and two sons survived him. One son succeeded his father in the medical profession. Dr. Leal was a member of the Presbyterian church from his youth and through his life and in his death "witnessed a good confession." He was a man of a quiet, even temperament, dignified in his manners; but with a genial warmth of interest in all those with whom he came in contact that drew hearts to him and made strong and enduring friendships.

Dr. Bryce.

Dr. William M. Bryce was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Oct. 21st, 1834. He came with his parents to this country in 1841 and grew up in the new home which was established in Hamden, N. Y. Very early he evinced a love for literary and scientific study and began to treasure up in memory selections from Burns and other favorites which were later to bring to himself and others very great pleasure.

He took his academical course in Delhi Academy and afterward taught in Delhi and Saugerties, N. Y About 1857 he entered the office of Drs. Fitch and Buckley, Delhi, N. Y., and commenced his medical course. After two years' reading he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating in 1861. The same year he commenced the practice of medicine at Hamden, N. Y., but on the organization of the 144th N. Y. V., he accepted the position of 1st Asst. Surgeon and entered at once upon his duties. He was the Examining Surgeon at Delhi and signed all the medical papers that went from the Surgeon's office to Headquarters from Camp Delaware.

When the Regiment left Camp Delaware, Dr. Bryce remained in Delhi to care for the sick that were left there, joining us later at Upton's Hill, and was with the Regiment until the end of our term of service, except during a short furlough secured from Folly Island on the occasion of the death of his father. Because of this continued service with the Regiment, he treated more of its sick than either of the other surgeons. The testimony of his fellow surgeons was that no one could have been more faithful and painstaking than he was,

and this, joined with his thorough and up-to-date knowledge of his profession, made him most capable and reliable in the emergencies of duty constantly arising. Added to this he was bright and cheery so that his presence among the men was a tonic. He was very fond of a joke and always ready to either give or take.

The following from the journal of Edward Hoyt illustrates this spirit of good fellowship: "A good joke was played by Corporal John Raymond on Dr. Bryce today, (Jan. 9th. 1863) when he was called to see a sick regimental cat; but the Doctor got the best of it after all, as he had the Corporal detailed to attend the said cat and report once or twice a day to the Lieut.-Colonel."

There was in the Regiment quite a large Scotch element and the Doctor being a true and loyal representative of "Old Scotia's Sons," with a fund of its literature stored in memory, was frequently called upon both in the hospital and in gatherings of officers to repeat selections from "Bobby" Burns, which he was glad to do and could do with pleasurable acceptance to his auditors. When opportunity was favorable, and sometimes when not very favorable, he would inaugurate steps and perfect plans for Burns' birthday exercises, into which he entered with characteristic zeal which always insured success.

His cheery disposition combined with a vigorous physique made the Doctor a good campaigner, enabling him to adapt himself readily to surroundings and to endure the long strains which the exigencies of war bring so often to the Surgeon.

After the War, Dr. Bryce resumed his practice at Hamden, N. Y. He kept in touch with military matters by accepting a commission as Hospital Surgeon of the 18th Brigade of the N. Y State Militia, with rank as Major. Early in 1868 he had perfected plans to remove to Jersey City, N. J., but these plans were interrupted by his death which occurred at Hamden, N. Y., on the anniversary of his country's birth, July 4th, 1868.

DR. BUNDY.

The 2d Asst. Surgeon was the youngest of the group. Dr. Oliver T Bundy, Jr., was born at Windsor, N. Y., March 3d, 1837.

His father was a practicing physician at Windsor; but later removed to Deposit, N. Y The son commenced his academical studies at Windsor Academy and completed the course at the Binghamton High School. After completing this course he commenced reading medicine in his father's office and later entered New College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated in 1860. He then commenced practice with his father at Deposit, and continued to practice there until commissioned 2d Asst. Surgeon in the 144th.

After the first six months of service, Dr. Bundy was absent on detached service most of the time. This was one of the not fixed, but usual rules of the service, to make details for detached service from among the 2d Asst. Surgeons; but it was another unwritten law that incompetents were soon returned to their Regiments.

Dr. Bundy's first important detail was to the Marine Hospital at Newport, Va., where he was placed in charge of a hospital boat making daily trips between West Point, Va., and Newport, varied occasionally by trips to other points when there was need. This detail was continued until the Regiment was ordered to join Meade's army confronting Lee in Maryland. On his way from Newport to join the Regiment he came up with it at Monocacy Junction just after the accident there and took charge of the injured on their way to hospital in Washington. He joined us again at Berlin in time to go down the valley and remained with us until we reached Jacksonville, Fla., where he was detailed as Post Surgeon. For eight months he was Chief Medical Officer for the District of Florida, and as such officer made provision for and directed the treatment of Andersonville prisoners as detailed in chapter twenty-two.

As Post Surgeon at Jacksonville, he was on the staff of Gen. Birney. One day he, with the other members of the staff, were ordered to report at a given time and place in full uniform to witness the shooting of a soldier from one of the colored regiments who had been condemned to death by court martial for desertion. The General and his entire staff were at the appointed place at the time indicated with all the troops that could be spared from duty, in position, waiting for the coming of the prisoner. After a time an officer appeared, saluted the General and announced that the prisoner had escaped. The execution under the circumstances was deferred and

that was the last that was heard about it. Thinking there was something peculiar in the absolute silence concerning the matter, Dr. Bundy made inquiry about it after the War. Visiting with Gen. Birney in Washington one day, he said

"General, what was there about that case in Jacksonville—that colored soldier that was to have been shot and was not?"

"Oh!" said the General, laughing, "I'll tell you. He was confined in a corn crib with a loose board in the floor, and he just slipped out in the night, and—we never tried to find him—in fact, we did not want to find him. It was a case of humane discipline."

During the last six months of service, Dr. Bundy was Asst. Post Surgeon and Health Officer of the Post at Hilton Head. He had charge also of the Post Hospital and gave medical treatment to the government employes. During this time he served on a Board of Examiners for furloughs and discharges. In the three years' service Dr. Bundy had only one leave of absence of fifteen days.

In all these several positions of trust to which he was appointed, Dr. Bundy proved himself a valuable and efficient executive officer, an honor to the service and to the Regiment of which he was a member.

After returning to civil life Dr. Bundy resumed the practice of medicine at Deposit, where he commended himself not only as a "beloved physician," but also as a wide-awake, large-hearted citizen, active to advance the municipal, educational and religious interests of the community in which he lived.

In the years since the War, the ties of comradeship have with him continued to grow stronger and stronger and his interest in the survivors of the 144th has been manifest to the hundreds who have applied to him for help in securing pensions or other aid from the Government. Being the only surviving surgeon, this making of affidavits has involved no little time and thought; but it has been given cheerfully as a labor of love and good comradeship.

In the organization of the 144th Veterans' Association he was a prime mover and as its President has given continuous effort not only to make its meetings a success; but in gathering information and in preparing a roster of the survivors. In his home in Deposit, N. Y. he and his esteemed wife dispense an open-hearted hospitality, mani-

fested with especial warmth toward the soldier within their gates. The Doctor has now in his possession a watch which he prizes much above its intrinsic worth, fine gold though it may be. It was a testimonial of the regard in which he was held by his comrades, presented to him at the 4th reunion of the veterans. Long may he live to wear it.

CHAPTER XXVII.

COL. JAMES LEWIS.

The history of the 144th N. Y V., would not be complete, nor would it be quite satisfactory to the surviving members of the Regiment did it not contain some special account of the one who more than any one else helped to perfect it as a military organization and commanded it in most of the battles in which it was engaged.

Col. James Lewis was born in Hamden, Delaware county, N. Y., May 23d, 1836, of Scotch parentage. His father, Alexander Lewis, was the oldest enlisted man in the 144th and served through his term of enlistment. From the age of ten to seventeen Col. Lewis worked in the woolen factory of O. S. Penfield & Co., of Delhi, N. Y., attending school winters a part of the time. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Davis Williamson of Delhi, N. Y., to learn the trade of house painter and paper hanger and worked in this business for two years. All this time there was with him a burning desire tc secure an education, and through the kindness of friends the way opened, supplementing his own efforts. He entered Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y., in Dec. 1855, and began his preparation for college. He was ready for college in 1857, when he entered Amherst and took the full classical course in that institution, graduating in July, 1861, with the degree of A. B., receiving also in 1864 the degree of A. M.

After Sumter was fired upon and the call made for 75,000 men for three months' service, he, with some eighty of his college mates, under the leadership of Prof. W S. Clark, offered their services to Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts. The Governor was not one of those who believed that the Rebellion could be crushed in a few weeks or months, and with a wise foresight, advised these college men to wait until a call came for a longer service, when, he said, college men

would be needed to supply officers. These students then engaged a retired West Point officer to drill them and during the remaining three months of the term received military instruction under his direction. By the time the class had graduated the call had been made and filled for 300,000 men, and under this call three brothers of Col. Lewis, William H., Alexander and Matthew C., had entered the service.

A position as Professor of Mathematics was tendered to him in the Academy at Ithaca, N. Y., which he accepted, teaching there one year. Returning to his home in Delhi to spend the vacation in 1862, under a recruiting commission issued by Gov Morgan, he began to enlist men and very soon he had enough enlistments to form the company which mustered as Company C., in the 144th, and of which he was commissioned Captain, Sept. 1st. His history as connected with the 144th has been detailed in the preceding pages. There are however, some particulars of this history not generally known, which should have a place here.

When Col. Gregory resigned at Folly Island in 1863, Col. Lewis, then Lieut.-Colonel, assumed command of the Regiment. He found it in very poor condition, both in health and discipline; but under his administration there was very soon a very marked improvement, and the feeling of both officers and men was that he should be commissioned as Colonel, but some political influences prevailed, resulting in the selection of Col. Slidell to command the Regiment. Col. Slidell failed to muster promptly on coming into the Department and an effort was made to have the Governor of New York reconsider his appointment. The following letters explain themselves and are inserted here, not only because of their estimate of Col. Lewis, but because of their value as a part of the history of the Regiment:

"CAMP 144TH, N. Y VOLS.

"JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 1, 1864.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, HORATIO SEYMOUR,

"*Governor State New York*:

"Sir It having pleased your Excellency to appoint W J

Col. James Lewis, D. D.

Slidell, Colonel of the 144th N. Y Vols., we the undersigned officers of the above Regiment, most respectfully and earnestly beg leave to submit the following statement:

"The appointment of William J. Slidell to the Colonelcy of the above Regiment does not meet with the approval of the officers of said Regiment for the following reasons

"First: The promotion of James Lewis, now Lieut.-Colonel to the Colonelcy would realize the unanimous desire of both officers and men of the Regiment, as well as of its friends in Delaware county.

"Second: While we believe when the benefit of the service demands it, that in the appointment of officers to fill vacancies occurring in regiments in the field, the claims of said regiments to fill such vacancies or the express wish of the counties furnishing such regiments may be justly ignored, yet we do feel that when a regiment can furnish from its own roster to fill, without detriment to the service, an existing vacancy a deserving and competent officer, that in justice to the regiment and its friends, his claims should be honored and precede those of an entire stranger.

"Third The thorough improvement in the character and condition of the Regiment since Lieut.-Colonel James Lewis assumed the command, as shown by official records, together with the accompanying recommends of the Brigade and Division commanders, furnishes the strongest testimony corroborative of ours, of his ability and efficiency as a commanding officer.

"The above are the grounds upon which we, the undersigned respectfully place our petition, that it would please your Excellency to change the appointment making William J. Slidell, Colonel of the 144th N. Y V., who, failing to get mustered into the service of the U. S. at Hilton Head, S. C., has returned North, and commission Lieut.-Colonel James Lewis to be Colonel of the Regiment."

This letter was signed by all the officers of the Regiment, except four, who were absent on leave at the North.

"HEADQUARTERS DIVISION.

"JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 6th, 1864.

"To HIS EXCELLENCY, H. SEYMOUR,

"Governor of New York:

"Sir: Recently an officer, Col. Slidell, reported here as Colonel

of the 144th Regiment, N. Y Vols., but failing to get mustered in, returned to the North. If the commission is to be vacated by him, I would respectfully recommend that James Lewis, the present Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, be commissioned as Colonel.

"This officer has been in command of the Regiment some five months and has brought it up from a state of inefficiency to a condition surpassed by few regiments in the service.

"This will be but the reward he is entitled to by his services.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"A. AMES,

"Brig.-General Vols."

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, AMES' DIVISION,

"JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 9th, 1864.

"TO LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES LEWIS.

"Colonel: It affords me pleasure to name to you my estimate of your military conduct and capacity Your Regiment came into this Brigade, then 2nd Brigade, Gordon's Division, and commanded by Gen. Ames, some time in July last. The Regiment, manifestly one of fine original material, seemed worn down and dispirited. We marched together a few weeks on the trail of the enemy from Gettysburg and came together to this Department of the South.

"After the command devolved upon you by the resignation of Col. Gregory, a manifest change came over every department of Regimental Administration. The men assumed a more cheerful aspect. There was a marked change in military bearing and personal appearance throughout the command. The police of camp, the health of the men, their drill and the condition of arms, persons and accoutrements on inspections, assumed a decided advance. The Regiment was soon brought up to that high standard which has made our Brigade one of the most marked in the army. The Regiment is now an honor to your State and the service.

"For its present superb condition, I consider you entitled to the highest credit and commendation.

"On the field, in Battalion or Brigade drills, I have seen no commander who handled his Regiment with more care and tactical correctness. I consider the drill of your Regiment as very fine.

"As your fellow Colonel, part of the time and for some three months as Commander of the Brigade, I have had ample opportunity to critically observe all that I state.

"I am gratified with the opportunity to be thus distinct and particular because I deem such a statement eminently your due and shall be happy at any time to bear my witness to the same.

"Very Respectfully and Truly Yours,

"WM. H. NOBLE,

"Colonel Commanding Brigade, Ames' Division."

Another fact in regard to this matter, illustrating the large, noble-heartedness of the man, should be given. When Col. Slidell reached Jacksonville in May, 1864, he found so much of feeling against him that he hesitated about assuming the command of the Regiment. When Col. Lewis knew about this he called the officers together and made an earnest appeal to them to join with him in a request that Col. Slidell should at once take his place and assume command of the Regiment, and secured from these officers a reluctant consent that Col. Lewis, as their representative, should present this request to Col. Slidell, which he did.

After the War, Col. Lewis entered Union Theological Seminary, in New York City, in Sept., 1865, and completed a full theological course, graduating in May, 1868. In April of that year he was licensed to preach by what was then the New School Presbytery of Delaware, the exercises taking place in the Second Presbyterian Church of his native town.

A band of nine students from Union Theological Seminary, of which Col. Lewis was one, offered themselves for service to the New School Presbytery Committee of Home Missions, to be sent where the Committee thought they were most needed. Kansas was the field selected and hence this band was known as the Kansas Band, of which Col. Lewis was the recognized leader. Col. Lewis began work in Humboldt, Kan., on the second Sunday of July, 1868, with a Church of six members. The other members of the Band followed and in October of the same year all were ordained by New School

Presbytery of Kansas. Of this Kansas Band and its work, Dr. Timothy Hill says, in writing in regard to the growth of Presbyterianism in Kansas:

"The one event which had more influence than any other single event with the Presbyterian Church was the coming of nine young men from the New York Seminary in 1868."

In 1869 Col. Lewis, now Rev Lewis, was married to Miss Mary Coe Farrand, daughter of the Hon. Jacob S. Farrand, and Mary Coe Farrand, of Detroit, Michigan. Their first home life was at Humboldt, Kansas. While in Humboldt, Col. Lewis not only gave attention directly to the affairs of his own Church, but identified himself with all that had to do directly or indirectly with the moral welfare of the community. Early he took advance ground in matters of temperance and assisted in preparing the way for prohibition in the State. He was ready always to "lend a hand" in practical ways in matters of law and order.

This is the reply which the old City Marshal made to the question, "How about the Colonel's courage?"

"I once had a couple of border ruffians to arrest and I found that it was too big a job for me; so I looked around for help and I saw the preacher coming. I asked him to lend a hand. Gracious! he grasped the collar of one of those toughs, like an old fashioned schoolmaster holding a boy at arm's length. Why! the Colonel nearly lifted him off his feet!"

His pastorate in Humboldt continued until 1875, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Howell, Michigan. While pastor at Humboldt he was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Detroit in 1872, and was appointed by that Assembly a delegate and attended with others the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which convened at Edinburgh in 1873. He was also appointed Commissioner from the State of Kansas to the Vienna Exposition of 1873, which he attended and made in the same year quite a tour on the continent. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes on the Board of Visitors to West Point and in the absence of the chairman, David A. Wells, made the annual address to the graduating class. He says of this experience: "I enjoyed the visit to West Point and the as-

sociations there very much. It was a great privilege for an old soldier."

After repeated calls made by the Central Presbyterian Church of Joliet, Ill., to become its pastor, he consented to assume the position and in May, 1882, entered upon his work there, his last pastorate, only terminated by his death. During this pastorate, extending over seventeen and one-half years, it was his privilege to receive into the membership of the Church six hundred seventy-nine persons on confession of faith. A large and beautiful church was built under his direction and all departments of the Church's work greatly quickened and strengthened.

A great sorrow came to him on Dec. 3d, 1889, when his wife, who had supplemented all his work with her gifted and consecrated talents, died. Four bright, talented sons remained to encourage and cheer him in his work.

Something is revealed of the estimate in which he was held by the Church at large and by his brethren in the ministry, when it is known that he was appointed Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for the years 1872, 1874, 1879, 1886, 1891 and 1896, and in these gatherings he served on many important committees.

In recognition of his worth as a man and his standing as a scholar, Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill., in 1892, conferred on him the degree of D. D. For a number of years and at the time of his death he was an efficient and valued Trustee of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

In or about the year 1895, he became aware that the dread disease which caused his death *angina pectoris,* had fastened itself upon him. But few knew of the ever present source of pain. Some observant of his habits on the street might have seen him stop suddenly, sometimes sitting down, and after a few moments resuming his walk. It was at such times that the acute attacks of the disease were upon him, and yet he continued his work with a cheerful energy, except as compelled to desist when these acute paroxysms of pain returned. The effect on a less resolute man would have been to depress and dispirit; but while it hindered him in some of his activities and compelled him at times to stop for a little, he continued to carry on his

work with a cheerful front and ever increasing zeal to the end, which came Oct. 28th, 1899.

The week before his death, he had been very busy in making preparation to receive and entertain the Synod of Illinois at his church. Immediately following its adjournment and before the members had dispersed he was compelled to go to his home, suffering from an unusually severe attack of pain. For a number of days he was confined to his home, when thinking himself strong enough to take a ride he made preparation for it. Before going out he took up his pen thinking to write a letter to a friend. He had only written this introductory line:

"My Dear Friend: I am up and dressed,"—when the dreadful pain returned, compelling him to drop the pen.

He returned to his bed and was never able to rise from it again. His sons and friends were summoned to his bedside, and while the mind was not always clear during the few days that remained, there were many blessed and helpful communings together On Saturday, Dec. 28th, he was visited in the morning by Dr. D. C. Milner, a cherished brother—one of the Kansas Band. His presence gave very great pleasure to the sick man and under this stimulus he seemed to rally, and for a little they reviewed their early work—lived it over together. Suddenly, Dr. Lewis turned to his friend, with radiant face and said:

"Dr. Milner, will you sing a verse of 'Rock of Ages?' I want to sing it over once more," and together they sang the soul-comforting words:

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

The hymn was sung through and at the end Dr. Milner said:

" 'Rock of Ages,' that's a good foundation."

"Perfect, perfect," was the hearty response.

Later the members of his household gathered at his bedside and realizing that the end was near, he gave them a parting message, redolent with a joyous faith, certain of a glad re-union beyond. In

the afternoon he seemed to be absorbed in study-work, busy with Bible texts. Later he repeated over and over again a favorite passage from Thess.—"Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it," and then, after its last repetition—his last message delivered here on earth—he pronounced the benediction: "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen." This was his last audible word. As the clock was striking nine in the evening

> "As sweetly as a child whom neither
> Thought disturbs, nor care encumbers:
> Tired with long play at close of summer day,
> Lies down and slumbers."

this true and tried Soldier of his Country and of the Cross entered the night of Death—"Asleep in Jesus: blessed sleep."

As soon as the sad word went out among his people and into the community, expressions of sorrow and testimony as to his worth were heard on every hand and very soon telegrams, formulated resolutions and other testimonials began to come in evincing the regard in which he was held, not only by his fellow workers in the ministry, but in the community as well. Arrangements were made for the interment of the body beside that of his wife in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., but before the removal of the body from the city where his last work was done, memorial funeral services were held on Monday, Oct. 30th, at three in the afternoon, in the noble church structure to which the deceased pastor had given so much thought and care in its erection, and in which his last work was done.

A very large gathering of people representing all Church creeds with the ministers of all denominations, Protestant and Catholic, in the city and many from abroad, filled the large building to overflowing. The veterans of the Civil War attended in a body and all classes of citizens were represented in the great audience, gathered to pay their last respects to the memory of one whose self-denying, consecrated work had been felt in all the city's life as an uplifting beneficent force.

The services were most impressive and helpful. Rev. C. G. Reynolds, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Joliet, Ill., who

conducted the services and introduced the speakers voiced the conscious feeling present in the great audience when he said: "We are here to celebrate a victory." This thought was emphasized and intensified in the dozen or more addresses which followed, tributes of respect, testimonials of worth, given by city pastors, Catholic priests, city officials and others. Of these one has been selected which summarizes the thought of all, a glowing, eloquent tribute to the memory of Col. Lewis, as comrade, neighbor and citizen, given by the Rev. A. H. Laing, of the Universalist Church, Joliet, Ill.:

"We are here to contemplate a character upon which Death has placed its seal. I am permitted to speak my few words of deep and earnest appreciation of Dr Lewis as a neighbor, a comrade and a citizen.

"Often a symmetrical, well-founded character is hard to grasp, because it seems to lack distinctive features. Its attributes blend and combine, and are just made to appear indefinite. To this rule Brother Lewis was a marked exception; his was a singularly harmonious character, without any noticeable fault to mar or weaken it; his sturdy good sense and transparent sincerity dominated all that he said and did. He was strong in faith, charity and heart loyalty and rich in good works; and yet in every quality he was strongly individualized, distinctly personal. Everywhere and always he was constantly himself in dress and speech, in thought and deed; he was without the vice of vanity, or the weakness of affectation.

"As preacher and pastor he ranked among the best, but in him the minister was always subordinate to the man. He came and went, as others come and go, with nothing to distinguish him from the merchant, the lawyer or the doctor, save a gentleness of manner, a purity of speech and a moral uprightness, which revealed the man of God.

"Since he came to this Church, more than seventeen years ago, I have felt for him a sentiment of respect and confidence which has grown and deepened with every passing year. For sixteen years or more our homes have been separated by the space of only half a block. As a neighbor he was always thoughtful and kind; a minister without an ecclesiastical barrier before his door; a friend who counted not the cost of kindness and shirked not the labor of love.

"When the republic was in mortal peril, he enlisted in her service

and received an honorable distinction as a soldier. When the War ended he returned to the deferred purpose of his life, and prepared himself for the ministry of peace. As a comrade of the Grand Army he has loved his country with all the strength of a deep and earnest nature, but to him national sins have not been sanctified by popular approval, and with his consent folly has never occupied wisdom's seat.

"As a citizen he stood for all that was best and most helpful in this community—the schools, hospitals and public library. Temperance and other reform movements found in him an earnest and tireless friend.

"He loved his own Church with an ardent and passionate affection, but he loved it not as the end and all, but as an instrument of Christ for the help of a struggling and needy world. Few so constantly and consistently exemplify the spirit of their profession. Few possess so fully and so perfectly the courage and the comfort of their conviction. When his heart was warmed by a great theme, Dr. Lewis was an eloquent preacher, but no man can preach the gospel as eloquently as he lived it. Words seem as light as air when they are weighed against a living and righteous example. There is no enduring greatness save that which belongs to goodness. In this sense, Dr. Lewis was a great man, great in faith, hope and love; great in self-mastery and consecration to the service of the risen Lord.

"In all that I have said, I am more than willing that you should remember that he and I were separated by a wide difference of theological opinion, but as minister and man, as comrade and citizen, I have claimed him as my brother in Christ, a kinsman of my heart. Thank God our spirits may unite even when our minds refuse to agree. In him, opinion was but the trellis upon which the vine of character, a vine of rich and ample fruitage, grew. Of him we may say, as a man of God in the long ago said of himself:

" 'He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course; he has kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give him at that day; and not to him only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.' "

Immediately after these services, the casket, accompanied by the

friends and representatives of the Joliet Ministerial Association, officers of his Church and comrades of the G. A. R., was taken to Detroit and on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 31st, the funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. J. S. Farrand, the mother-in-law of Col. Lewis. These services were conducted by the Rev. W B. Jennings, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, assisted by the Rev. J. H. MeKee of Aurora, Ohio, pastor of the Congregational Church, and the Rev. Service, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Howell, Mich., and the Revs. C. G. Reynolds and Dr. W A. Phillips, representing the Ministerial Association of Joliet.

Telegrams had been sent to a number of the members of the 144th N. Y V., informing them of these services at Detroit; but owing to the very short notice, only J. K. Penfield, of Delhi. N. Y., Rev. James H. McKee, Aurora, O., and M. C. Lewis, brother of Col. Lewis, of Hamden, N. Y., were able to be present and join in these last services to the memory of their beloved comrade and leader. The Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion was represented by Commander General, Edgar Smith, Recorder, Captain James Rhines, Chancellor-General G. S. Wormer, Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Davenport, Captain J. G. Vinton, Lieutenant John S. Conant and Lieutenant James Smith.

After these services the remains were borne to Elmwood Cemetery and placed beside those of the beloved wife, who had preceded him to this resting place ten years before.

The oldest of Col. Lewis' four sons, Jacob Farrand Lewis, resides in Detroit, Mich., and is a specialist in electrical and other lines of engineering work. During the Spanish-American War he was Gunner's Mate on the Yosemite. The second son, James Lang Lewis is a practicing physician in Lawton, Oklahoma. Alexander Lewis, the third son, is a student in the Divinity School University of Chicago, Ill. The youngest son, William Mather Lewis, is principal of Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, Ill. All the sons have had a liberal and professional education.

Col. Lewis' interest in and regard for the veterans of the 144th never waned; but rather increased with the years. He was present at the first reunion, held in Delhi in 1890, and at the second held in Deposit in 1892. He was not able to attend the next one, held in

1894, because of ill health. He was greatly disappointed that he could not. In 1896 he visited Delaware county again with his son James, and accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Bundy, made a tour of the county, calling upon the old soldiers in their homes and in groups as he could meet them and then joined in the re-union of that year, held in Walton. He never ceased to speak of this trip as among the treasured experiences of his life and often referred to specific incidents of it. His fellowship with the old soldiers in his new surroundings was always warm and helpful. He was a member of the G. A. R., and at the time of his death affiliated with the Post of Joliet, Illinois. He was also a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion and served it as chaplain in 1898.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were prepared by a committee of the 144th Veterans' Association and reported to its Executive Committee at Deposit, N. Y., Dec. 1st, 1899:

"IN MEMORIAM.

"The Committee appointed by the officers of the Veterans' Association of the 144th Regiment, N. Y Vol., to prepare resolutions commemorative of the death of our late comrade, Colonel James Lewis, present the following Preamble and Resolutions:

"James Lewis died at the City of Joliet, Ill., on the 27th day of October, 1899, where for seventeen years he had occupied a prominent position as pastor of a leading Presbyterian church.

"The press of the city of Joliet speaks of his death as a public calamity, and his fellow-citizens mourn as those personally bereaved.

"The Churches of the various denominations have passed resolutions expressive of their high appreciation of his ability as a minister of the gospel and their own deep sorrow and loss.

"The pastors of the city, both Protestant and Catholic, united in bearing his body to the grave and the ministers of his Presbytery at Chicago and distinguished associates throughout his denomination, add most positive testimony to his ability, his high character and official worth.

"In all these expressions of high regard the Veterans' Association of the 144th, N. Y Vol., most heartily unite.

"We learned of his admirable qualities when in the fall of 1862 in the fullness of early manhood he entered with us in the service of his country. From Captain of Company C. he was soon promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and within a few months thereafter received his commission as Colonel of the Regiment, and remained in command till the final muster-out of the Regiment in 1865, when he entered upon a new field of duty, bearing with him the love of every one in his command; therefore

"*Resolved*: That we express our sorrow for the loss of one whose ability as a soldier and virtue as a man commanded our confidence and esteem.

"*Resolved*: That we call to mind and cause to be remembered, not only the eminent service which he rendered his country during the Civil War; but also the labor and patience which he bestowed upon our Regiment as an organization and the conscientiousness with which he met every responsibility as an officer of the army.

"*Resolved*: That the many acts of kindness which might have been omitted without marring his record as a soldier, show him to have possessed that rare virtue, The Gentleness of Greatness.

"*Resolved*: That these Resolutions and Preamble be incorporated in the History of the Regiment, which is soon to appear and that they be framed and presented to the family of the deceased, and that the Delaware County Dairyman be furnished a copy for publication in the county from which our Regiment was enlisted.

"M. W MARVIN,
"J. K. PENFIELD,
"WM. PLASKETT,
"ELI GIBBONS,
"O. T. BUNDY, JR.,
"Committee."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ITINERARY.

In the introductory chapter the Historian has sketched rapidly the incidents of the Civil War and given the names of important battles up to the time of the organization of the 144th. In the Itinerary of the Regiment, given in this chapter, showing the dates and places of encampments in their order, there are given also the date and place of the important battles and events of the War, which occurred after the organization of the Regiment, showing at a glance these important facts in their relation as to time, to our own movements.

Itinerary of 144th, N. Y Vol., Infy., with contemporaneous date of important battles and events of the Civil War:

1862.

Camp Delaware, Delhi, N. Y., Aug. to Sept. 8th.
Aug. 9th, Cedar Mountain, Va.
Aug. 28th and 29th, Groveton and Gainsville, Va.
Aug. 30th, 2d Battle Bull Run, Va.
Sept. 1st, Chantilla, Va.
Walton, N. Y., Sept. 8th to 9th.
Rock Rift, N. Y., Sept. 9th to 10th.
Hancock, N. Y., and on Erie R. R. Sept. 10th to 11th.
Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 11th.
On R. R. to Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11th to 12th.
On R. R. to Washington, D. C., Sept. 12th to 13th.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 13th to 14th.
Camp Seward, Va., Sept. 14th to 18th.
Sept. 14th, South Mountain, Md.
Sept. 17th, Antietam, Md.
Camp Marcy, Va., Sept. 18th to 20th.

Sept. 19th and 20th, Iuka, Miss.

Camp Bliss, Upton's Hill, Va., Sept. 20th to Feb. 12th, '63.

Oct. 3d and 4th, Corinth, Miss.

Oct. 8th, Perryville, Ky.

Dec. 13th, Fredericksburg, Va.

Dec. 28th and 29th, Chickasaw Bluff, Miss.

Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st, '63, Stone River, Tenn.

1863.

Jan. 11th, Fort Hindman, Ark.

Camp California, Va., Feb. 12th to 14th.

Camp Cloud's Mills, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 14th to 28th.

Fall's Church, Va., Feb. 28th to 29th.

Vienna, Va., Feb. 29th to April 11th.

March 14th, Spring Hill, Tenn.

April 7th, Bombardment Fort Sumter.

Camp Cloud's Mills, Va., April 11th to April 15th.

On Steamboat "Hero," April 15th to 16th.

Norfolk, Va., April 16th to 17th.

April 12th to May 5th, Siege of Suffolk, Va.

May 1st, Port Gibson, Miss.

May 1st to 4th, Chancellorsville, Va.

On Steamer Spaulding, May 5th to May 7th.

West Point, Va., May 7th to June 1st.

May 16th, Champion Hills, Miss.

May 17th, Big Black River, Miss.

May 11th to July 4th, Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

Yorktown, Va., June 1st to June 9th.

June 6th to 8th, Milikan's Bend, La.

June 9th, Beverly Ford, Va.

Williamsburg, Va., June 9th to June 11th.

Twelve Mile Ordinary, Va., June 11th to June 15th.

June 13th to 15th, Winchester, Va.

Barhamsville, Va., June 15th to 25th.

June 25th to 30th, Rosencran's Campaign, Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Tenn.

Camp two miles north of Barhamsville, Va., June 25th.

Camp four miles south of White House, Va., June 26th to 27th.

White House, Va., June 27th to July 8th.
July 1st to 3d, Gettysburg, Pa.
July 1st to 26th, Morgan's Raid.
Camp near Barhamsville, Va., July 8th to 9th.
On steamer United States from Yorktown to Washington, D. C., July 9th to 10th.
Washington, D. C., July 10th to 11th.
July 10th to Sept. 16th, Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C.
On cars to Frederick, Md., July 11th to 13th.
Frederick, Md., July 13th to 14th.
Camp near Boonsboro, Pa., July 14th to 15th.
Berlin, Md., July 15th to 19th.
Camp near Leesburg, Va., July 19th to 20th.
Goose Creek, Va., July 20th to 23d.
New Baltimore, Va., July 25th to Aug. 1st.
Greenwich, Va., Aug. 1st to 3d.
Warrenton Junction, Va., Aug. 3d to 6th.
Alexandria, Va., Aug. 6th to 7th.
On steamer John W Warren, Aug. 7th to 8th.
Newport News, Va., Aug. 8th to 9th.
On steamer John Rice, Aug. 9th to 12th.
Folly Island, S. C., Aug. 12th to 17th.
Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 17th to 29th.
Aug. 21st, Quantrell's Sack of Lawrence, Kan.
Folly Island, S. C., Aug. 29th to Feb. 23d, '64.
Sept. 8th, Commander Stevens' night attack on Fort Sumter.
Sept. 19th and 20th, Chickamauga, Ga.
Oct. 14th, Bristoe Station, Va.
Nov. 7th, Rappahannock Station, Va.
Nov. 14th to Dec. 4th, Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.
Nov. 24th to 25th, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob and Mississippi Ridge, Ga.

1864.

Feb. 20th, Olustee, Fla.
On steamer Delaware, Feb. 23d to Feb. 25th.
Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 25th to June 11th.
Mar. 9th, President commissions Grant as Lieut.-General and

General-in-Chief of all the Armies.

April 8th and 9th, Sabine Cross Roads, La.

May 5th, Naval Battle with Ram Albemarle.

May 5th to 7th, Wilderness, Va.

May 5th to 9th, Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.

May 8th to 18th, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg Road, Laurel Hill and Ny River, Va.

May 12th to 16th, Fort Darling, Va.

May 13th to 16th, Resaca, Ga.

May 16th to 18th, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

May 23d to 27th, North Anna River, Va.

May 25th to June 4th, Dallas, Ga.

June 1st to 12th, Cold Harbor, etc., Va.

June 5th, Piedmont, W Va.

June 9th to 30th, Kenesaw Mountain, etc., Ga.

June 10th, Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.

On steamer Mary Benton, June 11th to 12th.

Hilton Head, S. C., June 12th to June 27, '65.

June 15th to 19th, commencement Siege of Petersburg, Va.

June 17th to 18th, Lynchburg, Va.

June 19th, Capture of the Alabama.

June 22d to 23d, Welden R. R. etc., Va.

July 1st to 31st, series engagements in front of Petersburg, Va.

(While the permanent camp of the 144th was at Hilton Head, S. C., until it was ordered North to be mustered out, the Regiment was absent on a series of expeditions and the several camping places follow.)

On steamer Mayflower, July 1st to July 2d.

John's Island, S. C., 1st camp, July 2d to 3d.

John's Island, S. C., 2d camp, July 3d to 4th.

John's Island, S. C., 3d camp, July 4th to 5th.

John's Island, S. C., 4th camp, July 5th to 9th.

July 9th, John's Island S. C.

John's Island, S. C., 5th camp, July 9th to 10th.

Hilton Head, S. C., July 10th to Nov. 28th.

July 12th, Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C.

July 20th, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.

July 22d, Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's 1st Sortie.)
July 23d to 24th, Kernstown and Winchester, Va.
July 28th, Atlanta Ga., (Hood's 2d Sortie at Ezra Chapel.)
July 28th to Sept. 2d, Siege of Atlanta.
Aug. 14th to 18th, Strawberry Plains, Va.
Aug. 18th to 21st, Six Mile House, Welden R. R. Va.
Aug. 25th, Ream's Station, Va.
Aug. 31st and Sept 1st, Jonesboro, Ga.
Sept. 1st to Oct. 30th, In Siege of Petersburg, Va.
Sept. 2d, Fall of Atlanta, Ga.
Sept. 16th, Sycamore Church, Va.
Sept. 19th and 22d, Winchester and Fisher Hill, Va.
Sept. 26th and 27th, Pilot Knob, Mo.
Sept. 28th to 30th, New Market Heights, Va.
Oct. 5th, Allatoona, Ga.
Oct. 7th to 13th, Darbytown Road, Va.
Oct. 16th, President issues call for 300,000 men.
Oct. 19th, Cedar Creek, Va. ("Sheridan's Ride.")
Oct. 27th, Hatcher's Run, Va.
Oct. 27th and 28th, Fair Oaks, Va.
Oct. 28th Destruction of Rebel Ram, Albermarle by Lieut. Cushing.
Nov. 8th, Lincoln re-elected President.
Nov 14th, Gettysburg Monument Dedicated.
Nov. 28th and 29th, Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn.
On Steamer Sylph, Nov. 28th to Nov. 29th.
Bolan Church, S. C., Nov. 29th to Dec. 1st.
Nov. 30th, Honey Hill, S. C.
Boyd's Landing, Dec. 1st to Dec. 6th.
Devaux's Neck, S. C., Dec. 6th to Jan. 1st, '65.
Dec. 6th to 9th, Devaux's Neck, S. C.
Dec. 10th to 21st, Siege of Savannah.
Dec. 15th and 16th, Nashville, Tenn.

1865.

Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 1st to Feb. 2d.
Jan. 13th to 15th, Fort Fisher, N. C.
On steamer Ann Marie, Feb. 2d to 3d.

Edisto Island, S. C., Feb. 3d to 4th.
Gov. Aikin's Plantation, S. C., Feb. 4th to 5th.
Feb. 5th to 7th, Dabney's Mills and Hatcher's Run, Va.
On Steamer Cosmopolitan, Feb. 5th to 7th.
Folly Island, S. C., Feb. 7th to 8th.
Cole's Island, S. C., Feb. 8th to 9th.
Feb. 10th, James Island, S. C.
On Transport Steamer, Feb. 10th to 12th.
Graham's Creek, S. C., Feb. 17th to 19th.
On Transport steamer, Feb. 13th to 17th.
Bull's Island, S. C., Feb. 12th to 14th.
Jan. 18th, Charleston Evacuated.
Mt. Pleasant, S. C., Feb. 19th to 21st.
Feb. 19th, Charleston occupied by U. S. troops.
Charleston, S. C., Feb. 21st to 22d.
On march from Charleston to Strawberry Ferry, S. C., Feb. 22d to 26th.
St. Stephen's Station, S. C., Feb. 26th to March 2d.
Monk's Corners, S. C., March, 3d to 5th.
March 4th, Second Inauguration of President Lincoln.
Strawberry Ferry, S. C., March 5th to 9th.
Calais, S. C., March 9th to 10th.
Charleston, S. C., Mar. 10th to 22d.
March 19th to 21st, Bentonville, N. C.
Hilton Head, S. C., March 22d to June 27th.
March 25th, Fort Steadman, Va.
March 26th to April 9th, Siege of Mobile, Ala.
March 31st, Boydton and White Oak Roads, Va.
April 1st, Five Forks, Va.
April 2d, Fall of Petersburg.
April 3d, Occupation of Richmond.
April 6th, Sailor's Creek, Va.
April 7th, Farmville, Va.
April 8th and 9th, Appomattox Court House, Va.
April 9th, Gen. Lee Surrenders.
April 15th, Flag Raised on Sumter.
April 15th, President Lincoln Assassinated.

April 17th, Moseby Surrenders.
April 26th, Gen. Joe. Johnston Surrenders.
May 4th, President Lincoln's funeral at Springfield, Ill.
May 10th, Gen. Jones Surrenders.
May 10th, Jeff. Davis Captured.
May 11th, Gen. Jeff. Thompson Surrenders.
May 13th, Last Skirmish of the war at Palmetto Ranch, La.
May 23d and 24th, Grand Review, Washington, D. C.
May 26th, Gen. Kirby Smith Surrenders.

On Steamer Fulton, June 27th to 30th.
New York, N. Y., June 30th to July 1st.
Albany, N. Y., July 1st to 3d.
On N. Y Central R. R., July 3d to 4th.
Canandaigua, N. Y., July 4th.
Elmira, N. Y., July 4th to 13th.

Between July 4th and 13th the 144th was mustered out of service.

Complete Roster of 144th Regt.

Officers--Field and Staff.

COLONELS.

ROBERT S. HUGHSTON. Aug. 17, 1862;* Sept. 6, 1862;** original; resigned May 24, 1863; died at his home near Unadilla, N. Y., June 19, 1873.

DAVID E. GREGORY. May 24, 1863; July 1, 1863; promoted from Lieut.-Col. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned Oct. 24, 1863; S. O. H. Dept. of the South; died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Jan. 1893.

WILLIAM J. SLIDELL. Dec. 29, 1863; May 1, 1864; appointed from Captain 16th U. S. I.; resigned Sept. 25, 1864; S. O. H. 341 Dept. of the South; dead.

JAMES LEWIS. Sept. 25, 1864; Nov. 27, 1864; promoted from Lieut.-Col. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865 expiration of service; died at Joliet, Ill., October 28th, 1899.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

DAVID E. GREGORY. Sept. 28, 1862; Oct. 4, 1862; original, promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 61st N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Colonel of Regt. July 1, 1863. (See Colonel.)

JAMES LEWIS. May 24, 1863; July 1, 1863; promoted from Captain of Co. C. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Colonel of Regiment Nov. 27, 1864. (See Colonel.)

CALVIN A. RICE. Sept. 25, 1864; Nov. 27, 1864; promoted from Major 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; last known address, New York City, N. Y.

MAJORS.

ROBERT T. JOHNSON. Sept. 27, 1862; Oct. 7, 1862; original, promoted from Captain 72d N. Y. Vol.; resigned Dec. 22, 1862 S. O. No. 101; defences of Washington; died at Franklin, N. Y., Aug., 1902.

CALVIN A. RICE. Dec. 22, 1862; Dec. 22, 1862; promoted from Captain 77th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Lieut.-Col. of Regt. Nov. 27, 1864. (See Lieut.-Col.)

WILLIAM PLASKETT. Sept. 25, 1864; Nov. 27, 1864; promoted from Captain Co. F. 144th N. Y. V ; mustered out June 25, 1865; address, Forbestown, Cal.

*Throughout this roster the date of appointment immediately follows the name.

**The second date is the date of muster-in.

ADJUTANTS.

MARSHALL SHAW. Aug. 22, 1862; Aug. 22, 1862; original, appointed from civil life; resigned Feb. 2, 1863, S. O. 27; defences of Washington; dead.

CHARLES C. SIVER. Feb. 2, 1863; Feb. 2, 1863; appointed from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Captain 144th N Y Vol. April 13, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Unadilla, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1872.

GEORGE R. CANNON. Mar. 16, 1864; May 12, 1864; promoted from Sergt.-Major; 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 128 West 86th street, New York City.

QUARTERMASTERS.

JAMES H. WRIGHT. Aug. 22, 1862; Aug. 22, 1862; original; appointed from civil life; resigned Dec. 20, 1862, S. O. No. 99; defenses of Washington; address, Delhi, N. Y.

SAMUEL GORDON, JR. Dec. 20, 1862; Dec. 20, 1862; promoted from Quartermaster Sergt.; resigned July 24, 1863; S. O. No. 135, 11th A. C. Army of the Potomac; died at his home in Delhi, N. Y., May 19, 1868.

SPENCER S. GREGORY. July 25, 1863; Aug. 21, 1863; appointed from civil life; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SURGEONS.

JOHN R. LEAL. Sept. 11, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; dismissed from U. S. service for absence without leave Jan. 24, 1864, by order of Secretary of War, S. O. No. 43, A. G. O.; reinstated Jan. 26, 1864 by order of Secretary of War, S. O. No. 88, A. G. O. Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865; died at his home in Paterson, N J., 1878.

WILLIAM M. BRYCE. Aug. 22, 1862; Aug. 22, 1862; original; discharged with Regiment June 25, 1865; died in Hamden, 1868.

OLIVER T. BUNDY. Aug 28, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

CHAPLAINS.

ALEXANDER H. FULLERTON. Oct. 6, 1862; Oct. 7, 1862; original; promoted from Corp. of Co. B. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned Nov. 1, 1864, S. O. No. 378 Dept. of the South; died in Philadelphia, Pa.

DAVID S. TORREY. Nov. 6, 1864; declined.

CAPTAINS.

PALMER L. BURROWS. Aug. 26, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned Jan. 10, 1863; died at his home in Deposit, N. Y., Nov. 1894.

WILLIAM DEVERILL. Sept. 1, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned March 3, 1863.

JAMES LEWIS. Sept. 1, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Lieut.-Col. July 1, 1863. (See Col.)

ELIJAH ROE. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned May 9, 1863; died at his home in Centre Village, N. Y., Oct. 1892.

WILLIAM B. DOWIE. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned Jan. 28, 1863; address, 472 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM PLASKETT. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Major, Nov. 27, 1864.

WILLIAM H. STONE. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; died Oct. 17, 1863, at Margaretville, N. Y.

PETER W SMITH. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned April 2, 1864; address, Rockland Lake, N. Y.

JOHN CRAWFORD. Sept. 6, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned Feb. 20, 1863; died at his home in Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1894.

GEORGE W REYNOLDS. Sept. 6, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned April 25, 1863; died at Franklin N. Y.

ROBERT H. EVANS. Jan. 10, 1863; Jan. 14, 1863; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned July 31, 1863; dead.

JOHN CLARK. Jan. 10, 1863; Jan. 14, 1863; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865 expiration of service; died at Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.

MATTHEW W MARVIN. Mar. 3, 1863; Mar. 13, 1863; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865 expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y

GEORGE W ST. JOHN. Feb. 20, 1863; Mar. 23, 1863; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at dress, Centralia, Ill.

ELBRIDGE G. RADEKER. May 20, 1863; May 27, 1863; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; discharged Dec. 15, 1863, S. O. No. 526, War Dept. A. G. O.; address, 185 Main street, Binghamton, N. Y.

EDWARD A. GRIFFITH. Feb. 23, 1864; Mar. 28, 1864; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Colchester, N. Y., April 27, 1879.

CHARLES C. SIVER. Mar. 16, 1864; April 18, 1864; promoted from Adjutant 144th N. Y. Vol. (See Adjt.)

MATTHEW C. LEWIS. April 2, 1864; May 6, 1864; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hamden, N. Y.

FRANK B. HART. Mar. 16, 1864; May 13, 1864; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Minneapolis, Minn.

JOHN D. PENET. Mar. 16, 1864; May 12, 1864; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; wounded in the leg at Honey Hill; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 1890.

JOHN RICH. Mar. 16, 1864; May 16, 1864; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died in Florida.

WITTER H. JOHNSTON. Sept. 25, 1864; Nov. 28, 1864; promoted from 1st Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; discharged for physical disability resulting from wounds received in action; S. O. 272, War Dept. A. G. O. June 2, 1865; discharge to take effect May 15, 1865; Fort Dodge, Ia.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

ROBERT H. EVANS. Aug. 26, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Captain Jan. 10, 1863. (See Capt.)

MATTHEW W MARVIN. Sept. 1, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Captain Mar. 3, 1863. (See Captain.)

THOMAS LEWIS. Sept. 1, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Captain, but died before he could be mustered; died Sept. 8, 1863 on Folly Island, S. C.

ALEXANDER ROSE. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned June 1, 1863; address, Franklin, N. Y.

JOHN MCARTHUR. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; discharged Feb. 7, 1863; location unknown.

CHARLES C. SIVER. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Captain, (See Captain.)

IRVING C. SMITH. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned Sept. 23, 1863.

JOHN CLARK. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted Captain Mar. 1, 1863. (See Captain.)

GEORGE W ST. JOHN. Sept. 6, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Captain Mar. 23, 1863. (See Captain.)

ELBRIDGE G. RADEKER. Sept. 6, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to Captain Mar. 27, 1863. (See Captain.)

ALFORD E. HEATH. Jan. 10, 1863; Jan. 14, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned Mar. 3, 1863; dead.

JOHN D. PENET. Feb. 7, 1863; Mar. 1, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Captain. (See Captain.)

MATTHEW C. LEWIS. Mar. 3, 1863; promoted from private Co. I, 72d N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Captain. (See Captain.)

HENRY W WILCOX. Mar. 3, 1863; Mar. 13, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned Aug. 5, 1864; address, Deposit, N. Y.

GEORGE A. COLTON. Mar. 3, 1863; Mar. 13, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

JOHN T. ODWELL. May 20, 1863; May 27, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned Dec. 28, 1863; died Mar. 10, 1896.

WITTER H. JOHNSTON. Feb. 20, 1863; Mar. 23, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Captain. (See Captain.

EDWARD A. GRIFFITH. Jan. 3, 1863; Sept. 1, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut, 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Captain. (See Captain.)

DEWITT C. MAYO. Jan. 3, 1863; Sept. 1, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; was commissioned as Captain, but died Sept. 27, 1863, before he had been mustered.

JOHN RICH. July 20, 1863; Sept. 9, 1863; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to Captain. (See Captain.)

FRANK B. HART Jan. 1, 1864; Mar. 25, 1864; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol; promoted to Captain. (See Captain.)

WILLIAM B. LEWIS. Jan. 1, 1864; Mar. 25, 1864; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

CHARLES S. BRADFORD. Jan. 1, 1864; May 12, 1864; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Sidney, N. Y.

JAMES ADEE. May 12, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. E. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865; died at Delhi, N. Y.

HAMILTON S. PRESTON. Mar. 16, 1864; May 16, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. H. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Stamford, May 27, 1893.

CHARLES M. HATHAWAY. Mar. 16, 1864; May 12, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. A. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Olyphant, Pa.

NATHANIEL H. HEBBARD. Mar. 16, 1864; May 12, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. I, 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Davenport, N. Y.

FRANCIS HEIMER. July 4, 1864; Aug. 18, 1864; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

FRANKLIN T. HINE. Sept. 25, 1864; Nov. 28, 1864; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; died Dec. 20, 1864, at Hospital Beaufort, S. C. of wounds received in action at Honey Hill, S. C.

HORACE E. BAILEY. Jan. 31, 1864; Mar 2, 1864; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

EDWARD MCQUEEN. Jan. 31, 1865; Mar. 2, 1865; promoted from 2d Lieut. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Arena, N. Y.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

ALFORD E. HEATH. Aug. 26, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

GEORGE A. COLTON. Sept. 1, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

JAMES K. PENFIELD. Sept. 1, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned Mar. 18, 1863; address, Delhi, N. Y.

ORSEMUS B. BOYD. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted from Corp. in Co. I. 89th N. Y. Vol.; resigned to accept a cadetship at West Point Military Academy, Feb. 14, 1863; afterwards attained the rank of Captain in regular army; he died with his command in New Mexico, July 23, 1885.

JOHN D. PENET. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to 1st Lieut. and Captain. (See Captain.)

JOHN COLE. Sept. 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; dismissal from service, G. O. No. 156, A. G. O May 28, 1863.

ROBERT CRAWFORD. Sept, 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; resigned Jan. 19, 1863.

DEWITT C. THOMAS. Sept, 4, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted 1st Lieut. commission to date Jan. 28, 1863, but was not mustered; died June 5, 1863.

WITTER H. JOHNSTON. Sept. 6, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; promoted to 1st Lieut. and Captain. (See Captain.)

HENRY W WILCOX. Jan. 10, 1863; Jan. 14, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. A. 144th N. Y. Vol. and promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

WILLIAM E. HOLMES. Sept. 6, 1862; Sept. 27, 1862; original; discharged Feb. 7, 1863; address, Downsville, N. Y.

RUFUS P. EDSON. Jan. 19, 1863; Feb. 18, 1863; promoted from Sergt.-Major 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned June 8, 1863; address, New York City.

EDWARD A. GRIFFITH. Feb. 14, 1863; Mar. 1, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt.; promoted to 1st Lieut. and Captain. (See Captain.)

FRANCIS HEIMER. Feb. 7, 1863; Mar. 1, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. E. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

DEWITT C. MAYO. Mar 3, 1863; Mar. 13, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. A. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

FRANK B. HART. Mar. 3, 1863; Mar. 13, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. B. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. and Captain. (See Captain.)

CHARLES S. BRADFORD. Feb. 20, 1863; Mar. 22, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. I. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

JOHN RICH. Mar 18, 1863; Mar. 23, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. C. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. and Captain. (See Captain.)

WILLIAM B. LEWIS. April 24, 1863; promoted from Sergt.-Major 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.

JOHN T. ODWELL. April 23, 1863; April 24, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. K. 144th N. Y. Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

EDGAR A. VERMILYEA. May 20, 1863; May 27, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. G. 144th N. Y Vol.; resigned Jan. 16, 1864; address, Griffin's Corners, N Y

FREDERICK E. DAVIS. Jan. 28, 1863; June 5, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. H. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned June 7, 1863; dead.

HORACE E. BAILEY. June 3, 1863; Sept. 1, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. B. 144th N. Y Vol.; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

JACOB H. ZABRISKIE. June 3, 1863; Sept. 1, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. D. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned Oct. 9, 1864, S. O. No. 357, Dept. of the South; address 226 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.

FRANKLIN T. HINE. July 20, 1863; Sept. 9, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt.; promoted to 1st Lieut.. (See 1st Lieut.)

EDWARD MCQUEEN. July 4. 1863; Oct. 31, 1863; promoted from 1st Sergt.; promoted to 1st Lieut. (See 1st Lieut.)

GEORGE W GRAHAM. Mar. 16, 1864; May 12, 1864; promoted from private Co. E. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned Sept. 12, 1864, S. O. No. 329, Dept. of the South; address, Jefferson, W. Va.

JAMES W. MACK. July 14, 1864; Oct. 19, 1864; promoted from Sergt.-Major 144th N. Y. Vol.; killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

WILLIAM J. CLARK. Oct. 29, 1864; Nov. 29, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. H. 144th N. Y Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Chicago, Ill.

JAMES NUTT. Oct. 29, 1864; Nov. 29, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. F. 144th N. Y Vol.; discharged by reason of wounds received at James Island, Feb. 1865, in June, 1865; address, Hancock, N. Y.

ELI GIBBONS. Oct. 29, 1864; Nov. 29, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. D. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

CHARLES ROLLINS. Oct. 29, 1864; Dec. 5, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. K. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

JOHN C. MEIN. Oct. 29, 1864; Dec. 5, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. C. 144th N. Y Vol.; resigned May 23, 1865, S. O No. 130, Dept. of the South; died at The Dalles, Oregon, Jan. 14, 1901.

JOHN A. COULTER. Oct. 29, 1864; Dec. 5, 1864; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. E. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Georgetown, Col.

WILLIAM MAYHAM. Oct. 29, 1864; Dec. 11, 1864; promoted from Sergt. Co. E. 144th N. Y. Vol.; resigned April 10, 1865, S. O. No. 91, Dept. of the South; died since the war; date unknown.

HENRY F. MILES. Jan. 31, 1865; Mar. 2, 1865; promoted from Sergt.-Major 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died Jan. 1903, at Charles City, Ia.

J. HARVEY MCKEE. Jan. 31, 1865; Mar. 2, 1865; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. I. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Aurora, Ohio.

WALTER DICKSON. Jan. 31, 1865; Mar. 2, 1865; promoted from 1st Sergt. Co. G. 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1892.

WILLIAM MURRAY. May 11, 1865; May 31, 1865; promoted from Sergt.-Major 144th N. Y. Vol.; mustered out June 25, 1865; expiration of service; address, Spokane Falls, Wash.

COMPANY A.

*Age at enlistment. **Date of enlistment.

AXTELL, LAFAYETTE. 19*; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862**; wounded in face Honey Hill; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; addre Barbourville. N. Y.

AXTELL, CHARLES. 22; Tompkins, N Y., Aug. 13, 1862; died at General Hospit Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 10, 1863, of typhoid pneumonia.

BURROWS, LEWIS Y. 20; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out Ju 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

BURNSIDE, SAMUEL N. 32; Laurens, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out Ju 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Barbourville N. Y.

BRATT, AUGUSTUS P. 36; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died at Folly Isla S. C., Sept. 18, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea and homesickness.

BLENCOE, NATHAN. 21; Guilford, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died at Post Hospit Folly Island, S. C., of chronic diarrhoea.

BUNKER, FRANCIS A. 31; Sanford, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V R. Sept. 30, 1863; address, Deposit, N Y

BURDICK, LEROY H. 31; Chenango county, Aug. 25, 1862; mustered out June 1865, expiration of service.

BANKS, HENRY W 44; Weston, Conn., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V. R. May 6, 1863; dead.

BENEDICT, HORACE. 30; Sidney, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged for disabili Jan. 17, 1863.

BRADBURY, CHARLES H. 18; Stanhope, N. J., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged for d ability.

BAILEY, CHARLES J. 24; Franklin, N. Y., Aug 11, 1862; mustered out June, 1865, expiration of service; address, Rock Rift, N. Y.

BROWN, ANDREW M. 18; Tompkins, N Y., Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Sept. 1, 18 by order of Gen. Martindale; address Walton, N. Y.

BROWN, HENRY B. 20; Deposit, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BEAGLE, JOHN R. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BEAGLE, WILLIAM H. 21; Tompkins. N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 1865, expiration of service; address, Hales' Eddy, N. Y.

CASWELL, GEORGE E. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 1865, expiration of service; address Deposit, N. Y.

COOK, RUSSELL. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Deposit, N. Y.

CONSTABLE, GEORGE. 23; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

CARPENTER, JOHN C. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged March 30, 1865, on account of wounds received in battle at Honey Hill, S. C.; address, Carpenter's Eddy, N. Y.

DEAN, WILLIAM N. 30; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service; died since war; date unknown.

DAN, WELLINGTON. 28; Benton, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Oct. 8, 1863, for disability; dead.

DAVIE, IRA B. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

DRAKE, LYMAN A. 24; Jefferson, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; died Oct. 17, 1863, at Folly Island, S. C. of chronic diarrhoea.

DANIEL, LYMAN A. 24; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DIBBLE, HENRY. 30; Kortright, N. Y., Aug 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DIMMICKS, SIDNEY A. 37; Herrick, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 15, 1863; died in Binghamton.

EGGLESTON, LEWIS L. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead; Post at Deposit named for him, Dept. N. Y., G. A. R., No. 184.

FINCH, WILLIAM H. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Aberdeen, S. D.

FLETCHER, JAMES. 21; Crawford, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Glascoe, Kan.

FANNING, FREDERICK W 26; Prattsville, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

FOX, ADELBERT. 21; Bradford, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; died at Deposit, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

GARLOW JOHN W 42; Cazenovia, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Binghamton, N. Y.

GARLOW, WILLIAM. 18; Sanford, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Masonville, N. Y.

GREEN, STEPHEN C. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Deposit, N. Y., of pneumonia.

GILSON, ROBERT. 18; England, Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1865, at Regt. Hospital at Hilton Head of pleuro pneumonia.

GROTEFANT, CHARLES. 18; Tunkhannock, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; died Nov. 18, 1863, Regt. Hospital, Folly Island, S. C. of chronic diarrhoea.

HATHAWAY, CHARLES M. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt. pro. to 1st Sergt. Mar. 3, 1863, to 1st Lieut. May 12, 1864; Olyphant, Pa.

HAYNES, OSMER. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Stamford, N. Y.

HOAG, GEORGE A. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to Corporal Nov. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Afton, N. Y.

HESS, JOSEPH A. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corporal Nov. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Masonville, N. Y.

HATHAWAY, EDWIN. 30; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corporal Mar. 10, 1863; died Feb. 12, 1865.

HUYCK, WILLIAM E. 23; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to Corporal April 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hales' Eddy, N. Y.

HEWETT, JOHN F 21; Sanford, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oskosh, Wisconsin.

HUYCK, GEORGE J. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Cannonsville, N. Y.

HOWLAND, THOMAS. 30; Otego, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to Corporal Nov. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

HAGERMIN, LEONARD. 18; Glen, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corporal Jan. 10, 1863; to Sergt. Nov. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cortland, N. Y.

JACKSON, SAMUEL F. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Piedmont, Mo.

JACKSON, GEORGE W. 33; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V R. C. July 1, 1863; dead.

HILL, LEVI J. 18; Tompkns, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Franklin, Minn.

KELSEY, CALEB. 35; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

KINGSLEY, HENRY E. 25; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Mar. 13, 1863; Sergt. Nov. 24, 1863; 1st Sergt. Nov. 21, 1864; reduced to Sergt. April 1, 1865; address, Sweet Home, Ark.

LEANORD, JOHN M. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

LOVE, JAMES M. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hiawatha, Kan.

LAMPKOWSKY, FREDERICK. 25; Austria, Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V R. C. Mar. 15, 1864; died at Binghamton, N. Y.

LARKIN, ARAD. 18; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged for disability Jan. 3, 1863; address, Sidney, N. Y.

LEWIS, JOHN H. 18; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

LUCAS, JOHN. 29; Ireland, Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Gibbon, Neb.

MAYO, DEWITT C. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt. pro. to 1st Sergt. Jan. 10, 1863; to 2d Lieut. Mar 3, 1863; died Sept. 27, 1863.

MINOR, GEORGE. 25; Hartford, Conn., Aug. 11, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Binghamton, N. Y., 33 Bertrand street.

MILES, HENRY F 21; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; Corp. Aug. 26, 1862; Sergt. Jan. 10, 1863; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1864; Sergt.-Major Nov. 22, 1864; 2d Lieut. Mar. 2, 1864; died in 1903 at Charles City, Iowa.

MOORE, ABRAM O. 26; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died Mar. 23, 1863, at Fairfax Seminary Hospital of typhoid fever.

MOORE, AMBROSE B. 21; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Kelsey, N. Y.

MAUTOSTOCK, DAVID. 22; Kingston, N. Y., Aug 15, 1862; discharged May 13, 1863; address, Deposit, N. Y.

MILES, WILBUR F. 22; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Charles City, Iowa.

MCCOMB, JOHN. 23; Sanford, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWMAN, CHARLES. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

NAYLOR, WILLIAM. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Loomis, N. Y.

OSTROM, THOMAS J. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; died Oct. 6, 1864.

OWEN, JOHN W. 27; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

OSTROM, JAMES. 21; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

OGDEN, CHARLES. 44; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Feb. 6, 1863; died since war at Deposit, N. Y.

POMEROY, WHITING G. 23; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

PETERS, WILLIAM R. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

PALLET, ALEXANDER F 33; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 25; 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Arctic, N. Y.

REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN R. 21; Big Flats, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Seattle, Wash.

ROSE, JOSIAH L. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 10, 1864, at Deposit, N. Y.

SMITH, CHARLES E. 20; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged May 19, 1865; address, Masonville, N. Y.

STILES, CHARLES. 34; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; app. to Corp. Dec. 1862; Sergt. Jan. 10, 1863; reduced to ranks Nov. 24, 1863; pro. to Sergt. May 16,

1864; reduced Nov. 24, 1864; discharged June 25, 1865; died at Hanco N. Y.

SEAMAN, SIDNEY. 43; Johnston, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Oct. 22, 18 died at Deposit, N. Y.

SCOTT, ABRAM. 19; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Mar. 13, 18 address, Maple Ridge, Mich.

SPENCER, LEROY. 19; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 18 expiration of service; address, Lego, Mich.

SWART, JOHN. 21; Sanford, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 24, 18 mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, North Sanford, Y.

SCHRIVER, ANDREW S. 22; LaGrange, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; transferred to V. R. address, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Presiding Elder in M. E. church.

TURNER, JAMES. 40; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Aug. 26, 18 reduced Nov. 24, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of servic died at Hambletville, N. Y.

TEED, HIRAM P. 28; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 18 expiration of service; address, Sayre, Pa.

TEED, CHARLES J. 19; New Hartford, Conn., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 1865, expiration of service; died at Unadilla, N. Y.

TAFT, ALPHEUS S. 22; Franklin, Mass., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Dec. 4, 18 at Camp Bliss; died at home during the war.

TOMPKINS, SAMUEL M. 40; Worcester, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Aug. 1863, for disability; address, Deposit, N. Y.

TOMPKINS, LEROY. 24; Sanford, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Sept. 30, 18 at Folly Island.

VANVALKENBURG, PETER. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out Ju 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

WILCOX, HENRY W. 19; Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; 1st Sergt. at org. of Re pro. to 2d Lieut. Jan. 10, 1863.

WARD, GARRIT S. 21; Floyd, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; p to principal musician Nov. 3, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865; addre Alma, Mich.

WEBSTER, GAINS. 19; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 24, 186 mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, San Miguel, C

WAKEMAN, PETER S. 24; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 1865, expiration of service.

WHITEHEAD, ABRAM. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out Ju 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

WALLY, JOHN. 29; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to V R. C. O 8, 1863; address, Deposit, N. Y.

WEBB, GEORGE W. 35; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 186 Sergt. Mar. 13, 1863; died at Regt. Hospital, Folly Island, Nov. 12, 1863.

CANNON, CLARK. 32; Tompkins, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1864; died Oct. 4, 1864, at Hilto Head, S. C.

CRAWFORD, ALEXANDER H. 37; Tompkins, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

DUNHAM, ISAAC. 20; Schoharie, N. Y., Feb. 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DUNHAM, PHILLIP. 18; Schoharie, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1864; died April 22, 1864, at Post Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

DAVIS, OLIVER P 21; Delaware, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

DONALDSON, HENRY. 18; South America, Jan. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DICKS, GILBERT. 44; Saugerties, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1864; died at Little York, N. Y.

EVANS, JULIUS B. 22; Worcester, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1864; died Feb. 18, 1865, from wounds received in battle on James Island, Feb. 10, 1865.

HILL, THEODORE. 22; Delaware, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Kingston, N. Y.

HOLMES, HENRY. 19; Delaware, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1864; discharged Oct. 22, 1864, Hilton Head.

NAYLOR, JAMES. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Loomis, N. Y.

PETTINGILL, S. C. 27; Tompkins, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

KEELER, ROBINSON. 39; Roxbury, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SMITH, GILBERT T. 18; Sidney, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Franklin, N. Y.

SCOTT, JAMES E. 26; Masonville, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

SEYMOUR, CHARLES D. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

WHITEHEAD, JAMES. 24; Tompkins, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

WINCHELL, SAMUEL. 23; Tompkins, N. Y., June 12, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

AYRES, THOMAS G. 27; Sussex, N. Y., July 28, 1864; killed Nov. 30, 1864, at battle of Honey Hill, S. C.

ADAIR, JAMES H. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

AMES, JOHN F 26; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BOOTH, DAVID. 28; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; in insane asylum, incurable.

BRIGGS, JOHN M. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

BURROWS, JAMES T. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

BALLY, JOHN. 36; Switzerland, Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1902.

CANNON, BENJAMIN F 26; Tompkins, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

EDICK, CHARLES. 20; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

HILL, LEWIS. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

KELSEY, THEODORE. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

KELSEY, ALBERT A. 33; Delaware Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

MCLAUGHLIN, JOHN. 29; Ireland, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

NIXON, WALTER A. 18; Nantucket, Mass., July 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SEYMOUR, WASHINGTON. 23; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged May 15, 1865, General Order No. 77; dead.

SPENCER, DANIEL. 18; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

SMITH, JOHN. 25; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; died Mar. 2, 1865, at Charleston, S. C.

SMITH, HEZEKIAH K. 20; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

THOMPSON, JAMES. 32; Canada, Sept. 19, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

WALDROFF, HENRY. 32; Prussia, Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WHEELER, SHELDON. 20; Tompkins, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Omaha, Neb.

COMPANY B.

ANDREW, ANDREWS J. 32; Winchester, Conn., Aug. 22, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; discharged April 9, 1863, Fairfax Seminary, Va.

ALVORD, ALVIN W. 34; South Bridge, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; discharged Mar. 20, 1864; address, Sidney, N. Y.

AMNER, ISAAC. 40; England, Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Oct. 20, 1863; dead.

BROWN, AARON. 32; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Downsville, N. Y.

BRISACK, J. A. 36; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 22, 1863, mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BENEDICT, GEORGE E. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Aug. 24, 1864; address, Walton, N. Y.

BAILEY, HORACE EDGAR. 22; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. Mar. 13, 1863; to 2d Lieut. July 4, 1863; to 1st Lieut. Jan. 31st, 1864.

BUTLER, WILLIAM D. 29; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. April 22, 1863; to 1st Sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

BENEDICT, CALEB S. 38; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died April 12, 1863, at Alexandria, Va., of typhoid fever.

BENEDICT, ANDREW L. 30; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864.

BUSH, LEWIS. 19; Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BEAGLE, JOHN. 45; Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1864; dead.

BROWN, DANIEL J. 23; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., Mar. 27, 1863 of chronic diarrhoea.

BLAISDEL, WESLEY. 22; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BENEDICT, S. J. Aug. 25, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864.

BROWER, DAVID. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va.

BRADSHAW, EDWARD A. 18; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June, 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Masonville, N. Y.

BARTOW, MARSHALL S. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to Corp. June 1,

1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

BOWKER, SILAS. 25; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; died 1863, at Folly Island, S. C. of chronic diarrhoea.

BARLOW, T. B. Aug. 22; transferred to V R. C. Dec. 1, 1863; dead.

CRAWLEY, GEORGE A. 30; Rensselaerville, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt.; died at Hilton Head Hospital from wounds received at John's Island.

CLARK, F. B. 22; Blenheim, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to Corp. Sept. 24, 1863; to Sergt. Mar. 6, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

CLARK, ANDREW J. 35; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863; dead.

CHILDS, WILLIAM H. 18; Deposit, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CLEAVER, WARREN W. 22; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug .15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

CULVER, OSCAR P 30; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died Jan. 30, 1903 at Sidney Centre, N. Y.

DEMOND, HERMON. 18; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cortland, N. Y.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM S. 20; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

DARWIN, JAMES A. 31; Gilboa, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

DOUGHERTY, HORACE. 45; Middletown, N. Y., Aug 18, 1862; died Nov. 26, 1862, at Upton's Hill, Va., of dysentery.

DARLIN, IRVING. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 23, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Schenevus, N. Y.

ELDERKIN, ROYAL J. 21; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out expiration of service; address, Mundale, N. Y.

FULLERTON, ALEXANDER H. 23; Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1862; appointed Chaplain of Regiment Oct. 7, 1862; died in Philadelphia, Pa.

FITCH, ELI. 19; Sidney, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. Sept. 24, 1863; to 1st Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; Sergt.-Major Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out expiration of service; address, Athens, Pa.

FRANCE, JACOB. 28; Hunter, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

FOX, NELSON L. 38; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Walton, N. Y.

FAGAN, ANDREW. 28; Harpursville, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. May 15, 1864; dead.

GRAHAM, ALEXANDER J. 33; Meredith, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

FITCH, LEWIS M. 22; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; taken prisoner July 9, 1864, on John's Island, exchanged; mustered out expiration of service; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

FAGAN, CURTIS. 18; Walton, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; died Nov. 17, 1862 at Upton's Hill, Va. of dysentery and brain fever.

HOYT, SHERMAN. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1862, at General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

HOYT, EDWARD. 35; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged April 28, 1865, for disability; dead

HOYT, AMASA L. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died Jan. 27, 1863, at Upton's Hill, Va., of congestion of the brain.

HUBBELL, CHARLES. 18; Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Wells Bridge, N. Y.

HUBBELL, GEORGE W. 39; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to Corp. Jan. 11, 1863; discharged for disability May 1, 1864; address, Falls Church, Va.

HOOD, CHARLES. 34; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HENDERSON, SHERMAN. 32; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

HENDERSON, DARIUS. 45; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Jan. 25, 1863.

HOUGHTALING, DANIEL. 28; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Aug. 3, 1863; address, Masonville, N. Y.

HANFORD, CARROLL A. 19; Unadilla, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Downsville, N. Y.

JOHNSON, REED H. 35; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

JOHNSON, CHARLES. 27; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; left March 6, 1863, from hospital on David's Island, N. Y.; never came back; was evidently insane.

JOHNSON, SIMEON. 25; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Sept. 18, 1863; address, Walton, N. Y.

JONES, FRANKLIN. 25; Coventry, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Co. K. 144th; dead.

JONES, ADELBERT. 18; Coventry, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Masonville, N. Y.

JACKSON, PORTER. 29; New Lisbon, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 3, 1863, at Regt. Hospital at Hilton Head, S. C., of chronic diarrhoea.

KINCH, GEORGE H. 24; Sidney, N. Y., Aug. 22; 1862; pro. to Corp. April 22, 1863; transferred to V R. C. Sept. 30, 1863; address, Sidney, N. Y.

LOUDEN, GEORGE. 37; Westford, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

LOCKWOOD, E. 25; New York City, Sept. 6, 1862; discharged Jan. 25, 1863; address, Walton, N. Y.

LEVALLEY, ALEXANDER. 19; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

MAYO, BENJAMIN H. 27; Utica, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; died Nov. 17, 1863 at Folly Island, S. C., of chronic diarrhoea.

MOSHIER, CHARLES L.18; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 30; 1862; pro. to Corp. Sept. 22, 1863; to Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; to 1st Sergt. June 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865; address, Deposit, N. Y.

MCCUMBER, GEORGE. 26; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

MILLER, JOHN C. 44; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; discharged June 29, 1864, for disability.

HART, FRANK B. 24; Charlestown, N. H., Aug. 13, 1862; 1st Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 2d Lieut. March 3, 1863; Captain when discharged; address, Minneapolis, Minn.

LYON, ELIJAH. 24; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. March 15, 1863; died at General Hospital Folly Island, Aug. 30, 1863, of typhoid fever.

MCLEAN, WILLIAM. 26; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Unadilla N. Y.

MCCALL, THOMAS D. 30; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. 1864; dead.

NILES, GEORGE Y. 25; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; died, Dec. 12, 1864, at Gen. Hospital, Beaufort, S. C., of wounds received at Devaux's Neck, Dec. 9, 1864.

OLMSTEAD, KELLOGG. 32; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

PAYNE, THOMAS. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; died, Jan. 2, 1863, at Upton's Hill, Va., of pneumonia.

POND, ALVIN D. 30; Franklin, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged July 16, 1863; dead.

PIERCE, DANIEL. 28; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; discharged Aug. 29, 1863; dead.

PALMER, HARVEY C. 18; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Wilmot, Mich.

PIERCE, MARCUS. 24; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged Aug. 6, 1863; address, Mankato, Minn.

PRIEST, DANIEL G. Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Aug. 5, 1863; dead.

RAYMOND, JOHN H. 28; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. March 31, 1864; dead.

ROSA, PETER H. 27; Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

ROSA, BENJAMIN. 35; Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; died June 3, 1864, at General Hospital, Beaufort, S. C., of chronic diarrhoea.

ROBINSON, HIRAM. 43; Broome County, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged June 8, 1863; dead.

ROGERS, ERASTUS. 38; Sidney, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

ROBINSON, LYMAN J. 23; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

ST. JOHN, PETER. 41; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; Sergt. on org. of Regt.; transferred to V R. C., Sept. 30, 1863; address, North Walton, N. Y.

SAWYER, WILLIAM H. 33; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Walton, N. Y.

STODDARD, CHESTER. 20; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

SCOTT, MANSFIELD. 20;Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Masonville, N. Y.

STOCKLEY, CHARLES. 30;England, Aug. 30, 1862; discharged, June 14, 1864; dead.

SPRAGUE, IRA G. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to Sergt. Sept. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Colorado Springs, Col.

ST. JOHN, COOK W 20; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

VANVALKENBURG, GEORGE. 27; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 25, 1863; to Sergt. June 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

VANVALKENBURG, WILLIAM. 33; Schoharie, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WELDEN, ASAHEL. 33; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

WOOD, NATHAN C. 22; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Buffalo Gap, S. Dakota.

WAKEMAN, AUSTIN. 19; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

WALLING, JAMES H. 19; Burlington, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WEBB, E. SEELEY. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; died Dec. 25, 1862 at Upton's Hill, Va., of typhoid fever.

WADE, WILLIAM H. 28; Morris, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WILLAMS, WESLEY M. 22; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died May 1, 1863 at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., of typhoid fever.

WELLS, WILSON J. 18; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; died Dec. 2, 1864, at General Hospital, Hilton Head, from wounds received at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

WOODMANSEE, WILLIAM R. 26; Butternuts, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; pro. to Corp. March 15, 1863; to Sergt. Nov. 25, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Masonville, N. Y.

WHITMAN, RUFUS. Mustered in with the Regiment and discharged expiration of service; address, Norwich, N. Y.

ANDERSON, WILBUR F 29; New York, Aug. 21, 1864; mustered out expiration of service; died at Binghamton Insane Asylum.

BERGIN, GEORGE M. 21; New York, Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BERGIN, LEVI C. 19; New York, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Spencer City, Ia.

BARLOW, PHILO S. 32; Connecticut, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BEACH, ORIN L. 25; New York, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BRISACK, MAYLON M. 37; New York, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 1710 East street, Lincoln, Neb.

BOOTH, JOHN. 23; New York, Aug, 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BURTON, JOHN H. 19; Ireland, Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BOND, RICHARD. 42; New York, Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BLAISDEL, JOSEPH. 38; Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1864; died Dec. 11, 1864, at Gen. Hospital, Hilton Head, from wounds received at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

BURROUGHS, CHARLES. 17; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Susquehanna, Pa.

CLARK, JOHN W 25; Delaware County, New York, Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sherburn, N. Y.

COLE, WILLIAM S. 20; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died Feb. 5, 1901, at Walton.

CLEAVER, GEORGE. 32; New York, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

EELLS, HERBERT. 20; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service, 427 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRANT, GEORGE W 21; Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y

GUILD, MARSHALL. 35; Delaware County, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

GRAY, ERASTUS R. 32; New York, Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

GILBERT, EBEN S. 24; Butternuts, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bainbridge, N. Y.

HOUCK, JASON. 22; New York, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

HOLLEY, WILLIAM. 23; Delaware County, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

HOYT, WHITNEY. 23; New York, Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 195 Oak street, Binghamton, N. Y.

LYON, GILES W 31; New York, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died in Walton, in 1893.

LYON, WILLIAM S. 36; New York, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

LAUNT, JACOB N. 21; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

MARVIN, NATHAN H. 21; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

MEAD, HENRY A. 28; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

MOORE, IRA G. 40; Delaware County, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service

MCLAUGHRY, PLATT M. 19; New York, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, New York City, N. Y.

MABIE, CHARLES A. 18; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Holley, N. Y.

NILES, CHARLES F 21; New York, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

OLMSTEAD, SILAS M. 21; Masonville, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, East Masonville, N. Y.

OGDEN, ABRAM A. 20; New York, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

OSBORN, LEWIS S. 29; New York, Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

PAYNE, JOHN. 18; New York, Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

PINE, THOMAS A. 19; New York, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

PALMATIER, EZRA. 24; Otsego, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

PALMATIER, HERMAN. 22; Otsego, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

ROACH, RICHARD. 30; Ireland, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 438 5th street, San Francisco, Cal.

ROBERTSON, HENRY C. 20; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; died Oct. 30, at Hilton Head, S. C., Gen. Hospital.

SHERWOOD, WALLACE. 23; New York, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

WOOD, EBENEZER. 35; New York, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

WHITE, JAMES B. 22; New York, Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WHITE, GABRIEL E. 22; New York, Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, North Walton, N. Y.

WEBB, CHARLES W. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WILLIAMS, JAMES. Mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SUTHERLAND, JAMES. 19; Andes, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; Delhi, N. Y.

COMPANY C.

AYERS, ARCHIBALD A. 18; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 25, '65; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Peckville, Pa.

ADAMS, CHARLES E. 24; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; appointed Hospital Steward Nov. 1, '63; address, 127 North Hope street, Los Angeles, Cal.

AMES, FREDERICK. 21; Germany, Aug. 27, 1862; killed in battle of John's Island, July 9, 1864.

BERG, GUSTAVE G. 21; Germany, Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.

BLAKE, JOHN. 25; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; wounded at Devaux's Neck, Dec. 9, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

BRANT, NELSON P 31; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; transferred to Co. K. 144th N. Y. Vol.; died March 14, '71.

BUSH, JAMES. 18; Oxford, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.

BRISACK, DANIEL S. 22; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BAKER, GEORGE W 22; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; died Nov. 14, 1863 at Beaufort, S. C., of scurvy.

BARKER, CHARLES H. 23; Hobart, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; died Nov. 3, 1863 at Folly Island, S. C., of fever.

BRAINARD, JAMES M. 29; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; died April 30, 1865 at Delhi, N. Y.

CLARK, THOMAS W 18; Catskill, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

COOK, JOHN WESLEY. 29; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.

CROWLEY, LEDGER D. 22; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CHASE, WILLIAM. 21; N. Y. City, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Alton, Kan.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES F 24; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to 1st Sergt. Sept. 26, '63; reduced to Sergt. Feb. 4, '64; detailed as member of band Nov. 1, '64; address, Delhi, N. Y.

CHILSON, HARVEY. 38; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Whitehall, Mich.

CLAPPER, JOHN. 28; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.

CONKLIN, SETH W 19; Fallsburg, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.

CONKLIN, RUFUS H. 21; Fallsburg, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; transferred to Co. K. 144th N. Y. Vol.

CHAMPLIN, BURR S. 20; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

CHAMPLIN, RAYMOND S. 34; Blenheim, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Salina, Kan.

COE, GEORGE H. 23; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.; address, Covington, Pa.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM H. 21; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 2801 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

DAVIDSON, ROBERT B. 21; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Millport, N. Y.

DOYLE, HENRY L. 18; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died Oct. 30, 1883, at Meredith, N. Y.

DOYLE, PATRICK. 44; Ireland, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged June 16, 1863 at General Hospital, Alexandria, Va.; dead.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS. 20; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

DENNY, WESLEY M. 19; Harpersfield, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; died Jan. 16, '64 at Folly Island of consumption.

EVERY ALANSON. 21; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

EVERY, ADDISON. 19; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Windsor, N. Y.

ENGLAND, HENRY J. 29; Blenheim, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; never mustered.

FINCH, WILLIAM H. 24; Fallsburg, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.; died at Delhi, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1881.

FRELIGH, MOSES J. 43; Saugerties, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged for disability, Aug. 26, 1863.

FEHRENSEN, WILLIAM. 42; Germany, Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

FLOWERS, EDWIN C. 27; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Walton, N. Y., June, 1893.

FINCH, JACOB O. 26; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to Co. K. 144th N. Y. Vol.; died Jan. 15, 1898 at Delhi, N. Y

FARRELL, THOMAS. 21; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GRAHAM, ELMER M. 21; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Eldon, Mo.

GRANT, DARIUS B. 21; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 16, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Solon, N. Y.

GRANT, JAMES K. 19; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Dayton, Ohio.

GRANT, BEERS J. 27; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Dixon, Ill.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM T. 20; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Newton, Wis.

GLEASON, FRANKLIN. 31; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to Q. M. Sergt. Feb. 23, '63; reduced to ranks June 6, 1863, by order of Col. D. E. Gregory; address, Tescott, Kan.

HOWLAND, JOHN B. 24; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865, expiration of service; address, N. Y. City, N. Y.

HAMMOND WILLIAM H. 27; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HOWARD, GEORGE R. 38; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; transferred to Co. K., 144th N. Y. Vol.

HILDERBRAND, JOHN C. 32; Germany, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25. 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HOUCK, ALEXANDER. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

HANFORD, CHAUNCEY D. 24; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; died at N. Y. City Oct. 1, 1863 of consumption.

HEASLEY JOHN. 25; Ireland, Aug. 26, 1862; discharged for disability Sept. 3, 1863.

HOWLAND, SHELDON P 34; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Dec. 1, 1863; address, Delancy, N. Y.

HARTMAN, HENRY. 18; N. Y. City, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

HANFORD, JAMES O. 18; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Salina, Kan.

JESTER, JOHN J. 24; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; died March 25, 1864.

KINSKERN, LORENZO D. 34; Schoharie County, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Delhi, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1875.

LITTLE, ROBERT H. 26; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walden, Wis.

LEWIS, ALEXANDER. 50; Scotland, Sept. 4, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Delancy, N. Y., May 9, 1886.

LEAL, JOHN M. 19; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 3, 1863; address, Delhi, N. Y.

MURRAY, WILLIAM M. 19; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Co. K.

MACE, ABRAM L. 18; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 12, 1864.

MEIKLEHAM, ROBERT. 20; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; died Oct. 3, 1863, at Beaufort, S. C., of fever.

McNee. R. A. Stuart. 18; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

Meikleham, George Y. 23; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; died Mar. 28, 1863, at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., of fever.

McPherson, Duncan. 26; Scotland, Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Sept. 26, 1863; to Sergt. Dec. 4, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

McPherson, Albert. 20; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

Moscript, George H. 19; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, North Hamden, N. Y.

Patterson, Robt. G. 19; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1863, at Beaufort, S. C., of diarrhoea.

Partridge, Peter F. 19; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

Pettis, Henry C. 19; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Walton, N. Y.

Puffer, John. 24; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

Puffer, Harry. 27; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to Corp. 1862; wounded at battle of Devaux's Neck, S. C., Dec. 9, '64; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Loomis, N. Y.

Penney, Peter. 21; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hamden, N. Y.

Pierce, Edwin. 21; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

Reynolds, Silas Deroy. 22; Meredith, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

Strong, William M. 26; Meredith, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died in Middletown Insane Asylum, Nov. 29, 1891.

Sprague. Daniel T. 21; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

Simpson, John W 20; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

Salton. John E. 19; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

Swart, John T. 18; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; died Oct. 26, 1863, at Hilton Head, S. C., of fever.

Swart, Elias B. 23; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

Sampson, Henry. 27; Scott Township, Pa., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sheridan, Neb.

Stevens, Milton A. 21; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died in Pennsylvania, May 5, 1885.

SCOTT, THOMAS M. 20; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 18, 1863; to Sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Laird, Neb.

STEWARD, JOHN. 24; Liberty, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; died Oct. 6, 1863, at Folly Island of fever.

SMITH, JOSIAH D. 18; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died Aug. 21, 1898.

SEARS, RUFUS A. 24; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Barnette, Mo.

TELFORD, THOMAS. 22; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to Corp. March 18, 1863; to Sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Meredith, N. Y.

TELFORD, JOHN. 22; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hobart, N. Y

VANAKIN, JEREMIAH, JR. 31; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to Co. K.; address Carpenter's Eddy, N. Y.

WARNER, JOHN W 27; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Sept. 10, 1863; dead.

WILLIAMS, ISAAC A. 26; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hamden, N. Y.

WAKEMAN, OSBOURN. 21; Walton, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Soldiers Home, Bath, N. Y.

WARREN, JASPER. 21; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sacramento, Cal.

WALTER, AMOS B. 19; Clinton, Pa., Aug. 25, 1862; drummer; died Dec. 31, 1862, at Washington, D. C., of fever.

MAXFIELD, WILLIAM H. 28; New York, Aug. 30, 1862; drummer; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Treadwell, N. Y.

CANNON, GEORGE R. 19; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to Sergt.-Major, May 20, 1863; afterwards 1st Lieut. and Adjt.

RICH, JOHN. 22; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; 1st Sergt. at org.; pro. to 2d Lieut.

HINE, FRANKLIN T. 32; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt. pro. to 1st Sergt. March 23, 1863; to 2d Lieut. Aug. 30, 1863.

MEIN, JOHN C. 21; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; 3d Sergt. at org.; pro. to 1st Sergt. Feb. 4, 1864; to 2d Lieut. Dec. 4, 1864.

BUCKINGHAM, HARLEY B. 31; Blenheim, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; 4th Sergt. at org. died Sept. 16, 1864, at Hamden, N. Y., while home on furlough.

MAXON, MARSHALL O. 19; Laurens, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; 5th Sergt. at org.; reduced to ranks Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

LEONARD, GEORGE C. 29; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; 1st Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. Mar. 23, 1863; 1st Sergt. Dec. 4, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Hancock, N. Y., Jan. 6, '95.

HYMERS, JOHN. 22; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; 2d Corp. at org.; reduced to ranks; pro. and again reduced to ranks; mustered out June 25, 1865; dead.

MACE, CHARLES H. 19; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; 3d Corp. at org.; died May 23, 1863, at West Point, Va., of fever.

TELFORD, DAVID. 19; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; 5th Corp.; died April 3, 1863, at Fairfax Seminary Hospital of fever.

MCFARLANE, JOHN S. 26; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; 6th Corp.; pro. to Sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Himrods, N. Y.

HALSTEAD, GEORGE H. 26; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; 7th Corp.; reduced to private Feb. 4, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Stamford, N. Y.

GRAHAM, FREDERICK. 23; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; 8th Corp.; reduced to ranks Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Merridale, N. Y.

ANDREWS, DANIEL B. 24; Hamden, N. Y., Aug, 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

ANDREWS, GEORGE S. 29; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out at expiration of service June 25, 1865; dead.

BATES, DELOS R. 25; Delhi, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1864; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 1, 1865, of smallpox.

BOOTH, JOHN. 31; Tompkins, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y

BURLISON, RUFUS E. 41; Butternuts, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1864; died Nov. 20, 1864, at N. Y. City of fever.

BRANIGAN, PATRICK. 35; Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Worcester, N. Y.

BUTLER, HIRAM E. 23; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BUNDINE, STEPHEN S. Mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BRANT, EMERSON. 33; Guilford, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BAGLEY, CHARLES H. 24; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delancy, N. Y

BABCOCK, SAMUEL. 38; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Apex, N. Y.

CLARK, NELSON. 37; Lawrence, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Worcester, N. Y.

CLARK, CHARLES W 24; Stamford, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

COLGAN, RICHARD. 18; Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Albany N. Y.

EATON, DANIEL F 17; Bovina, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 20, 1864, of fever.

GRIFFIN, GEORGE. 33; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died July, 1893.

GARRISON, RICHMOND. 24; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

HOWLAND, JOSEPH A. 17; Hamden, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

HALLICK, ALPHEUS. 41; Worcester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, South Worcester, N. Y.

HOBART, H. H. Mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

HINE, JAMES W 19; New York, Aug. 11, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES. 36; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delancy, N. Y.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM. 26; Mt. Bethel, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

KEYSER, JACOB. 24; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

KENDERSON, JAMES. 34; Duchess county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

LITTLEJOHN, PETER. 43; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; killed in battle at Devaux's Neck, S. C., Dec. 9, 1864.

MUNN, DANIEL. 21; Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865; address, Treadwell, N. Y.

MAXWELL, JOSHUA A. 19; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

MCINTOSH, GEORGE. 29; Schoharie, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bradford, Pa.

ROGERS, ANDREW. 41; Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, East Branch, N. Y.

SALTON, JOHN A. 19; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865 expiration of service; address, Hamden, N. Y.

STRONG, EDWIN. 34; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, West Meredith, N. Y.

TENBROEK, WILLIAM. 39; Providence, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address South Worcester, N. Y.

VOORHEES, DANIEL. 42; Worcester, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

WOLFE, ABRAM. 38; Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

COMPANY D.

ANDERSON, WARREN. 25; Monmouth, N. J., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

ANDREWS, CHARLES H. 18; Monmouth, Conn., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BARTLETT, JOHN C. 33; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; discharged for disability Oct. 20, 1864; died at Masonville, N. Y.

BOYD, AMOS A. 20; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; corporal at org. of Regiment; died at Upton's Hill, Va., Jan. 9, 1863.

BENEDICT, FORDYCE H. 21; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regiment; transferred to V R. C., Mar. 31, 1864; address, Weedsport, N. Y.

BARNES, ADELBERT F. 42; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; transferred to V. R. C.; discharged Mar. 31, 1864; died April 25, 1899, at New Paltz, N. Y.

BRADLEY, WILBUR. 18; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

BOYD, HENRY. 46; Springfield, Mass., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged June 8. 1865; died in Treadwell, N. Y., June 1, 1888.

BROWN, BOLIVER. 33; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; address, Starrucca, Pa.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BENNETT, CHARLES A. 18; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; appointed Corp. Aug. 1, 1863; Sergt. Oct. 1863; 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; address, Franklin, N. Y.; mustered out expiration of service.

BARNES, NIRAM. 23; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; appointed Corp. 1864; died at Franklin, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1880; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BURNS, RENSSELAER P 27; Cobleskill, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; discharged for disability Jan. 8, 1863; address, Franklin, N. Y.

BARNES, MATTHEW L. 46; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; discharged for disability, Oct. 8, 1863; died July 10, 1866.

BETTS, ERASTUS. 23; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BETTS, HENRY. 41; Franklin, N Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out May 15, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BLAKE, WILLIAM. 30; Scotland, Sept. 5, 1862; transferred to V R. C., July 16, 1863; died at Brownhelm, Ohio, January 21, 1896.

BUSSEENE, LOUIS. 31; France, Nov. 20, 1863.

CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES E. 23; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; died at Fairfax Hospital, Va., April 5, 1863, of typhoid fever.

COBINE, JOHN J. 21; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1863, at Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C.

COBINE, JAMES H. 19; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Franklin, N. Y.

CRAWFORD, FRANK J. 18; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; address, Polo, Ill.; mustered out expiration of service.

COLGROVE, GEORGE W 25; Butternuts, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; address, Eldred, Pa.

DRAKE, GEO. A. 20; Delaware Co., N. Y, Aug 13, 1862; appointed Corporal.

DRAKE, THOMAS M. 18; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1862; address, Masonville, N. Y.; mustered out expiration of service.

DRAKE, CHRISTOPHER A. 32; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; address, Chebanes, Ill.; mustered out expiration of service.

DEZELL, JAMES. 25; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; address, Treadwell, N. Y.; mustered out expiration of service.

FREER, SIMEON A. 29; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; address, Walton, N. Y.; mustered out expiration of service.

FREER, WILLIAM O. 31; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; discharged for disability, April 12, 1864.

FREER, LYMAN O. 27; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; address Binghamton, N. Y.; mustered out expiration of service.

FOOT, ALBERT. 43; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Franklin, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1889.

FISH, WILLIAM H. 23; Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; promoted to Sergt. Oct. 1863; discharged Oct. 11, 1864 to accept 1st Lieut. in U. S. C. T.; address, 100 Wilton avenue, Sharon, Mass.

GROAT, NELSON H. 24; Schoharie, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

GRIFFITH, EDWARD A. 27; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; 1st Sergt. at org. of Regt.; promoted to 2d Lieut. Mar. 5, 1863; 1st Lieut. and Captain.

GIBBONS, ELI. 22; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; Corp. Jan. 25, 1863; Sergt. Mar. 5, 1863; 1st Sergt. Sept. 24, 1863; 2d. Lieut. Nov. 20, 1864; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.; mustered out June 25, 1865.

GEORGIA, LEVI M. 17; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Binghamton, N. Y., 41 Murray street.

HAIGHT, JOHN T. 37; N. Y. City, Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Farrington, Mass.

INGRAHAM, PHILO H. 32; Otsego, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Marathon, N. Y.

JACKSON, M. L. S. 21; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; promoted to Sergt. April 10, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

INGRAHAM, WILLIS L. 18; Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; died at Folly Island, Oct. 1, 1863.

JUDD, EDWIN. 23; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; promoted to principal musician Aug. 31, 1863; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

KNAPP, LEWIS. 40; Duchess county, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Shavertown, N. Y.

KNAPP, HENRY M. 22; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died April 27, 1898 at Treadwell, N. Y.

KNEELAND, CHARLES L. 21; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lansing, Mich.

MCGEORGE, ROBERT L. 46; Oxford, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; transferred to V R. C., Sept. 7, 1863 and made clerk in War Dept.; dead.

MERWIN, MILTON. 35; Sidney, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Wells Bridge, N. Y.

MCCALL, JAMES B. 20; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

LAMONT, HENRY. 20; Switzerland, Nov. 20, 1863; discharged Mar. 5, 1865, by order of War Department.

MURRAY, FRANK. 37; Ireland, May 25, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865, general order No. 77, series of 1865.

NORTHRUP, WILLIAM H. 40; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Franklin, N. Y., June 29, 1895; musician.

NOBLE, SAMUEL. 28; Fairfield, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Treadwell, N. Y.

NORTHRUP, WALLACE W 18; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; discharged for disability April 15, 1863; address, Delhi, N. Y.

NEFF, WILLIAM J. 25; Otego, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; died Sept. 16, 1863, at Folly Island.

OSBORN, MILTON. 37; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged for disability Jan. 22, 1864; died at Treadwell, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1874.

OLES, MARTIN. 31; Oxford, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

OLES, BURNHAM. 18; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Middletown, N. Y.

PALMER, CHARLES J. 21; Salina, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; transferred to V R. C. Sept. 9, 1863, general orders 307, A. G. O. of 1863; address, Meridale, N. Y.

PALMER, MORRELL. 18; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Manson, Ill.

PATTERSON, ROBERT. 19; Scotland, Aug. 18, 1862; transferred to V R. C., Sept. 9, 1863; address, Rushville, Ill.

PERSONS, HENRY. 18; Walton, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; promoted to Corp. Oct. 7, 1864; address, Susquehanna, Pa.

PIERSONS, GEORGE E. 29; Middleburg, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; promoted to Corp. May 1, 1863; Sergt. May 21, 1864; address, Spencer, N. Y.

REMINGTON, NELSON. 40; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged for disability Mar. 31, 1864; died at Treadwell, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1890.

REDFIELD, THEOPHILUS. 32; Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865, general order No. 77, A. G. O., series 1865; died April, 1895 at Unadilla, N. Y.

RUSSELL, JAMES W. 24; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged for disability Mar. 20, 1863; address, Franklin, N. Y.

REDFIELD, FREDERICK. 19; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; discharged for disability Oct. 15, 1863; died Jan. 1864.

SHEW, GEORGE W 26; Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; Corp. Nov. 21, 1862; Sergt. Oct. 16, 1864; address, Susquehanna, Pa.

STEVENS, JOHN W 45; New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 13, 1862; transferred to V R. C., Mar. 31, 1864; dead.

SMITH, W. HARRISON. 22; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Carthage, Mo.

SMITH, EBENEZER A. 35; Unadilla, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SHERMAN, E. J. 23; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

STILSON, ABEL G. 20; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; discharged for disability Jan. 6, 1863; address, Cobleskill, N. Y.

TUTTLE, WILLIAM H. 18; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Woodbine, Iowa.

TIFFANY, GILES. 21; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; Corp. at org. of Regt.; address, Leonta, N. Y.

TAYLOR, CHARLES. 26; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died May 26, 1896.

TREMPER, NELSON. 22; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; died at Regimental Hospital at Clouds Mills, Va., Mar. 9, 1863.

VANTASSEL, WILLIAM J. 18; Westchester county, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; died at Regimental Hospital, Clouds Mills, Va., March 22, 1863, typhoid fever.

WHEAT, FLOYD B. 23; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; discharged to accept com. of 1st Lieut. of U. S. C. T., Feb. 20, 1864; address, Millville, N. J.

WHEAT, ALMIRON G. 22; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; discharged for disability Oct. 15, 1863; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

WHITE, JONATHAN. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hobart, N. Y.

WAY, JAMES M. 40; Egremont, Mass., Aug. 30, 1862; died at Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 8, 1863.

WOLCOTT, ALBERT C. 22; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; Corp. May 20, 1864; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

WHEAT, WATSON A. 23; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1862; died in General Hospital at Yorktown, Va., July 9, 1863.

WHEAT, SYLVANUS A. 41; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged for disability April 8, 1863; died July 29, 1897.

WARD, CHARLES C. 25; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 26; transferred to V R. C., Mar. 13, 1865; died at Elkland, Pa., 1902.

WILSON, FREDERICK N. 31; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; died at Regimental Hospital, Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 20, 1863.

WRIGHT, E. KIRK. 22; Windham, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; Sergt. at org. Regt.; died at General Hospital, Mar. 25, 1863.

ZABRISKIE, JACOB H. 22; Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 29, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; promoted to 1st Sergt. Mar. 5, 1863, and 2d Lieut. Sept. 1, 1863; address, 226 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.

BUTTS, EDWARD. 27; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 1 ,1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BOYCE, SANFORD. 34; Guilford, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

BROADWELL, CHARLES. 17; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Farmer City, Ill.

BARNES, DANIEL. 22; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; died at General Hospital, Oct. 19, 1864.

BROWN, AARON. 26; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BARNHARDT, JOHN. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BUSHNELL, GEORGE T. 25; Delaware county, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delancy, N. Y.

CRAWFORD, ALONZO M. 19; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

CLEAVER, ELIPHALET. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Loomis, N. Y.

EVELAND, JOSEPH. 19; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Franklin, N. Y.

EELLS, ALLEN R. 33; Bainbridge, N. Y., Aug. 25; 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; member of Regimental Band; died at Walton, N. Y., April 10, 1899.

EELLS, FREDERICK. 39; Bainbridge, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Walton, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1873; member of Regimental Band.

ELLIS, MILES. 44; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; died at General Hospital, Nov. 20, 1864.

EGGLESTON, MERRITT. 31; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, East Windsor, N. Y.

JESTER, ENOS D. 18; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

FITCH, JOSEPH W 37; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1864; discharged Jan. 8, 1865, by general order No. 77; address; Walton, N. Y.

FRISBEE, MARSHALL W 18; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; died at General Hospital, Nov. 25, 1864.

GOODMAN, SIMEON T. 24; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

GRAHAM, EDWARD. 22; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Portis, Kan.

GARRISON, WILLIAM H. 23; Meredith, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Meredith, N. Y., June 22, 1894.

HALL, IRA W 22; Oxford, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Wells Bridge, N. Y.

HOWE, ISAAC B. 36; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Treadwell, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1868.

MANZER, ALBERT. 25; Otsego, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Westford, N. Y.

MCMINN, CHARLES D. 18; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

MARSHALL, DAVID. 39; Roxbury, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Treadwell, N. Y.

MILLER, JOHN A. 22; Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Roxbury, N. Y.

MUNSON, MILTON D. 23; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 2 ,1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

MUNSON, STEPHEN F 25; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Meredith, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1892.

MCLESE, BINGHAM. 24; New York, Sept. 19, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hornellsville, N. Y.

NILES, AMBROSE J. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

NICHOLS, JOHN H. 19; New York, Aug 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

PERKINS, HIRAM J. 23; Delhi, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

PEIRCE, JAMES W 39; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, with Regt.; address, 913 Mozart street, East Los Angeles, Cal.

POMEROY, WESLEY A. 27; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address North Franklin, N. Y.

PALMER, WILLIAM G. 26; Springwater, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Manson, Ill.

PAGE, GEORGE. 17; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

ROWE, WILLIAM. 30; Meredith, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

REDFIELD, ELISHA. 26; Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged May 24, 1865, by 1865, expiration of service; address, Treadwell, N. Y.

REDFIELD ELISHA. 26; Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged May 24, 1865, by general order No. 77; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

REDFIELD, LEWIS W. 46; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; died at General Hospital, Dec. 15, 1864.

STEWART, FRANCIS. 30; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SINES, WILSON. 21; New York, Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

SMITH, ALBERT. 27; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at East Aurora, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1897.

SMITH, GEORGE C. 24; Meredith, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

SMITH, ALBERT S. 18; Illinois, Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

SMITH, THEODORE. 23; Sidney, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died June 29, 1898 at Franklin, N. Y.

VANHOSEN, WALTER. 33; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

VANHOSEN, DAVID. 35; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WALDEN, WARREN. 29; New York, Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, North Sanford, N. Y.

WILSON, JOSHUA R. 43; New York, Aug. 24, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865, by general order No. 77; address, Downsville, N. Y.

WILSON, JAMES C. 30; New York, Aug. 24, 1864; died at General Hospital, Nov. 5, 1864.

YOUNG, HARVEY L. 24; Wayne, Pa., Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney, N. Y.

COMPANY E.

ADEE, JAMES. 26; Bovina, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862: Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. Feb. 7, 1863; to 1st Lieut. May 12, 1864; died at Delhi, N. Y.

ANDERSON, JAMES. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

ANDERSON, ANDREW. 24; Scotland, Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

ACKERLY, WILLIAM R. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Union Grove, N. Y.

ACKERLY, ANDREW M. 18; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; died at Regt. Hospital, Folly Island, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

BOYD, GEORGE E. 21; Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; discharged for disability April 17, 1863.

BOYCE, PETER G. 21; N. Y. City, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Shavertown, N. Y.

BURNS, SINCLAIR. 21; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; died at Gen. Hospital, Fairfax Seminary, Va., April 14, 1863.

BARRINGER, MYRON. 42; Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Oct. 22, 1864, at Hilton Head; address, Sherman, Pa.

BECKWITH, CORNELIUS. 26; Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BAILEY, WILLIAM G. 29; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Meredith, N. Y.

BIGGER, ADAM C. 22; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; died Oct. 18, 1863, at Regt. Hospital.

BRACE, JAMES E. 26; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Nov. 29, at Hilton Head, General Hospital; address, Andes, N. Y.

COLTER, JOHN A. 21; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. May 18, 1864; to 2d Lieut. Dec. 4, 1864; address, Georgetown, Col.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN. 21; Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; killed in action at John's Island, S. C., July 9, 1864.

CUNNINGHAM, SAM. D. 19; Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

CHISHOLM ANDREW G. 22; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; died at Regt. Hospital, Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 21, 1863.

COULTER, SOLOMON G. 18; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; died at Regt. Hospital, at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 22, 1864.

COULTER, THOMAS H. 18; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Blackfoot, Mont.

CARNS, WILLIAM. 24; Andes, N. Y., died at Regt. Hospital, Folly Island, S. C., Sept. 26, 1863.

DAVIS, HEZEKIAH N. 35; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Corp. at org.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Andes.

DEWEY, LUKE. 44; Whitestown, N. Y., April 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DYSERT, ROBERT. 25; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; died at Post Hospital, Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 14, 1863.

DENNIS, JOHN P. 21; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

DAVIS, JOHN. 20; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died at Gen. Hospital, Fairfax Seminary,. Va, Mar. 27, 1863.

DAVIS, HENRY P 30; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged from convalescent camp July 30, 1863; died in Andes.

DIVERS, JAMES. 23; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

DAVIS, ISAAC. 39; Andes, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 1, 1863.

DECKER, EDGAR. 24; Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1862,

ELLIOTT. JAMES. 19; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

ELLIOTT, JOHN A. 20; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; discharged Jan. 29, 1864; address, Belle Plains, Ia.

FORREST, ROBERT. 18; Scotland, Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, East Branch, Del. Co., N. Y.

FERGUSON, ROBERT. 20; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Jan. 26, 1865; dead.

FERGUSON, JOHN D. 18; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., G. O., No. 53, 1864; address, Delhi, N. Y.; drummer.

FRANCISCO, JACOB R. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 26, 1863; died in Shavertown.

FINCKEL, JOSEPH. 32; Sullivan county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged for disability Mar. 17, 1863; dead.

FLETCHER, ROBERT S. 21; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to Corp. May 18, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

FLETCHER, PETER. 19; Andes, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1864; died at General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C., July 26, 1864.

GEORGE, JOHN. 26; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; died at Gen. Hospital, Folly Island, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

GILL, ALEXANDER H. 23; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. May 18, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Montrose, Pa.

GRAHAM, GEORGE W 18; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt; pro. to 2d Lieut. May 12, 1864.

GLENDENNING, CYRUS. 17; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; died Mar. 24, 1863, at Cloud's Mills, Va.

GILLIE, WILLIAM T. 18; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; died in General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1863.

GLADSTONE, ROBERT E. 20; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. May 18, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GLADSTONE, WILLIAM B. 23; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; died March 25, 1863.

GOWNLOCK, FRANCIS. 21; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

GLADSTONE, GEORGE. 18; Andes, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HENNESSEY, JEREMIAH. 22; Whitestone, N. Y., April 6, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

HUNT, FRANCIS. 18; Liberty, N. Y., August 14, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Monticello, N. Y.

HEIMER, FRANCIS. 34; Germany, August 14, 1862; 1st Sergt. at Org. of Regt.; pro. to 2d Lieut. Feb. 7, 1863.

HENNINGS, OTTO. 39; Mecklenburg, Germany, Aug. 30, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. Feb. 8, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HENDERSON, JAMES. 25; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HALSTEAD, ROBERT. 19; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HOUGHTALING, PETER. 23; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

IMRIE, ROBERT. 25; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862, mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

JENKINS, ALONZO. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Union Grove, N. Y.

JENKINS, EGBERT P 19; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died at Cloud's Mills, 1863.

LAMBRECHT, NICHOLAS. 20; Germany, Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Delhi, May 7, 1891.

LAMBRECHT, JACOB. 21; Germany Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Truckie, Cal.

LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT. 24; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action on Cole's Island, 1864.

LULL, ANDREW D. 19; Otsego, Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Glassborough, N. J.

LIDDLE, THOMAS J. 21; Bovina, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Colfax, Washington State.

LIDDLE, ALEXANDER. 23; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

LUNN, JAMES. 18, Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

LEE, THOMAS H. 19; Cadiz, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to Corp. July 1, 1863, to Sergt. Dec. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Red Oak, Iowa.

MAYHAM, WILLIAM. 42; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 2d Lieut. Dec. 12, 1864; dead.

MUIR, ALEXANDER. 25; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; transferred to V R. C. March 15, 1864; address, Canton, Pa.

MILLER, THOMAS S. 25; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; transferred to V R. C., Sept. 26, 1863; address, Andes, N. Y.

MURPHY, EDWIN. 19; Andes, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Red Oak, Iowa.

MORE, ALEXANDER. 19; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. Feb. 8, 1863, to Sergt. Dec. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Denver, Col.

MINER, BISHOP A. 21; Andes, N. Y., Sept 3, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Union Grove, N. Y.

MURRAY, JOHN, JR. 23; Bovina, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; died at Post Hospital, Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 18, 1863.

MURPHY, PATRICK G. 21 Ireland, Aug. 30, 1862, pro. to Corp. Apr. 6, 1864, mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 138 East 5th St., Leadville, Col.

NEILD, JAMES. 18; Andes, N. Y.,Aug. 15, 1862; died at Folly Island, S. C., Sept. 20, 1863

NEILD, WILLIAM C. 29; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to Corp. Sept. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

NEILD, JOHN. 18; Andes, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1864; died at Gen. Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., May 30, 1864.

PARKER, SMITH S. 19; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Arena, N. Y.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM. 21; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; died at Jacksonville, Fla., May 20, 1863.

ROTERMAND, HENRY. 35; Germany, Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Margaretville, N. Y.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM. 34; Scotland, Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

REYNOLDS, JOHN W. 21; Bovina, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; died at Fairfax Seminary, Hospital, Va., Mar. 30, 1863.

SEACORD, STEPHEN H. 19; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. Dec. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

STANSBURY, JOHN. 32; Andes, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

STEADMAN, WILLARD. 36; Farmington, Conn., Sept. 2, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

STEWART, PETER. 26; Scotland, Sept. 6, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

STANSBURY, GEORGE. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died at Gen. Hospital, Yorktown, Pa., June 13, 1863.

TOMPKINS, JEREMIAH. 28; Greene, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

TOMPKINS, RUFUS. 24; Westkill, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

THOMPSON, DAVID. 18; Scotland, Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cleveland, Ohio.

VERMILYEA, SOLOMON. 23; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WHITFORD, JAMES. 23: Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Aug. 25, 1863, G. O., No. 195, A. G. O.

WILSON, MARCUS G. 26; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Feb. 28, 1863, for disability; address, Walton, N. Y.

WEAVER, IRA J. 19; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 1, 1863; address, Arena, N. Y.

WARREN, CHARLES A. 37; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; discharged Aug. 21, 1863, for disability; address, Bovina Center, N. Y.

WARREN, JAMES D. 25;Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

WHITE, ALEXANDER. 21; Scotland, Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Margaretville, N. Y.; drummer.

YAPLES, MARCUS T. 19; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died in General Hospital, Beaufort. S. C., Oct. 17, 1863.

YAPLES, WILLIAM H. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., Apr. 6, 1863.

YOUNG, STEWART M. 23; Scotland, Oct., 1, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of scrvice; dead.

AITKEN, JOHN G. 32; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

ANDERSON, ANDREW. 18; Andes, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Salina City, Cal.

BLAIR, SAMUEL O. 33; Bovina. N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at Delhi, N. Y.

BURIEY, JAMES. 23; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

COLE, JAMES T. 18; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

CONNOR, JAMES. 22; Ireland, Apr. 3. 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DAVIS, TIMOTHY C. —; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DAVIS, JOHN W. 18; ——, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Shavertown, N. Y.

DOWIE, PETER L. 19; Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; died at Hilton Head Hospital, 1865.

DENNIS, WILLIAM C. 26; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina, Center, N. Y.

DOUGLAS, JAMES R. 44; N. Y. City, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GIBBS, JOHN. 42; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865; dead.

GLADSTONE, JAMES A. 18; Andes, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865; expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

HADDOW, JOHN P 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bainbridge, N. Y.

HYZER, ABRAM. 18; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31; 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Madison Lake Co., S. D.

HADDOW, WILLIAM H. 26; Andes, N. Y., Aug 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Arena, N. Y.

HOGOBOOM, HENRY. 28; Sullivan Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lake Delaware, N. Y.

HOY, JOHN R. 23; Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

HARMON, JAMES. 19; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Union Grove, N. Y.

HOWELL, SAMUEL. 25; Moresville, N. Y., Sept 23, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

LAUGHMAN, PATRICK. 41; Ireland, Aug. 31, 1864; died at Hospital Hilton Head, S. C., Nov 30, 1865.

LAMBERT, CHARLES. 17; Germany, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

LAMBRICH, MATTHEW. —; transferred to 46th N. Y. Vol. by S. O. 377, A. G. O., Nov. 11, 1864; address, Delhi, N. Y.

MURPHY, WILLIAM E. 25; Oswego Co., N. Y., Mar. 28, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MURPHY, JOSEPH. 18; Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Red Oak, Iowa.

MURPHY, JAMES. 21; Ireland, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MILLER, BERRY S. 27; Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

MILLER, GILBERT D. 21; Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Bovina Centre, N. Y.

MUNGAL, WILLIAM. 37; Scotland, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Mount Upton, N. Y.

MATTHEWS, CHARLES W 24; Scotland, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

NEILD, JAMES H. 20; ——, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; died at Decamp, Gen. Hospital, N. Y. Harbor, Jan. 21, 1865.

PALMER, RAYMOND. 24; Hamden, N. Y., Aug 26, 1864; killed in action at Devaux's Neck, S. C., Dec. 9, 1865.

PERKINS, MILES S. 38; ——, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; died at Delhi, Oct. 21, 1865.

ROTERMOND, JOHN. 31; Germany, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Eureka, Humboldt Co., Cal.

RESIDE, JOHN D. 40; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Dunraven, N. Y.

SCOTT, JOHN B. 21; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Salina City, Cal.

SEACORD, WILLIAM R. 28; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Andes, N. Y.

SHAFER, WOOLSEY. 25; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SHAFER, SAMUEL B. 41; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SHAFER, FRANCIS M. 19; Andes, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM G. 21; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

VANSTEENBURG, GEORGE. 43; ——, N. Y., Aug 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Union Grove, N. Y.

VANSTEENBURG, WILLIAM H. 20; ——, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Union Grove, N. Y.

WASHBURN, HENRY. 24; ——, N. Y., Aug 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

WOODEN, CYRUS. 23; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WOOD, LORENZO. 22; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Union Grove, N. Y.

WOOD, JOHN D. 20; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

WHITSON, JOHN. 18; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Matawan, N. J.

WORDEN, AMARIAH. —; transferred from 46th N. Y. Vol. by S. O. 377, A. G. O., Nov. 1, 1864.

WAYLAND, RALPH. 26; London, England, Mar. 22, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

COMPANY F.

ANDERSON, AARON. 27; Cheford, Pa., Aug. 17, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

ADAMS, JONATHAN. 42; Liberty, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; Corp. at org.; pro. to Sergt. Apr. 24, 1863; re'd to ranks Sept. 23, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865; dead.

BEAVAN, THOMAS. 21; England, Aug. 18, 1862; taken prisoner at Goose Creek, Va., paroled Sept. 30, 1863; died at Windsor, N. Y., while home on furlough Nov. 14, 1863.

BAXTER, JESSE F. 29; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to Corp. Apr. 24, 1863; re'd to private Dec. 31, 1863; dead.

BASFORD, GILBERT H. 19; Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; dishonorably discharged from the service of the U. S. by sentence of court marshal, Mar. 23, 1864.

BREWER, ADMIRAL. 21; Hunter, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp, Sept. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

BROUGHTON, JAMES. 21; England, Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 270 East 13th St., N. Y.

BURNS, WILLIAM. 21; Ireland, Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BUSH, ANDREW. 20; Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

CAFFREY THOMAS F 21; Susquehanna, Pa., Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Knowlton, Wis.

COLE, ALFORD M. 29; Buckingham, Pa., Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 3, 1863, to Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

COLE, CHARLES. 29; Buckingham, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sherman, Pa.

COLE, CHARLES H. 24; Buckingham, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; died at Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 25, 1863.

COLE, DAVID P 34; Scott, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V R. C. Oct. 27, 1863; address, Sherman, Pa.

COLE, JOHN B. 21; Buckingham, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

COON, SIMEON. 35; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. Dec. 3, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

COOK, CHARLES. 18; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Tellery, N. C.

COOK, ALFORD B. 20; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to Corp. June 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Tellery, N. C.

COOK, BISHOP A. 31; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CAUSE, CHARLES. 44; Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; discharged Mar. 12, 1863, for disability; dead.

CONARO, SANDERS. 43; Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

DRUM, JOSEPH. 27; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DICKENS, FRANK M. 23; Lehigh, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 3, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

EARLY, JAMES E. 21; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to V R. C. Sept. 20, 1863; dead.

FRANCISCO, FRANCIS A. 32; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Feb. 1, 1863, for disability; dead.

FANCHER, SILAS D. 33; Windsor, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Starrucca, Pa.

FITCH, PHILIP. 28; ———, Md., Aug. 17, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

FLETCHER, ZEBULON E. 19; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

FISH, WILLIAM P 34; Liberty, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; killed in siege of Fort Wagner, S. C., Aug. 25, 1863.

GEE, BENJAMIN F. 18; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

GILMORE, JOSEPH B. 29; New York City, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; died in General Hospital at Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 27, 1865, from wounds received in action on John's Island Feb. 10, 1865.

GOULD, JAMES. 26; Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

GOULD, WILLIAM. 24; Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 24, 1863; pro. to Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GARLOW ELIAS H. 36; Scott, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; Sergt. at Org. of Regt.; reduced to private July 24, 1863; transferred to V R. C. Sept. 14, 1863; address, Windsor, N. Y.

HART, ROWLAND C. 18; Thompson, Pa., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Sept. 18, 1863; dead.

HOLLERAN, MICHAEL. 25; Ireland, Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. Oct. 19, 1863; address, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORTON, PAUL S. 18; ———Ohio, Aug, 20, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Buffalo, N. Y.

HATHAWAY, ALEXANDER C. 33; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Feb. 10, 1863; dead.

HAWK, HENRY J. 23; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Rice, Texas.

HOUCK, RUFUS, JR. 30; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Rock Rift, N. Y.

HOPPLE, JOHN. 43; Germany, Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HAVENS, CHARLES P 24; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 1, 1864; severely wounded at action at Honey Hill, S. C.; mustered out June 25, 1865.

HALLOWAY, I. J. 26; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Corp. at Org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. 1863; to 1st Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, dead.

HOUGHTALING, ELIAS. 25; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to Corp. Dec. 3, 1863; re'd to ranks Jan. 1, 1864, pro. to Corp. again Oct. 1, 1864; died Dec. 26, 1864, from wounds received at Honey Hill.

JONES, ADELBERT R. 20; Buckingham, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

JANSEN, WILLIAM. 36; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 15; 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

JANSEN, FREEMAN A. 34; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862,

KILMER, HEMAN E. 30; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865; expiration of service.

LORD, WILLIAM. 36; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 19. 1862; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 12, 1863.

LEONARD, OLIVER M. 29; Hancock. N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 24, 1863; re'd to private Sept. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865; address, Hancock, N. Y.

LAKIN, HENRY K. 24; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C. Feb. 2, 1865.

LEWIS, WILLIAM B. 21; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; 1st Sergt. at Org.; pro. to Sergt.-Maj. April 6, 1863; to 1st Lieut. Mar. 25, 1864.

LEWIS, LEVI S. 21; Susquehanna, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862

MARTIN, WALTER. 30; Ransen, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1864; transferred to 56th N. Y. at muster out of regiment.

MAYO, NELSON P 26; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged at General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, 1863; address, Melrose, Pa.

MOON, LEVI. 35; Clinton, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MARTIN, PETER, JR. 18; England, Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Pocatello, Idaho; drummer of Co. F

MUDGE, GEORGE A. 20; Blakely, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; died at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 25, 1863.

MILLS, EDWARD. 37; Germany, Aug. 19, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. Sept. 24, 1863; killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

MACK, JAMES W. 34; Hinsdale, Mass., Aug. 19, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro.

1st Sergt. April 24, 1863; to Sergt.-Maj. May 15, 1864; to 2d Lieut. Oct. 18, 1864; killed at Honey Hill, S. C.

NUTT, ROBERT. 21; Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 24, 1863; to Sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Newburg, N. Y.

NUTT, JAMES. 24; Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. April 24, 1864; to 1st Sergt. May 15, 1864; 2d Lieut. Nov. 29, 1864; address, Hancock, N. Y.

OSTRANDER, GEORGE. 21; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged at General Hospital, Dec. 1, 1862; dead.

PARKS, SILAS T. 28; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged May 17, 1865, for disability; address, Stonenspoint, Wis.

PLASKETT, JOSEPH H. 18; Buckingham, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Seattle, Wash.

PLATNER, WILLIAM H. 18; Walton, N. Y., June 20, 1864; died at General Hospital David's Island, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1865.

QUICK, DANIEL D. 19; Callicoon, N. Y., June 16, 1864; pro. to Corp. Dec. 1, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

REED, CHARLES. 19; Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

RIFENRURG, ABRAM. 30; Sidney, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. March 16, 1864; dead.

SHERMAN, CHARLES I. 19; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Tunkhannock, Pa.

SINES, WILLIAM. 34; Bovina, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Franklin, N. Y.

STEINARD, WILLIAM. 20; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; died at West Point, Va., May 23, 1863.

STREHLE, JOHN. 34; Germany, Aug. 20, 1862; died at Fortress Munroe, Va., Dec. 9, 1863.

SPENCER, GILBERT. 29; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Winterdale, Pa.

STERLING, THADDEUS. 21; Woodbury, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Mar. 29, 1863.

THOMAS, STEPHEN. 24; Scott, Pa., Aug. 13, 1862; died at General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1864.

THOMAS, EDGAR L. 23; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; died at hospital, Hilton Head, Jan. 1, 1865, from wounds received in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

THOMAS, RANSOME. 32; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; reduced to ranks Nov. 20, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

TRAVIS, AARON. 33; Scott, Pa., Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to Corp. and reduced to private, April 24, 1863; discharged for disability; address, Hancock, N. Y.

TYLER, GEORGE. 26; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

VILLEFRANCHE, CHARLES A. 21; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., April 8, 1865.

VICKORY, FRANK. 22; Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862.

WHITE, GEORGE C. 38; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; severely wounded at Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Equinunk, Pa.

WHITAKER, THOMAS E. 27; Scott, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

WEBB, GEORGE A. 19; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to Corp. June 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WICKS, SAMUEL H. 35; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 21; 1862; discharged March 16, 1864; address, Harvard, N. Y.

WOOD, GEORGIA A. 31; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to Corp.; transferred to V R. C., Oct. 12, 1863; address, Equinunk, Pa.

WILLIAMS, LYMAN A. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; discharged from General Hospital, Hilton Head, May 26, 1865; address, Hancock, N. Y.

WHEELER, LEROY. 20; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 17. 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

WILCOX, MARCUS D. L. 18; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to Sergt. May 16, 1864; reduced to ranks Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS. 27; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; died on board steamer Cosmopolitan, Oct. 29, 1863.

WHEELER, GEORGE D. 16; Martenburg, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862.

WHITAKER, JOHN T. 39; Hales Eddy, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; Sergt. at org.; died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 2, 1863.

ZULER, ABRAM. 22; Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; confined in Fort Merion, Fla., until expiration of service, by order of court martial.

BRAINARD, ASAHEL. 35; Colchester, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865, G. O. No. 77, A. G. O

BEESMAN, CHARLES. 21; Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Equinunk, Pa.

CRAWFORD, ROBERT. 30; Bovina, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged Jan. 14, 1865; dead.

DOYLE, HENRY D. 18; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

FAULKNER, BENJAMIN S. 40; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

FISH, OCTAVE B. 18; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Fish's Eddy, N. Y.

FULLER, DAVID B. 30; Hancock, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Susquehanna, Pa.

GOULD, HENRY. 23; Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GORDON, GEORGE W 22; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

GRAY, JOHN B. 43; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

HAIMER, JAQUISE. 38; France, Aug. 29, 1864; missing in action at Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864.

HUMPHREY, JAMES G. 22; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lordville, N. Y.

KENNY, HIRAM. 34; Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1864; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 8, 1864.

KINGSBURY, CHARLES. 35; Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

KNIGHT, PAUL P 21; Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1864; died in Gen. Hospital of wounds received in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

KNIGHT, HENRY. 22; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Equinunk, Pa.

LORD, GASPER H. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lordville, N. Y.

KNIGHT, VALENTINE. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

LANDFIELD, CLARK D. 24; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Barbourville, N. Y.

LESTER, ALLEN. 24; Lucerne, Pa., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

LORD, MARVIN. 27; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

LORD, WILSON. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Paterson, N. J.

PARKER, STEPHEN I. 20; Hancock, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

PRICE, HENRY. 27; Manchester, Pa., Sept. 2, 1864; died in Gen. Hospital at Beaufort, S. C., Mar. 29, of wounds received in action at James Island, Feb. 10, 1865.

PRICE, JOB. 34; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; missing in action at Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864; dead.

QUICK, SAMUEL E. 36; Wayne county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

REYNOLDS, SAMUEL F 33; England, Aug. 21, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Walton, N. Y., March, 1893; in band.

RANDAL, RICHARD. 22; Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lake Como, Pa.

RITCHMYER, DARWIN. 34; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; transferred to 1st N. Y. E., Oct. 8, 1864.

SMITH, BUEL C. 31; Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SHERMAN, EDWARD G. 35; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Knowlton, Wis.

SHIMAR, THOMAS. 37; Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lordville, N. Y.

TAYLOR, HENRY. 27; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lordville, N. Y.

VILLEFRENCH, VICTOR A. 23; Hastings, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

WHEELER, JAMES M. 20; Hancock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Fish's Eddy, N. Y.

WHITAKER, SQUIRE S. 41; Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH P. 37; Lawrence, Pa., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

WHITAKER, CHARLES E. 31; Wayneburg, Pa., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

QUILLEN, GEORGE. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hancock, N. Y.

QUICK, JAMES K. Killed in action at Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864.

SMITH, JOHN. 22; Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lordville, N. Y.

COMPANY G.

ANDREWS, PETER. 18; Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.

AKERLY, JULIUS C. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; appointed Corp. April 1st, 1865; dead.

AKERLY, AARON T. 29; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

BLISH, SILAS E. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged for disability, Feb. 27, 1863; address, Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

BELLOWS, WILLIAM. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., July 1, 1863; address Margaretville, N. Y.

BLISH, SILAS. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; appointed Corp. Oct. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

BREWER, ANTHONY. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Union Grove, N. Y.

CHRISHOLM, ANDREW. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; appointed Corp. Sept. 6, 1862; reduced to the ranks, Feb. 25, 1863.

CLUM, JACOB F. 41; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Dec. 11, 1863; dead.

CLOSE, AARON. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; appointed Corp. April 24, 1863; died of typhoid fever, June 13, 1864.

CLARK, IRA. 19; Schoharie county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, S. Jefferson, N. Y.

CARLEY, JOHN A. 29; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged for disability, March 11, 1863; address, Nebraska.

COURDES, CHAS. H. 32; Germany, Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

COLE, HARRISON. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., June 10, 1864.

COLE, JOHN. 28; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Hancock, N. Y.

CRANDAL, W H. 34; Seneca county, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1862; appointed Corp. Sept. 6, 1862; Sergt. Feb. 25, 1863; Com.-Sergt, Mar. 9, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

CLARK, DANIEL. 22; Seneca county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862.

DELEMATER, ABRAM. 35; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

DICKSON, WALTER. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Sergt. at organization of Regt.; 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; 2d Lieut. March 2, 1865; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.

DICKSON, WM. S. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; appointed Corp. Sept. 6, 1862; reduced to ranks Feb. 28, 1863; discharged with Regt.; address, Arena, N. Y.

DELEMATER, JOHN J. 24; Ulster county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged for disability, Feb. 17, 1863; dead.

DELEMATER, CORNELIUS D. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; died at Folly Island, Oct. 19, 1863.

DURY, SIDNEY. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Rock Riff, Delaware county, N. Y.

DURY, LAWRENCE L. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; appointed Corp. Feb. 25, 1863; discharged with Regt.; address Dry Brook, N. Y.

DEWITT, GEORGE. 23; Green county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; appointed Corp. at organization of Regt.; Sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged with Regt.

EDSON, ALVIN B. 21; Green county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; appointed Corp. Oct. 7, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

ELLIOT, JAMES C. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

FRANCIS, WILLIS. 29; Green county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Pine Hill, N. Y.

FRANCISCO, JARED H. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Kingston, N. Y.

FULLER, JAMES E. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; appointed Corp. Feb. 25, 1863; Sergt. Mar. 10, 1863; discharged with Regt.; dead.

GRIFFIN, ADDISON. 25; Greene county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died July 30, 1863, in Washington, D. C.

GAVITT, DANIEL W. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 11, 1865.

GALLAGHER, JAMES. 28; Auburn, N. Y., April 15, 1864; discharged with Regt.

HAMIR, JOHN. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged for disability, Jan. 9, 1863; dead.

HUNTER, SILAS B. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; appointed Corp. Feb. 25, 1863; address, Downsville, N. Y.

HEIMER, AUGUSTUS. 26; Germany, Aug. 21, 1862; Corp. at org.; discharged with Regt.; address, Warren, Kan.

HENDERSON, DANIEL. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862.

HUNTER, SAMUEL. 22; Ireland, Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

HILL, ALONZO. 28; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged for disability, April 17, 1863; address, Pine Island, N. Y.

HOFMAN, PETER F. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Arkville, N. Y.

HOFMAN, AVERY E. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; Corp. at organization of Regt.; Sergt. April 24, 1863; 1st Sergt. April 1, 1865; discharged with Regt.; address Halcottville, N. Y.

HELLSINGER, PETER. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Shandaken, N. Y.

HANER, JACOB. 44; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead

HOSIER, WILLIAM H. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address Kelley's Corners, N. Y.

HAMMOND, DANIEL F 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

HAYES, WILLIAM. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862,

HALSTEAD, JAMES. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged with Regt.

HICKS, WILSON. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Flat Bush, N. Y.

HINKLEY, NOAH. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Arkville, N. Y

HOAR, JOHN. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

HALL, EPHRAIM D. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Grant's Mills, N. Y.

JENKINS, SAMUEL. 27; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; Corp. at organization; pro. to Sergt. April 1, 1865; discharged with Regt.; address, Kelley's Corners, N. Y.

JONES, GEORGE H. 28; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; Corp. at organization; pro. to Sergt. Mar. 11, 1863; discharged with Regt.; last known address, Soldiers' Home Bath, N. Y.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM. 25; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; appointed Corp. March 10, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

JOHNSON, ALFORD. 44; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; dishonorably discharged Mar. 25, 1865, S. O. 59, A. G. O.; last known address, Neversink, N. Y.

KEATING, PATRICK. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.

KELLY, WM. H. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged with Regt.

KITTLE, FREDERICK. 42; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged for disability April 26, 1863; dead.

LINGE, ERI N. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Afton, N. Y.

LOOMIS, AARON. 44; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.

MCQUEEN, EDWARD. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; Sergt. at organization of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. April 24, 1863; pro. to 2d Lieut. Oct. 31, 1863; address, Arena, N. Y.

MYERS, DANIEL H. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died at hospital, Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 13, 1864, of wounds received at battle of Devaux's Neck, Dec. 9, 1864.

MORSE, JEROME A. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1862.

MANNING, JOSEPH A. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.

MEIGLEY, JACOB. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Cairo, N. Y.

MUNSON, ALBERT. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Topeka, Kan.

MARTIN, EZRA B. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Arena, N. Y.

MYERS, JAMES W. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged for disability July 30, 1863; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

MCUMBER, JOHN Y. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Arena, N. Y.

MORSE, JOHN A. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Halcottsville, N. Y.

MARTIN, RICHARD R. 44; Greene county, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

PALMATIER, WM. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged with Regt.

PHILIPPS, DEWITT. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; appointed Corp. Dec. 1, 1864; discharged with Regt.

REDDING, CHAS. W. 29; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

RIVENBURGH, JOHN A. 37; Albany county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged with Regt.

ROBERTS, JOHN. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., July 1, 1863; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

ROWE, ELLIOT H. 21; Greene county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Roscoe, Sullivan county, N. Y.

ROBINSON, JOHN H. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died March 29, 1863, of typhoid fever.

REYNOLDS, EGNESO D. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, New Kingston, N. Y.

RILEY, BARNEY. 24; Albany county, N. Y., April 15, 1864; died at Hilton Head, S. C., June 11, 1865.

STEWART, JAMES. 20; Cuba, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged with Regt.

SANFORD, MIRANSA J. 28; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

SWART, JEREMIAH. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

SHAFER, HENRY. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; discharged Jan. 9, 1863; last known address, Halcottville, N. Y.

SHAFER, MARCUS. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

SANFORD, GEO. I. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged with Regt.

SMITH, JOHN. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died April 10, 1863, of typhoid fever.

VERMILYA, EDGAR A. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; appointed 1st Sergt. at organization of Regt.; pro. to Sergt.-Major April 24, 1863; 2d Lieut. May 26, 1863; address, Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

WILSIE, CYRUS J. 22; Schoharie county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; appointed Sergt. at organization of Regt.

WOLHEATER, JAMES. 25; Schoharie county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged Sept. 19, 1863; address, Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

WHITNEY, AUSTIN W. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Portlandville, N. Y.

WILLIAMS, ALONZO. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

WOOLHIZER, THEODORE. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; appointed Corp. Jan. 6, 1865; discharged with Regt.; dead.

BAKER, ORCAS S. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Arena, N. Y.

BAKER, JAMES A. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 28, 1864.

BUSH, DANIEL A. 27; Callicoon, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged with Regt.

BEADLE, MILES. 36; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Frost Valley, N. Y.

CLUTE, ERASTUS W. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address Margaretville, N. Y.

CRAFT, JAMES. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; died at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 13, 1864, of wounds received in action.

DECKER, JACOB. 39; Pine Plains, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

DYKE, DAVID. 30; Callicoon, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Halcottsville, N. Y.

FULLER, JASPER P. 37; Callicoon, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

FULLER, LEWIS A. 29; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Hobart, N. Y.

FARBEN, WALTER E. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

GEORGE, WM. H. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Griffen's Corners, N. Y.

GAVITT, WESLEY. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Lewbeach, N. Y.

HALSTEAD, ALBERT B. 32; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

HENDERSON, ADAM R. 27; Scotland, Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

HATFIELD, CHARLES R. 40; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.

HEWITT, PETER F 39; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

HUBBLE, WILLIAM. 26; Washington, Conn., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with Regt. address, Arena, N. Y.

JELLY, WILLIAM. 34; Chester, Eng., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.

JACKSON, ANDREW. 26; Andes, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.

KAUGHMAN, GEO. P 35; Germany, Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

MORE, EDWIN A. 40; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

MORE, SANDS G. 37; Delaware, county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Arena, N. Y.

MORE, ALFRED A. 38; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Arena, N. Y.

MORE, JOHN M. 28; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1864; discharged with Regt.; last known address, Margaretville, N. Y.

MORE, ENOS S. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

MORE, JAMES. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

MORSE, JOHN A. 31; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address Margaretville, N. Y.

MORSE, JAMES A. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address Margaretville, N. Y.

MYERS, JAMES W 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address Margaretville, N. Y.

MUNSON, JEREMIAH. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Griffen s Corners, N. Y.

MEAD, GEORGE O. 22; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Walton, N. Y.

NORTH, GABRIEL S. 41; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged with Regt.

PHOENIX, JOHN. 42; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

RESIDE, CHAS. L. 16; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged with Regt.

RACE, JAMES P 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Bloomville, N. Y.

SLITER, ALEXANDER. 36; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

THOMPSON, JAMES Y. 31; Andes, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; died Dec. 3, 1864, of intermittent fever.

WYMAN, LORENZO D. 25; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Arkville, N. Y.

COMPANY H.

ANDREWS, TIMOTHY R. 35; Stockbury, Mass., Aug. 27, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 29, 1863.

BARR, JOHN J. 31; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 7, 1864.

BUTTS, ALFRED. 27; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., May 31, 1864.

BOWEN, JOSEPH. 18; Montreal, Canada, April 23, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CRAFT, CHARLES V. 27; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864, killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C. Nov 30, 1864.

CRAFT, ANDREW J. 24; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to Corp. July 31, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Roxbury, N Y

CRAFT, RICHARD P 23; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; reduced to private May 1, 1863; pro. to Corp. May 1, 1863; to Sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

CATOR, JACOB P 21; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Roxbury, N. Y.

COOPER, MARCUS. 31; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CHAMPLIN, OMAR. 30; Jefferson, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865, G. O. No. 77, A. G. O.; address, Stamford, N Y

COOK, GEORGE W 17; Thompson, Pa., Sept. 4, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

COWER, ERNEST. 19; Germany, Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865,, expiration of service; address, Westkill, N. Y.

CLARK, WILLIAM J. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Corp. at org. Regt.; Sergt. May 1, 1863; 1st Sergt. May 15, 1864; 2d Lieut. Nov. 28, 1864; dead.

DANIELS, JAMES. 20; Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

DECKER, GEORGE L. 18; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Jan. 18, 1864; address, Stamford, N. Y.

DAYTON, JAMES A. 25; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to Corp. July 31, 1863; died at Folly Island, Nov. 8, 1863.

DAYTON, GEORGE P 30; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Sept. 27, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 9, 1863.

DAVIS, MERRIT. 28; Albany, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; died at Jacksonville, Fla., June 18, 1864.

DAVIS, FREDERICK E. 19; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to 1st Sergt. Sept. 27, 1862; to 2d Lieut. June 4, 1863.

DRAKE, GEORGE W. 23; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865. expiration of service.

DAVIS, EGBERT. 20; Harpersfield, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; died in Gen. Hospital, Nov. 3, 1863.

DYKEMAN, ISAAC. 23; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1862; died at Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 8, 1863.

DUDLEY, DAVID. 20; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

ELLSWORTH, OSCAR. 22; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

FREESE, DANIEL. 22; Gilboa, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to Corp. Mar. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

FISHER, MARTIN V 22; New York City, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to Corp. Nov. 24, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, South Gilboa, N. Y.

FITCH, JAMES. 23; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1862; died at Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 23, 1865, of wounds received at Jame's Island, Feb. 10, 1865.

GOODENOUGH, URIAH J. 21; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; killed by a shell from Fort Wagner on Morris Island, Aug. 15, 1863.

GRAVES, PORTER A. 35; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865. expiration of service; dead; bugler for Regt.

GRANT, JOHN O. 27; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862.

GRIFFIN, JOHN. 34; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GRIFFIN, LEONARD. 26; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

GREEN, AUGUSTUS. 22; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 22, 1864.

GREGORY, SAMUEL O. 34; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1862; transferred to V R. C.; dead.

GRIFFIN, WILLIAM M. 21; Roxbury, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; discharged Jan. 18, 1863; address, Trout Creek, N. Y.

HAGER, DEWITT C. 28; Prattsville, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; address, Addison, N. Y.

JOHNSTON, JOHN. 22; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; killed in action at Jame's Island, S. C., Feb. 10, 1865.

JOHNSTON, JAMES. 18; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged April 23, 1863, for disability; address, Westmoreland, N. Y.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM. 44; Ireland, Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

KIMBAL, EBENEZER. 28; Lunenburg, Vt., Aug. 13. 1862; died at Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 29, 1863.

KAIN, JOSEPH. 19; Ireland, March 14, 1865.

LAUGHRAN, JOHN. 22; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. May 1, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Nineveh, N. Y.

LOWELL, JAMES H. 29; Canada, Aug. 30, 1862.

LORCH, PHILIP. 31; Germany, Sept. 5, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bloomville, N. Y.

MILLER, JAMES E. 43; Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bloomville, N. Y.

MULFORD, PORTER. 26; Jefferson, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, North Kortright, N. Y.

MILLER, FREDERICK. 21; Germany, Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Davenport, N. Y.

MCLAUGHRY, JOHN. 44; Ireland, Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to V R. C. Jan. 25, 1863.

MCKEE, JOSEPH. 21; Blenheim, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1863.

MORSE, HARRISON. 22; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Griffin's Corners, N. Y.

MEAD, JAMES M. 22; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Roxbury, N. Y.

MEAD, HENRY H. 21; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MOSIER, JAMES. 21; Pennsylvania, Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MOSIER, PETER. 22; Gilboa, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862.

MOOT, GEORGE. 18; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; drowned while bathing at White House Landing, Va., July 4, 1863.

MINTLER, ERNEST E. 28; Germany, Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Prattsville, N. Y.

MUNSON, WILLIAM. 28; Bainbridge, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died May 18, 1886.

MOORE, DENNIS. 27; Gilboa, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MOORE, OWEN W 24; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; reduced to private Dec. 8, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Durham, N. Y.

MCPHERSON, EZEKIEL W 27; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. Jan. 26, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bovina Center, N. Y.

MEAD, FLETCHER. 21; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 12, 1863.

NICHOLS, RICHARD J. 25; Unadilla, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney, N. Y.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM H. 18; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

PIKE, GEORGE D. 24; Massachusetts, Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

PALMER, JOHN T. 26 Athens, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862.

POGUE, JOHN. 22; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. Mar. 5, 1863; to Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

PALMER, WINFIELD S. 23; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Stamford, N. Y.

PRESTON, HAMILTON S. 23; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. June 5, 1863; 1st Lieut. May 12, 1864; died at his home in Stamford, May 27, 1893.

ROCKEFELLER, JAMES. 24; Fulton, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

RYER, WILLIAM I. 25; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; discharged Oct. 20, 1863.

RITCHMAN, DARIUS. 32; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN. 18; Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Jefferson, N. Y.

RICHARDSON, FRANCIS. 22; N. Y. City, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; discharged May 21, 1864; address, Bovina, N. Y.

ROLLINS, CHARLES. 27; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to Co. K.; appointed 1st Sergt. Co. K.

SCHOONMAKER, WILLIAM H. 27; Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

SIMONSON, JOHN. 32; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Stamford, N. Y.

SIMONSON, HIRAM R. 21; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to V. R. C.

SIMONSON, JAMES B. 22; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SCRUM, GEORGE F 31; Gilboa, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SQUIRES, DANIEL W. 23; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

STEWART, NELSON. 21; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to Corp. Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Roxbury, N. Y.

SANFORD, WESLEY W 21; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Harpersfield, N. Y.

STOUTENBURG, SILAS W 25; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Davenport, N. Y.

STEWART, JOHN. 44; Blosford, Mass., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C. May 21, 1864.

SMITH, DANIEL. 35; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SMITH, DAVID S 19; Catskill, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1862, expiration of service; address, Worcester, N. Y.

STALL, ADAM H. 22; Wyoming, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Kelly's Corners, N. Y.

SCUDDER, ABRAM L. 27; Roxbury, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Deposit, N. Y.

THORN, JOHN. 21; Kirkland, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

THOMAS, EUGENE. 19; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Jan. 19, 1865.

TODD, ADELBERT. 18; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to Corp. June 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Arkville, N. Y.

TAYLOR, EDWARD. 24; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died at Folly Island, Mar. 15, 1864.

VANDERBURGH, HENRY. 33; Broome county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862.

VANBUREN, ABRAM H. 26; Summit, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died at Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 18, 1863.

VANBUREN, PETER A. 22; Schoharie, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; killed in action at Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864.

WITTER, DANIEL. 18; Berkshire, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

WYBAR, JAMES. 20; Scotland, Aug. 31, 1864.

WOOD, CORNELIUS. 35; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

BRINKMAN, LEWIS. 20; Scotland, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Franklin, N. Y.

BARNHART, HARMON. 40; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

BARNHART, JEREMIAH. 40; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 8, 1864.

BAKER, MILTON J. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

CUYLE, WILLIAM D. 42; Lawrence, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

CUYLE, ALVIN. 22; Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865; expiration of service; address, Cannonsville, N. Y.

CUYLE, GEORGE. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

CLOSE, FREEBORN G. 38; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865, G. O. No. 77; address, Green Creek, Mich.

DIBBLE, EBEN. 17; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; Downsville, N. Y.

FERGUSON, P. RICE. 28; Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GRANT, WALTER F. 40; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

GRANT, DONALD W. 17; Stamford, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; died Jan. 13, 1865, at Hilton Head, S. C.

HERRICK, ELMAN C. 21; Milford, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

HOYT, GEORGE G. 29; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

HANFORD, GEORGE. 22; Harpersfield, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address East Meredith, N. Y.

HANFORD, CRANDAL B. 20; Harpersfield, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Hobart, N. Y.

LEE, JOSEPH. 18; Roxbury, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MUNSON, ABEL D. 32; Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1876.

MEEKER, GEORGE. 34; Roxbury, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Windham, N. Y.

MANDERVILLE, CORNELIUS. 32; Newark, N. J., Sept. 3, 1864; killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

MCMULLEN, GEORGE W. 23; Unadilla, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864.

NEWCOMB, CLARK M. 20; Greene county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

MCMULLEN, J. CLARK. 23; Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

PLATNER, PARKER M. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

PULLINGS, ABRAM C. 27; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 11, 1865.

RIFENBURGH, WILLIAM H. 21; Milford, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SMITH, JOHN. 24; Newark, N. J., Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Lordville, N. Y.

STODDARD, GEORGE M. 22; New York, Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Rock Island, Ill.

STOCKLEY, THOMAS P. 42; England, Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SHORT, JEREMIAH. 28; Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SPRAGUE, ORIN C. 25; Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

SWART, SAMUEL. 30; Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney, N. Y.

SANFORD, ALBERT N. 25; Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Powell, Col.

STINSON, WILLIAM. 36; Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865; address, Roxbury, N. Y.

STOCKLEY, RICHARD D. 18; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

SMITH, RALPH H. 22;Meredith, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SLACK, ROBERT. 37; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Margaretville, N. Y.

STEINARD, EDWARD B. 20;Germany, Sept. 23, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Rondout, N. Y.

SHAW, HARVEY A. 24; Masonville, N. Y., Sept. 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sidney Centre, N. Y.

TAIT, JAMES. 25; New York, Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

THOMPSON, CHARLES M. 19; Unadilla, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Sandwich, Mass.

TELLER, WILLIAM A. 19; Fulton, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

VANBUREN, JACOB. 22: Summit, N. Y.. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Jefferson, N. Y.

WILLARD, WILLIAM A. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

WEIDMAN, JACOB F. 31; Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

WEIDMAN, PETER. 36; Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865; dead.

WEAVER, WARREN. 27; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Arena, N. Y.

COMPANY I.

ALLEN, ASHAEL. 32; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1862; transferred to Co. K.; address, Meredith, N. Y.

ADSIT, JAMES F 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Middlefield, N. Y.

ALLEN, EDWIN. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, West Davenport, N. Y.

BRADFORD, CHARLES S. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; 1st Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 2d Lieut. March 22, 1863; died at Sidney, N. Y.

BANNER, HENRY N. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Maryland, Otsego county, N. Y.

BLACKMAN, ANDREW J. 22; Callicoon, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged for disability Dec. 20, 1863; address, Bloomville, N. Y.

BOWEN, JAMES H. 21; New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 924 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

BOWLES, ANDREW. 26; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Sept. 27, 1863, for disability; dead.

BUTTS, JAMES K. P 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 15, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

BUTTS, CHARLES H. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

BURDICK, JOHN S. 33; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died Oct. 11, 1863.

BURROUGHS, EGLESTON. 25; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Blodgett Mills, N. Y.

BOGART, ABRAM. 33; Greene county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to Co. K.; dead.

CLARK, JAMES L. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1862; Corp. at org.; pro. to Sergt. April 25, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CHASE, EMMET W. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

CORNELL, MICHAEL M. 19; Schoharie, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CRAFT, DANIEL P 18; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1864; died July 2, 1864.

CHASE, STEPHEN W. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

COPLEY, JACOB B. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Egota, Minn.

CASE, JOSEPH. 27; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

COVERT, ROBERT H. 32; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; discharged for disability, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIXON, JOHN JAMES. 18; Flushing, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, 37 Rockwell Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEWEY, JAMES F 27; New Ashford, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Carr's Creek, N. Y.

DAVIS, WILLIAM. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 12, 1864.

DENEND, NEWTON E. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 25, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DECKER, LEVI. 32 Prattsville, N .Y., Sept. 2, 1862; died Oct. 23, 1863.

DOUGLAS, JOSEPH R. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; discharged Feb. 18, 1863; address, Davenport, N. Y.

DEWEY, JOSIAH, JR. 31; New Ashford, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

DELAP, HIRAM E. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865; address, Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.

EVANS. BENJAMIN A. Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; transferred to Co. K., Oct. 16, 1862.

ELLIOTT, JEREMIAH. 25; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

FLANESBURGH, JACOB. 42; Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

FREELAND, ROBERT. 26; Ireland, Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

FLANESBURGH, HEZEKIAH. 30; Coxsackie, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Fergusonville, N. Y.

FERO, ADELBERT D. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Corp. Mar. 22, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Utica, N. Y.

GRAVES, JAMES F 28; North Adams, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. May 15, 1864; 2d Lieut. 21st U. S. C. T., Oct. 2, 1864; dead.

GIBBS. PORTER T. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. April 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Chinock, Montana.

GRANSBURY, STEPHEN S. 18; Fort Plains, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865.

FISHER, AUSTIN E. 18; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 27, 1863.

GARRISON, ANTHONY. 24; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

HEBBARD, NATHANIEL H. 28; Schoharie, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. Mar. 22, 1863; 1st Lieut. May 12, 1864; died at Davenport Centre, N. Y.

HARRINGTON, JEREMIAH. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; Corp. at org of Regt.; pro to Sergt. Mar. 23, 1863; died at Fairfax Seminary hospital, April 1, 1863.

HOUGHTON, DELOS N. 27; Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

HEARN, THOMAS H. 18; England, Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Middlefield, N. Y.

HOUGHTALING, HENRY W 31; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Oct. 24, 1864; address, Franklin, N. Y.

HOUGHTALING, JOHN. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Wells Bridge, N. Y.

HANFORD, HORACE S. 25; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died Aug. 23, 1864, Beaufort, S. C.

HOWE, JOHN B. 35; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Downsville, N. Y.

HARLON, JESSE N. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

JOHNSTON, ELLIOTT W. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt April 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Westmoreland, N. Y.

JOHNSTON, RICHARD H. 43; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Oct. 20, 1863, for disability.

JOHNSTON, MILTON O. 18; Sheshinquin, Pa., Aug. 26, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1863.

JOHNSTON, HENRY R. 24; Bradford, Pa., Aug. 17, 1862; returned to 89th N. Y. Vol., May 5, 1863.

MILLER, WILLIAM C. 18; Worcester, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MCKEE, J. HARVEY. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Sergt. at org. of Regt.; pro. to 1st Sergt. Oct. 15, 1864; 2d Lieut. Mar. 5, 1865; address, Aurora, O.

MILLS, RUFUS J. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; pro. to Sergt. May 15, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Elmira, N. Y.

MAKLEY, GEORGE R. 23; Berkshire, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

MAKLEY, MORGAN H. 19; Berkshire, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

MILLER, MINOR S. 28; Albany county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Masonville, N. Y.

GREGORY, PAGE. 22; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Downsville, N. Y.

GREGORY, WILLIAM. 27; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865, G. O. No. 77; address, Downsville, N. Y.

HOUGHTON, LESTER. 23; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

HEARN, LEONARD L. 22; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Delhi, N. Y.

KENYON, J. WILSON. 28; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, No. 12 Kepster street, Providence, R. I.

KENYON, DAVID P. 20; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; died Jan. 13, 1865.

MCCRACKEN, JOSEPH R. 20; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; died Dec. 31, 1864.

MCKEE, RICHARD. 23; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died June 25, 1868, at Kortright, N. Y.

MILLER, AMOS. 17; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

MILLER, ADELMER. 16; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

MCLAUGHRY, GEORGE. 22; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MORGAN, N. TAYLOR. 43; Guilford, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

NILES, JONATHAN. 18; Wilham, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865, G. O. No. 77; address, 25 Court street, Binghamton, N. Y.

QUACKENBUSH, SILAS W 20; Davenport N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Davenport Centre, N. Y.

ROWLAND, HAMILTON. 38; Milford, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

SLITER, JOSEPH E. 26; Bainbridge, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SHEARER, SAMUEL. 26; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Kortright, N. Y.

SHEARER, MICHAEL. 24; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Kortright, N. Y.

SICKLER, GEORGE. 43; Sullivan county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SIXSMITH, JOSEPH D. 18; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

TIFFANY, HENRY. 31; Hamden, N Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

VANDERWAKER, WILLIAM. 28; Bainbridge, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Bennettsville, N. Y.

VANDERWAKER, HENRY. 26; Oneida county, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

WARD, DEXTER. 29; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Davenport Centre, N. Y.

WILCOX, ORRIN. 21; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Franklin, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1893.

WALLING, ALBERT A. 27; Oneonta, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

WARREN, EMERSON E. Corp. at org. of Regt.; discharged Jan. 17, 1863, for disability; address, Trout Creek, N. Y.

BANNER, ELBERT O. Discharged for disability Mar. 27, 1863; address, Walton, N. Y.

MULTER, WILLIAM C. Discharged for disability Sept. 13, 1864; address, Franklin, N. Y.

MILLER, MANLEY W 19; Bloomville, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MCCALL, SAMUEL. 19; Ireland, Aug. 14. 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

MCNAUGHT, JOHN. 44; Ireland, Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Oct. 18, 1863.

MCKENZIE, JAMES. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. April 1, 1865; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MCLAUGHERY, WILLIAM T. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Jan. 15, 1863.

MCDOUGALL, SAMUEL. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died April 5, 1863.

MARBLE, CONRAD. 42; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged May 28, 1863; dead.

MARBLE, PETER. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

MCKEE, JOHN H. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged June 8, 1865, G. O. No 77; died April 26, 1870, at Kortright, N. Y.

MCLAUGHRY, JOHN N. 29; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; died Sept. 17, 1864, Hilton Head, S. C.

MCCALL, JAMES. 23; Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to Corp. Mar. 22, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

OLMSTEAD, SYLVESTER. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Norwich, N. Y.

OLMSTEAD, JORDON. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1863.

OLMSTEAD, STEPHEN. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged for disability June 5, 1863.

OLMSTEAD, PERRY. 34; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died Jan. 5, 1863.

OLMSTEAD, ANSON. 30; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; discharged for disability April 27, 1863; address, East Davenport, N. Y.

PARIS, CRANE S. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; died Sept. 12, 1864.

QUACKENBUSH, EDMOND. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 4, 1864.

RANDAL, PHILLIP. 28; Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM H. 20 Walton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, State Line, Broome county, N. Y.

ROE, DANIEL N. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

ROE, EZRA D. 34; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Otego, N. Y.

ROWLAND, JOSEPH. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died Nov. 14, 1863.

ROWE, JAMES. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

ROWE, CHARLES. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

REYNOLDS, ANDREW. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

RATHBURN, CORBET. 34; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, West Davenport, N. Y.

REYNOLDS, DANNISON. 19; Delaware county, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

SHELMAN, THOMAS. 36; Milford, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

SMITH, WILLIAM J. 18; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

SKINNER, LEVI W 28; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; discharged for disability Mar. 2, 1863; dead.

SPENCER, DANIEL J. 23; Sidney, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address Deposit, N. Y.

SCOTT, ANDREW J. 23; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; died at his home in Meredith, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1882.

TURP, EDWARD. 19; Schoharie county, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; returned to the 121st N. Y. Vol.

TAIT, WILLIAM. 22; Ireland, Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Kortright Centre, N. Y.

UTTER, JESSE. 40; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862.

WOOLTON, THOMAS M. 25; Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to Corp. Mar. 22, 1863; mustered out June 25 ,1865, expiration of service; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1902.

WALLING, ALVIN. 21; Oneonta, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; pro. to Corp. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

WITBECK, HENRY W. 24; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; discharged for disability Oct. 9, 1864; address, Summit, N. Y.

WILBER, CHARLES L. 21; Davenport, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged for disability Dec. 22, 1862; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

WEAVER, NATHANIEL E. 38; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; Corp. at org. of Regt.; reduced to ranks Mar. 22, 1863; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Parrish, Oswego county, N. Y.

YOUNG, MILTON A. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1864; died Nov. 9, 1864.

ALGER, HARVEY. 22; Oneida county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; died Oct. 15, 1864.

BEAMS, NICHOLAS. 35; Oneida county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

BOWLES, JOHN A. 23; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

BRIGGS, OSCAR A. Otsego county, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, East Meredith, N. Y.

CAMERON, RODERICK. 27; Glengang, Canada, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CARLIN, JOHN. 31; Newport, R. I., Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

CHAMBERLIN, ALBERT. 20; New York, Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, cor. Hook and Fort streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.

CLARK, DAVID B. 23; New York, Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Kearney, Neb.

DIXON, THOMAS J. Mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

DENEND, MELVIN. 18; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

EELLS, STEPHEN D. 47; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; dead.

EELLS, JOHN M. 20; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Walton, N. Y.

ELMORE, CHARLES. 24; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Downsville, N. Y.

GIBBS, WALTER. 19; Kortright, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service; address, Limestone, N. Y.

GUNN, DENNIS. 17; Davenport, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 25, 1865, expiration of service.

GEROWE, JAMES K. 22; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; died Dec. 2, 1864, of wounds received at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

COMPANY K.

ALLEN, ASHAEL. 32; Meredith, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1862; died in Gen. Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1863.

ALLISON, PHILO. 39; Sullivan county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; died in Gen. Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 21, 1865.

BRADLEY, JOHN W. 21; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1862; discharged May 23, 1863; address, Ebington, Tioga county, Pa.

BRADLEY, WM. E. 21; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 9, 1865; address, Roscoe, Sullivan county, N. Y.

BURCH, ANSEL B. 18; Norwich, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; appointed Corporal Dec. 5, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

BAYAZELL, AMAZIAH. 36; Oxford, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; discharged Feb. 5, 1863; dead.

BUSH, JAMES. 18; Oxford, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged with Regt.

BRANT, NELSON P. 31; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to Company C.; discharged with Regt.; died at Hamden, N. Y.

BUELL, ANSON. 25; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Franklin, N. Y.

BOGART, ABRAM. 37; Catskill, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

BARBER, GEORGE A. 25; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; appointed Corporal Oct. 7, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

BURG, GUSTAVE G. 21; Germany, Aug. 11, 1862; appointed Corporal Oct. 7, 1863; transferred to V R. C. Dec. 31, 1863.

CURTIS, HORATIO. 45; Meriden, Conn., Sept. 5, 1862; died in General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 16, 1864.

BRADLEY, NATHAN C. 19; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Dec. 16, 1862.

CAMPBELL, ULISSES S. 24; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; discharged Jan. 3, 1863, for disability; re-enlisted in same Regt. Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with it; address, Downsville, N. Y.

CONKLIN, R. H. 21; Fallsburg, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; appointed Corporal April 28, 1863; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

CONKLIN, SETH W. 19; Fallsburg, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1862; appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1865; discharged with Regt.; address, Hamden, N. Y.

COOK, JOHN W. 29; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; discharged March 14, 1863; dead.

CLAPPER, JOHN W. 30; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1862; joined Regular Army from Upton's Hill, Va., Jan. 5, 1863.

CLAPPER, DAVID W 20; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Sunshine, Pa.

CLAPPER, WILLIAM. 48; Albany, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862; joined at Upton's Hill, Va., Jan. 5, 1863.

CAMPBELL, FRANK J. 22; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; appointed Sergt., Oct. 7, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

COE, GEORGE H. 23; Hamden, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Covington, Pa.

COLE, JAMES E. 20; Colchester, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, East Branch, N. Y.

DISCO, CONRAD. 24; Germany, Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.

ELDERKIN, JAMES W. 18; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.

EVERETT, JOHN. 43; Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862; discharged April 17, 1863.

EVENS, BENJAMIN A. 18; Unadilla, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; joined Regular Army from Upton's Hill, Va., Jan. 16, 1863.

ELWOOD, FRANCIS M. 18; Downsville, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Walton, N. Y.

FULLER, ERASTUS. 36; Downsville, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

FULLER, DAVID B. 30; Downsville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Hancock, N. Y.

FINCH, WM. H. 24; Fallsburg, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; appointed Corporal March 1, 1865; discharged with Regt.; died at his home in Delhi, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1881.

FINCH, JACOB O. 26; Downsville, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Delhi, N. Y.

FREELY, SAMUEL. 24; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged April 26, 1865, for disability.

GRAY, HIRAM. 31; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

GOLDEN, ALEXANDER. 22; Kortright, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Roxbury, N. Y.

GRANSBURY, JOHN. 43; England, Aug. 13, 1862; discharged, date unknown; died at Unadilla, N. Y., Feb., 1903.

GRANSBURY, EDWARD. 18; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; discharged with Regt.

HOWARD, GEO. R. 38; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged, date unknown.

HOTCHKISS, CYRUS C. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; appointed Corporal March 27, 1864; killed in battle Devaux's Neck, Dec. 9, 1864.

HARRIS, JOHN. 18; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Grant's Mills, N. Y.

HOLMES, JOHN W 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

HANFORD, MARCUS L. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; appointed Corporal Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to Sergt. April 11, 1865; discharged with Regt.

HOTCHKISS, JAMES. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

JONES, FRANKLIN. 25; Coventry, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; appointed Corporal Jan. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

LAYMAN, ALBERT J. 25; Stamford, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1862; appointed Corp. Oct. 7, 1862.

LOVELACE, GEORGE W 36; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; transferred to Company A. Oct. 18, 1863; address, Martville, Cayuga county, N. Y.

LEONARD, JOSHUA. 23; Tompkins, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; appointed Corporal April 23, 1863; discharged with Regt.; address, Ponca, Neb.

MCARTHUR, DAVID. 18; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

MCDONALD, GEO. W. 23; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; address, Wonsville, N. Y.

MYERS, HERMAN E. 31; Germany. Aug. 19, 1862; died while on furlough, Sept. 25, 1864.

MURRAY, WM. M. 19; Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1862; appointed Sergt. Oct. 7, 1862; 1st Sergt. Dec. 5 ,1864; Sergt.-Major, April 1, 1865; pro. to 2d Lieut. May 30, 1865.

MINOR, CHAUNCY A. 19; Colchester, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Shinhopple, N. Y.

NILES, GARDNER. 19; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

ODWELL, JOHN T. 26; Scotland, Aug. 14, 1862; appointed 1st Sergt. Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut. April 25, 1863; to 1st Lieut. May 27, 1863; resigned Dec. 28, 1863; re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1864 and served in Band until Regt. was discharged; died at Downsville, N. Y.

OLMSTED, JOSEPH C. 21; Harpersfield, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; died in Virginia in 1863.

PELETT, GEO. W 44; Windham, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1862; discharged Aug. 12, 1863; dead.

ROLLINS, CHARLES. 27; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; transferred from Co. H. April 24, 1863 and appointed 1st Sergt.; pro. to 2d Lieut. Dec. 5, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

ROWE, ADELBERT. 26; Prattsville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged Jan. 26, 1863; address, Oneonta, N. Y.

ROBINSON, ENOS. 47; Roxbury, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; died March 24, 1863.

RIFENBURG, FREDERICK. 35; Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.

RADEKER, PORTER C. 19; Downsville, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; appointed Sergt. Oct. 7, 1862; reduced to ranks Mar. 25. 1864; transferred to V R. C., Mar. 31, 1864; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

RADEKER, JUNIUS K. 20; Downsville, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; appointed Corporal Oct. 7, 1864; pro. to Sergt. Dec. 5, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Salix, Iowa.

SCOTT, JAMES D. 22; Bovina, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; appointed Corp. Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to Sergt. Jan. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Parsons, Kan.

STEVENS, WM. R. 21; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; appointed Corporal Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to Sergt. Mar. 27, 1864; to 1st Sergt. April 1st, 1865; discharged with Regt.; address, Norwich, N. Y.

STURGES, C. T. 25; Tompkins, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged May 26, 1863; address, Oxford, N. Y

SIGNOR, JOHN C. 28; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; died Oct. 26, 1863.

STEVENS, JAMES W 31; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1862; discharged Nov. 2, 1863; address, St. Paul, Minn.

SEATH, JAMES G. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

STEVENS, MILTON A. 21; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged with Regt.; died in Pennsylvania, May 5, 1885.

SHERWOOD, GILBERT. 30; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1863.

SMITH, ENOS B. 32; Franklin, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1862; discharged at Fort Delaware, June 22, 1864, S. O. No. 212, A. G. O., Washington, D C.; dead.

SEELEY, MILO W 24; Franklin, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; transferred to Regular Army, Jan. 16, 1863; address, 236 Oak street, Binghamton, N. Y.

SCRUM, JOSEPH. 29; Stamford, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862; discharged with Regt.

SPRAGUE, ERASTUS. 18; Sullivan county, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

SPENCER, HERMAN. 43; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; died 1902.

STEVENS, JOHN. 21; Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 20, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Starrucca, Pa.

SPRAGUE, WM. P. 35; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1862; discharged with Regt.

SMITH, DANIEL D. 31; Andes, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.

SPENCER, JAMES O. 19; Colchester, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

TOWNSEND, HIRAM. 33; Pennsylvania, Aug. 26, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Pefacton, N. Y.

UNDERWOOD, SAMUEL R. 44; Tompkins, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged March 9, 1863; dead.

VERNOLD, WM. C. 33; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

VANAKIN, JEREMIAH. 31; Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1863.

WARREN, JOHN H. 21; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Sidney, N. Y.

WARREN, CHARLES A. 20; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

WARREN, GEORGE W 18; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862; appointed Corporal Jan. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

WAGNER, CONRAD. 42; Germany, Aug. 14, 1862; discharged with Regt.; dead.

WASHBURN, OLIVER D. 22; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

WARNER, SYLVESTER C. 27; Masonville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

WILSEY, EDGAR J. 21; Masonville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged with Regt.; address, Masonville, N. Y.

WELDEN, PETER. 33; Walton, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Dec. 31, 1862; address, Gulf Summit, N. Y.

WHITNEY, ELI. 35; Colchester, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1864; discharged with Regt.; last known address, Unadilla, N. Y.

BOGART, RICHARD V D. 42; Downsville, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

BOGART, BENJAMIN P 36; Downsville, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

BOGART, CHARLES T. 20; Downsville, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

BENNET, CORNELIUS W. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

CRIPPEN, WM. E. 35; Sullivan county, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

DIBBLE, JAMES M. 29; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

ELWOOD, WM. V 44; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; died April 13, 1865.

FULLER, EUGENE. 20; Colchester, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

FRANCISCO, DELANSIE. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

GUNN, JUNIUS. 20; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

GUNN, ADAM S. 23; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

HUNTER, LAFAYETTE. 40; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

HAWLEY, WM. E. 22; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

HAWLEY, NATHAN E. 18; Hancock, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Binghamton, N. Y.

HAWK, HIRAM. 28; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, East Branch, N. Y.

HOTCHKISS, PHILO. No description or enlistment given; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

HOSKINS, JOHN W. 21; Southport, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with Regt.

JOHNSON, GEORGE H. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

KINGSLEY, FALEY. 40; Ireland, Aug. 26, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Athens, Pa.

LAWTON, FRANK. 33; England, Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

LANCASTER, CHARLES. 36; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Central City, Neb.

LAUNT, ANDREW J. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

MINOR, LORENZO D. 37; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

MCDONALD, WM. H. 21; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

MILLER, GEO. W. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

MILLER, ROBERT. 26; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

OSTRANDER, JOHN W 33; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Masonville, N. Y.

RADEKER, AUGUSTUS E. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

RADEKER, JAMES M. 18; Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.

ROBINSON, BUELL W. 29; Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with Regt.; died at Downsville, N. Y., May 5, 1892.

ROWE, GEORGE. 18; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

SPENCER, RICHARD. 17; Colchester, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

SCOTT, ERASTUS E. 16; New York, Sept. 6, 1864; discharged with Regt.

STODDARD, FRANK. 26; Guilford, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Norton, Kan.

SPENCER, HIRAM. 20; Guilford, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Centre Village, N. Y.

TELFORD, CHAS. H. 24; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1864; died Nov. 22, 1864.

TUTTLE, DAVID. 32; Andes, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.

WARREN, ARCHIBALD. 26; Philoptown, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864; discharged with Regt.; died in Elmira, N. Y., July 2, 1888.

WHITE, DANIEL B. 28; Hamden, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Downsville, N. Y.

WHITE, EDGAR A. 24; Delaware county, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864; discharged with Regt.; address, Unadilla, N. Y.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS D. 40; Masonville, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1864; discharged with Regt.; dead.